Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL 53. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1886. NO. 33

FALKINER & MASSON,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Office, Ridley Block, Campbell St., Belleville, Ont.
N. B. FALKINER. STEWART MASSON.

JOHN A. FORIN.

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. Office, Ashley Block, Front Street, Belleville. 140dly

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BARRISTER and Attorney, Notary Public, &c. Nos. 2 and 3 Ashley Block, Belleville, Ont.

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ISSUER Marriage Licenses. Office, Ontario Office, opposite City Hall. Residence, corner of Everett and Catherine Streets, near Foot bridge. 181y

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N. B.—Money to loan at 6 per cent. 45wly

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HOMOEPATHIST, Graduate of Pulte University of Medicine, Cincinnati, Fellow of the Hahnemannian Medical Society of Ohio, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Licentate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, New York. Office and residence, over Haines & Lockett's boot and shoe store, Front Street. Telephone communication.

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PHYSICIANS, Surgeons, &c., Campbell Street, near Front (opposite Metropolitan Hall.) Office open night and day.

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SOLICITOR, &c., Madoc, Ont. Office—O'Flynn's Block.

H. JAMES, M. D.,

WISHES to inform all his friends that he has returned to Belleville, restored to health, and will resume his practice among them. The afflicted may call and consult him at his residence, Church Street.
Belleville, July 3, 1883. dawly

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,

BARRISTERS and Solicitors, Belleville. Offices removed to Victoria Building, corner of Front and Hotel Streets, over Walmsley & Spafford's store.
G. E. HENDERSON, Q. C. F. G. A. HENDERSON.
N. B.—Money to loan at lowest rates of interest. 12wly

GEO. D. DICKSON,

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FLINT & SHERRY,

Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.)

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. Office in Ridley Block, next door to Division Court Office, Campbell Street, Belleville.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. GEO. J. SHERRY
N. B.—Money to loan at lowest rates and on best terms. Straight loans. No commission. d&w

JOHN J. B. FLINT,

BARRISTER, has received a large quantity of money to loan at 6, 6½ and 7 per cent. Fees reduced to suit the times. 24tf

W. J. GIBSON, M. A., M. D., C. M.

FORMERLY House Surgeon of Kingston General Hospital. Graduate of Queen's University. Physician, Surgeon, Accoucher. Office Pinnacle St., near the Merchants Bank.

B. S. WILSON, M. D., C. M.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, graduate of the University of McGill, Montreal. Late House Apothecary of the Montreal General Hospital. Residence and Office, Pinnacle St. 49tf

J. J. FARLEY, M. D., C. M.,

MONTREAL, and M. R. C. S., England. Office and Residence, Front Street, over Carmichael's Drug Store.

DR. R. TRACY,

HAVING returned from Europe, is prepared to meet his patients as usual, at his residence, Hotel Street. Consulting hours 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and after 6 p. m., daily. nov5

GEORGE W. WALKER, L. D. S.,

SURGEON Dentist, Front Street, Belleville. Office, directly opposite the Anglo-American House, and Hambly's Saloon.

WM. WRAY,

CONVEYANCER, Commissioner, &c., &c. Drawing wills a speciality. All business strictly confidential. Residence, Tweed Ont. 39wtf

THOMAS WILLS,

COUNTY Treasurer, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

MONEY TO INVEST

UPON easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c.,
Bridge St., Belleville

JOHN WILLSON,

CLERK of the 12th Division Court, County of Hastings. Post Office L'Amble. 52y

WILLIAM N. PONTON,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public Conveyancer, &c. Office—over Express and Telegraph Offices, Thompson's Block, Bridge Street., Belleville. Money to loan—private funds. Agent for the Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

DR. YOUKER.

OFFICE and residence Pinnacle Street, 3rd door north of Dafoe House. 52wly

U. E. THOMPSON,

TOWN PASSENGER AGENT G. T. Bridge St.
Or at the Grand Trunk Depot.
D. GUNN,
Agent G. T. R.
Belleville, March 5, 1879. w

FARM TO LET.

THE undersigned will let lot No. 3 in the 2nd con. of Hungerford, to work on shares. Possession of the house given any time. Man must have team.
ROBERT GIBSON.
Roslin, July 27, 1885. 32wtd

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the west half lot 19 and part of the east half of lot 19, in the second concession of Thurlow, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, one hundred of which is under cultivation. Situated within three miles of the city of Belleville and near a cheese factory; its location is particularly desirable. A good residence and good outbuildings on the property, which is under a high state of cultivation. Apply to
W. F. GRAHAM,
On the Premises,
or Belleville P. O.
November 28th, 1885 178d3t-50wtf

FIRE! FIRE!!

TO the farmers and business men of North Hastings. Insure your property in the Royal Insurance Company of England. Assets, $28,000,000, ability unlimited. Losses by the Stirling fire, $25,000, all paid within a week. Farm stock insured against damage by lightning. Rates as low as any other Company.
A. CHARD,
Stirling,
Agent.

The Kingston Regatta.

A BIG BLOW AND MANY ACCIDENTS.

Particulars From the Kingston Papers.

The Kingston papers of Monday give full details of the regatta of the Kingston Yacht Club sailed off that port on the 2nd, from which we condense the following:

THE FIRST CLASS RACE.

Course.—From moorings off Grand Trunk wharf, thence to buoy off George's barn, thence to buoy off Four Mile point, thence to place of starting. Three times around this course.—30 miles.

The *News* says:—One long whistle to get ready was given at about 10:07 and some eight minutes later two short whistles to start were tooted from the Marquis of Lorne. Five minutes were then allowed for the yachts to pass the line, and they all raised their anchors and sailed about preparatory to opening the ball. After a great deal of manœuvring the line was passed as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Atalanta	10	25	00
Cygnet	10	26	00
Garfield	10	28	25
Norah	10	28	25
White Wings	10	29	00
Ariadne	10	30	00
Aileen	10	39	00

The Atalanta got off in fine style, but the wind dropped appreciably before Point Frederick was reached and the entire procession seemed for a while to stand perfectly still. The leader had reached Cedar island before a sign of a spinnaker was seen and when they were run up they failed to draw very much on account of the direction of the wind, and had to be boomed forward in order to help at all. The order of starting was maintained when the George's barn buoy was passed and the yachts took in their kites preparatory to the beat up to four mile point. They had not proceeded very far before the wind shifted to a little north of west and came down in half a gale. Luffing was indulged in for a while, but once the boys saw that it was likely to be a permanent breeze instead of a momentary squall, they began to gather in their extra canvas and prepared for business. Gaff topsails came off as fast as the halyards could carry them down, except on the Aileen, which ragged on everything and showed a great area of red. The Garfield reduced her canvas to plain mainsail and jib and took fourth place in fine style, the expert and cool handling of Henry Cunningham, the veteran, showing to perfection. Meanwhile the Atalanta was booming along, leading the Norah and the rest a frightful pace in the direction of the head of Simcoe Island. At 11:37 she wheeled about the flag and pointed for home, setting her jib topsail and scarcely wetting her running board. But though she stood well on her keel the strain was too much for her and her topmast snapped like a reed about four minutes after she had rounded. The crew were no slouches, however, and got the big jib topsail inboard in a jiffy. The club topsail was allowed to hang with the end of the mast where it was and seemed to draw quite a bit. At this point the Norah took in her jib, having carried away something, and had to send a man aloft to rig it up, which was soon accomplished. The four mile bouy was passed thus:

	H.	M.	S.
Atalanta	11	40	00
Norah	11	54	30
Ariadne	11	56	25
Garfield	11	57	25
Aileen	12	06	30
White Wings	12	07	45
Cygnet	12	13	00

The Aileen, as if to follow the Atalanta's example, smashed her topmast shortly after getting around Four Mile point and ragged out her topsail to lee. This was, of course, a great misfortune for her, as she had carried her head sail all through nobly and depended a great deal upon it. The run down didn't consume much time, the yachts passing the starting line at:

	H.	M.	S
Atalanta	12	06	10
Norah	12	17	10
Ariadne	12	20	00
Garfield	12	23	00
Aileen	12	37	00
White Wings	12	38	00

Once more the light sails blossomed out like morning glories and were sent up to speed the big ones over to the barn. The run was almost directly before the wind. The Atalanta, despite her misfortune, seemed to keep gaining on her competitors until she was so far ahead as to be a sure winner, barring such an accident as the carrying away of her stick. The second boat, the Norah, however, came in for her share of the prevailing trouble, and got away down the river in reefing and housing her topmast until she was last boat, except the Cygnet, which was then virtually out of the race. The Aileen, White Wings (which took in her jib top sail and reefed some more), the Garfield and other first-class boats continued to battle with the wind and waves on the way up to the light, which was rounded in due time. The Atalanta rounded the home buoy for the second time at 1:38.

	H.	M.	S.
Atalanta	1	38	00
Ariadne	2	05	10
Aileen	2	17	42
Garfield	2	25	20
Norah	2	34	30
White Wings	2	36	40

The remainder of the race could hardly be called interesting, the positions of the yachts being about well known. The Atalanta held her long lead, the Aileen sailing in great style. Just then the Ariadne came in, lowered her staysail and dropped anchor, giving up her excellent chance for second place. She proved to be waterlogged. She had hardly got in when the Atalanta boomed along, a winner by eight miles. She came in like a steamer, parting the water like a knife and wearing a broom as an emblem of her clean sweep. The finish was:

Atalanta	3	08	00
Aileen	3	58	00
Norah	4	10	00

(A telegram from Mr. R. J. Bell to his father, John Bell, Esq., states that the Norah's fore stay parted on the first round and the hook of the peak halliard block gave way on the second round, which accident caused a loss of time that he computed at nearly an hour.—ED. INT.)

THE SECOND CLASS RACE.

The *Whig* says:—The yachts got away in fine shape, crossing the harbor line in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Gracie	10	43	20
Minnie A	10	44	00
Laura	10	45	00
Mollie	10	46	00
Iolanthe	10	46	30

The Minnie A. lost considerable time by fooling about the home buoy. She crossed the line three times, though her time was taken after she did it the first time. The Iolanthe did not cross the line but shot out from the Grand Trunk wharf. They all carried spinnakers and made a pretty sight as they went away like a cloud before the wind in the direction of Wolfe Island. After rounding the buoy there they had to reef, as the wind was blowing stiffly from the northwest. "This is the Laura's day," cried her admirers on the official yacht. The race was certainly a pretty one to Four Mile Point, and first place lay between the Laura and Iolanthe. Both crowded on all the sail they could carry. When they rounded Four Mile Point buoy, situated midway between Snake Island lighthouse and Simcoe Island, the Laura led by two and a half minutes. The Gracie was then working along the north shore and preparing to run across to the buoy, while the Minnie A. was struggling hard amid the breakers, with the steam yacht St. Julian followed behind, the Gananoquans looking forlorn.

The Iolanthe carried away her topmast at the same point as the Atalanta and Aileen. A new one was rigged up. Both the Kingston and Belleville second class boats made brilliant time. The record taken was:

	H.	M.	S.
Laura	12	44	00
Iolanthe	12	45	30

☞Taking time allowance the boats were even, with the prospects in favor of the Laura because of the Iolanthe's accident.

The Mollie crossed the home bouy 19½ mins. behind the Iolanthe, and the Gracie 2 mins. behind, and the Minnie A following three minutes later. The Laura and Iolanthe after rounding the buoy off George's barn had a lively race. Both tacked and coming close together encountered the Cygnet, a first class boat. All three ran together, the Laura sandwiched between the Cygnet and Iolanthe. The Cygnet after a hot race blanketed the Laura, which, in turn, endeavored to cover the Iolanthe, but the Cygnet's sails were too large and the Laura had to drop behind. Then the Iolanthe went to windward, and the Laura went straight ahead, but was hauled too close and fell behind, having to make another tack before getting to Four Mile buoy. The general impression was that the Laura had lost her position by holding so close to the wind. The Mollie, with a jigger set and a crew of three, was having a good race with the Gracie for third place.

The Iolanthe passed Four Mile buoy first, and the Laura some distance in the rear. Both came down the lake under full sail and afforded a very pretty sight. They completed the race in the following time:

	H.	M.	S.
Iolanthe	2	41	10
Laura	2	44	33
Gracie	3	11	18

The *News* states that the Laura carried away the jaws of her gaff on the second round when working up to Four Mile Point, and gives the time of the finish as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Iolanthe	2	41	10
Laura	2	51	50
Gracie	3	11	12

This would make the Iolanthe the winner by 12 m. 10 s., but a protest was lodged on the ground that the winner did not cross the line, as above stated.

We have since learned that the prize was awarded to the Iolanthe, which will go to Oswego and race there.

—Abbe Liszt died at Bayreuth on Saturday night.

—Revolutionist successes are reported from Mexico.

—The Corporation of Limerick have presented a farewell address to the Earl of Aberdeen.

—The inhabitants of the drought-stricken counties in western Texas are leaving those districts in large numbers.

—Among other appointments just made by the Government in England is that of Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, to be Colonial Secretary.

—The Welsh members of the House of Commons propose to form a national party in Parliament on the same lines as the Parnellite party.

—The new Archiepiscopal Sees of Montreal and Ottawa will have no suffragan bishop, and will themselves be subsidiary to the See of Quebec.

—A yacht with a Philadelphia pleasure party on board capsized off Sandy Hook on Friday night, and seven persons, six of whom were ladies, were lost.

—The U. S. Consul-General at Halifax is disinclined to take up the N. J. Miller smuggling case, as the vessel is said to be owned by New Brunswickers.

—The Governor of Newfoundland has cabled to the Colonial Office that he has reason to believe that there is no truth in the reports of starvation in Labrador.

—Mr. John Sutherland has been appointed Town Clerk of Cobourg, in the place of Major Floyd, deceased. The appointment is a good one and gives general satisfaction.

—Philip Garneau, Riel's private secretary during the rebellion, was released from Stony Mountain penitentiary on Saturday. He intends writing a history of the rebellion.

—Rioting was renewed at Belfast yesterday, but on a smaller scale than on Saturday and Sunday. The militia have been sent from Armagh to Belfast to assist in suppressing the riots.

—It is reported that Mr. John M. Egan has resigned the general superintendency of the C.P.R., and that he will be succeeded by Mr. J. A. Earling, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

—Speaking at Macleod, N. W. T. Hon. Mr. White stated that the Government, while deciding not to reduce the price of preemptions, would give settlers six years' time to make payments, without interest.

—The steamer Passport, while on her voyage from Montreal to Toronto, struck the pier while entering the Cornwall canal on Saturday night, and sank in twenty feet of water. The passengers and crew escaped.

—The profits of the Canadian Pacific Railway for June showed an increase of $92,959 over the profits of June, 1885. For the six months ended June 30th, the profits of the company were $179,208 more than for the corresponding period last year.

—The construction of the Canadian Pacific air line from Montreal to Smith's Falls has been temporarily delayed in consequence of the high prices demanded by the owners of land required for the road and the refusal of the court in Montreal to allow the company to expropriate land until its value has been settled by arbitration.

—This year's business in Montreal Harbor shows an enormous increase over former years. Since the opening of navigation up to the 1st instant 42 more ocean steamers have arrived than in the corresponding period of last year, while the tonnage of vessels arriving shows an increase of 56,000 tons. The number of inland vessels arriving has increased by 286, and the harbor tolls show an increase of $16,700.

An Island in Flames.

Dreadful Scenes—Nature Convulsed—Burning Bears Rush into the Lake.

DETROIT, July 31.—A Chicago special says: The Canadian steamer "Isaac May" staggered into harbor at a late hour, on Thursday night, without fuel and almost destitute of provisions. Capt. Muir, her master, relates a thrilling experience. The "May" left Chicago three weeks ago, towing three barges. After a run of five days, they arrived at Manitoulin Island on the Canadian side of Lake Huron, the largest island in the great lakes, covered with cedar trees. When the vessel arrived the inhabitants were badly frightened. For weeks not a drop of rain had fallen. The steamer began to take on a cargo of posts and ties when the woods suddenly burst into a great blaze. No sooner had the fire started than a severe wind storm swept over the island driving the flames in every direction. The people fled in terror to the beach and sought sheter on board vessels, which were pulled out into the lake, and scores of bears roaring with pain ran out of the woods with the hair singed from their hides and plunged into the lake. The flames raged for five days, burning over acres of valuable timber, destroying a vast amount of stock piled on the beach for shipment. Then a drenching rainstorm set in and continued until the fire was put out. It was ten days from the time the vessels reached there before they were ready to leave and their stock of provisions were almost exhausted in caring for the people who took refuge on them. Still Capt. Muir thought he could make the provisions hold out until they reached Chicago, but he did not count on having head winds all the way. The vessels left the island last Saturday morning, and as dense clouds of smoke from the burning timber had settled down over the water the vessels had to pick their way slowly through the darkness. The steamer passed the Straits on Monday, but hardly had she entered Lake Michigan when they ran into another bank of smoke, that shut out everything from view. So thick was the atmosphere that the first barge of the tow could not be seen from the deck of the steamer. On all sides could be heard the fog signals of passing steamers By moving slowly and sounding whistles at frequent intervals the steamer made her way through the smoke in safety. Her progress had been so greatly impeded, however, that when 100 miles north of Chicago the engineer reported the coal bunkers empty, and the steward informed the captain that nothing was left to eat but salt pork. The crew were put under short rations and the deck load of posts drawn on to feed the furnaces, but the cedar was so green that the boilers could hardly be kept warm. Finally the steamer cut her consorts adrift and came to Chicago under sail without them. The experience of the steamer at Manitoulin Islands during the fire was thrilling. The scene from the vessels, as told by a spectator, was grand beyond description. The flames shot into the air for hundreds of feet, and turned night into day, while the heat was so intense that vessels were obliged to push out into the lake. The noise was deafening, and amid all the din and confusion thousands of birds fluttered around their late homes until, tired with constant flight, they dropped into the lake, or fell into the flames. Deer and bears rushed from the woods together, and threw themselves into the cooling water of the lake. For five days the flames held their sway before the lumbermen could return to the island and finish loading the vessels. The barges were found off Racine, and towed into port yesterday.

Devoured by Bears.

Fresh Reports of Starvation Horrors in Labrador.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 31.—Fresh reports of starvation horrors in Labrador have reached here. It is said that in one settlement of about twenty-eight families, the inhabitants have been rendered so weak by forced short rations that there was hardly a man who was strong enough to raise a spear in self-defence against the bears. About one hundred and fifty bears made a clean sweep of the place, devouring every man, woman and child, excepting four young men, who succeeded in clambering to some neighboring rocks, where they remained forty-eight hours, watching the bears at their horrible repast. After the bears moved away a pack of wolves, which had been hanging around, finished what the larger animals had left. By the time the forty-eight hours had elapsed two of the young men had perished from cold, while a third died shortly afterwards. The fourth succeeded in reaching the deserted houses and the terrible sepulchre which had once been his home. He found some other articles of clothing and a few scraps of food, which had been stored away. Armed with those he reached White Bear, a neighboring settlement twenty-three or twenty four miles away. The very lowest estimate of those who perished from starvation and exposure he places at 3500. All these died since June 1st.

The winter stores have long since been exhausted, and the inhabitants of many settlements have been compelled to eke out a slow existence by devouring their few ponies and dogs, while every piece of leather and sealskin has been carefully utilized to deaden the pangs of hunger. The average temperature along the coast throughout last month was about zero. The sea has been covered with ice for 300 or 400 miles from the shore, hence fishing was impossible. Frequent appeals have peen made for help, but with almost incredible inhumanity, they were disregarded. With the fresh danger caused by the advent of hordes of wild animals on the coast, there may not be a single soul left shortly to tell the tale. Cape Chidley, Cape Mugford and White Bay are said to be the centres of the greatest destitution at present known, although other districts are believed to be in a worse condition.

Slain by a Perfidious Spaniard.

Cold Blooded Butchery of a Fellow Workman in a Fish Factory.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 29.—Intelligence of an atrocious and horrible murder, perpetrated at St. Pierre, Miquelon, last Friday, was received in Halifax by mail last night. The victim was a laboring man named Stanislaus Coste, employed in the fishing establishment of one Cormier, and the murderer, a Spaniard, engaged in the same place and at the same work. His name is Carlos Jose Sussaregay. Coste was on his knees in the fishing store chipping wedges when he was approached by the Spaniard. The two exchanged a few words of ordinary conversation without any appearance of anger on the part of either. Sussaregay turned apparently to leave, but suddenly picked up a heavy handaxe from the floor and struck the Frenchman—who, with turned back had not observed his danger—a fearful blow on the neck. Coste's head, severed almost entirely from his body, fell and hung over his chest. The murderer coolly proceded to the police quarters and placed himself in the custody of the gendarmes. He converses freely on particulars of his crime, and the only regret he utters is that several others had not become his victims under similiar circumstances.

The only cause assigned for the crime is that Coste's employer previous to the day of the murder informed him that he should thereafter perform certain work that previously had been attended to by the Spaniard. This is supposed to have angered the murderer and led him to commit the crime.

The Rebellion

In the North-west has been suppressed and our citizens can now devote reasonable attention to their corns. The only sure, safe, and painless remedy is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It never fails; never makes sore spots worse than the original discomfort. See that you get "Putnam's," and take none other.

Groans Met with Stones.

Serious Rioting in Belfast on Saturday.

BELFAST, Aug. 1.—Serious rioting took place here last night and to-day. A band of music yesterday marched to meet a party of Protestant Sunday school children who were returning from an excursion. The crowd accompanying the band groaned at a number of Catholics who were assembled on Carrick Hill. The latter replied with stones and the others retaliated. Wild rumors spread throughout the city and a large body of Orangemen gathered. The police tried to disperse the crowd, but their efforts were useless and the Orangemen continued to increase. The mob attacked and wrecked a tavern owned by a Catholic named McKenna. The police frequently charged the mob, but were repulsed with stones. The rioters then wrecked a number of houses believed to be inhabited by Catholics. They uprooted the pavement and fired volleys of stones at the police. The latter were finally ordered to fire buckshot and the commanders promptly obeyed. A boy named Knox, who was going on an errand was shot dead. Many persons were wounded, some of them seriously. The riot had now reached such proportions that it was deemed necessary to call out the military. The rioters were apparently awed by the appearance of the soldiers and soon dispersed. The fighting was renewed however to-day and the police were again compelled to fire upon the mob. Subsequently the mob wrecked several buildings and the military were again summoned. Many policemen were badly cut by the missiles thrown at them by the rioters. Forty-six arrests have been made. The police and cavalry are patrolling the streets.

"HACKMET," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Sporting Notes.

The Irish lacrosse team sailed for New York by the Etruria on Saturday.

In the lacrosse championship series, Toronto defeated Cornwall on Saturday, three to one.

The Canadian mare Geraldine won the 2:33 trot at Buffalo on Tuesday. She took the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:30, 2:32¼, 2:32¾.

LONDON, July 31.—The Surrey eleven played a match game of cricket to-day with the Australians. The Australians were beaten by one innings and 209 runs.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—A match race for £1,000, between Gaudaur and Beach, to be rowed September 18, in England, has been guaranteed. Gaudaur and Hamm sail for England on Thursday.

The Atalanta sailed the Kingston course in 4h. 43m. on Monday, or 1h. 24m. 35s. faster than her time in last year's race. In the second class the Iolanthe's time was slower, by 5 minutes, than she made in last year's race.

The Galatea has been invited to join the New York Yacht Club squadron and to take part in the sloop race on Aug 6. The fleet will number 20 steam and 86 sailing yachts and to this great gathering will be added the fleet of the Eastern Yacht Club, which will unite with that of the N. Y. Y. C. at Newport.

The Sportsman's Association propose to offer a reward of $10 for every conviction under the game laws in this county and in the adjacent portion of Prince Edward. They will also take steps to enforce the law against Sunday shooting. Two prosecutions against parties who have shot ducks will at once be instituted.

Mr. A. Dulmage had the good luck and skill combined to capture with rod and line on Saturday evening from the river, in rear of his premises, an eel, which, when weighed, tipped the balance at 5½ pounds. It took over half an hour of severe work to effect the capture. The eel in question is the largest ever taken in the waters hereabouts.

What's the Use?

Why suffer a single moment, when you can get immediate relief from internal or external pain by the use of Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure? Nerviline has never been known to fail. Try a 10 cent sample bottle. You will find it just as recommended. Neuralgia, toothache, cramps, headache and all similar complaints disappear as if by magic when Nerviline is used. Large bottles 25 cents. Test bottles 10 cents, at druggists and country dealers.

The Fisheries Dispute.

The Latest Scheme to Coerce Canada—Proposed Embargo upon Canadian Railways.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A Washington despatch to the *Herald* says, with reference to the fisheries dispute, that by the comity of neighbors Canadians are allowed to enter and traverse the United States, carrying freight for hundreds of miles. The cars of the Grand Trunk and other Canadian lines are run down from Montreal to New York, there unloaded and take in freight which they carry seven hundred miles through Canada, then re-enter the United States and run hundreds of miles through this country to St. Louis and other points where they unload and take in return cargoes which are again run through Canada to New York. Now no foreign vessel is allowed to transport cargoes from one port of the United States to another, and it is suggested that Congress shall authorize the President to enforce the same rule upon railway cars.

IN BAD HUMOR

A year ago my head was covered with sores, and the eruption covered my face also, and spread even until backs of my hands were sore, I became weak and ill. Finding no cure I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles perfectly cured me." Statement of Miss Minnie Stevenson, Cocagne, N.B.

The Belfast Riots.

BELFAST, Aug. 2.—No further attempts at rioting were made during the night. The city is quiet. The two men injured during the disturbances of Saturday and Sunday are in a critical condition.

—It is stated that Hon. Mr. Bowell will pay a visit to the North-West this fall.

A Monstrous Hoax.

The Reported Famine, Cannibalism and Other Horrors in Labrador a Mere Invention.

The reported famine in Labrador, with the terrible death of 3,500 people thereby, is now proved to have been the invention of some scoundrel as yet unknown. A gentleman who knows the locality well said that the inhabitants who winter on the coast of Labrador do not number more than 200 all told and that they would not be apt to starve if plenty of bears were around, as represented. The following despatches make the hoax perfectly clear:

QUEBEC, August 2.—A letter just received from Gaspe state that the Government steamer "La Canadienne" has arrived there from Labrador and reports the rumored distress there to be a fable. The cod-fishery has been poor, however, and unless a decided improvement occurs at once there will be terrible distress between Natashuquan and Batchnan. Commander Wakeham is of opinion that at least forty families should at once leave the coast, and the priest is about to come to Quebec and urge the local Government to have his people removed to where they can earn their own living, instead of being almost annual applicants for charity. The Indians on the Labrador coast are better off than usual, most of them having succeeded well in hunting last Winter. The season was mild, and many of the bays were not frozen over. No American vessels were seen off Labrador by the Commander. The "Alert," Lieut. Gordon, R. N., passed Blanc Sablon bound north for Hudson's Bay on the 29th June, all well.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The *Sun* has the following from London: The Governor of Newfoundland, in his despatch regarding the famine and bear stories, says: "The Hudson Bay Company state positively that the company's steamer will not reach Fort Chimo until August 10, and will not leave that place on her return trip until the end of September, making it impossible that news should have now been received from the strait. The strait company's officers say it has never been frozen over, and the company's vessels bound for Fort Churchill, York Factory and Moose Factory are only now due at the entrance of the strait. There is no settlement whatever at Cape Mugford, which is seventy miles from the Hudson strait, and there are no Indians within 300 miles of that place. The natives and residents of Manitoba who are now staying in London, are entirely convinced that the story originated in persons interested in preventing the construction of a railway in Hudson Bay, which is projected, with a view to shortening the route from the North-West to Europe.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough, and Bronchitis.

International Courtesies.

Warm Reception Tendered to the "Galatea" on the New England Coast—Something About the Voyage.

ROCKPORT, Mass., August 2.—The Hull Yacht Club, on its annual cruise, reached here last night from Marblehead. The most notable incident of the passage was the meeting of the "Galatea" by the fleet off Milk Island. Commodore Whitten's yacht was the first to exchange courtesies with the Englishman by firing cannon and dipping her colors, which was responded to. The "Galatea" received an ovation from each vessel of the fleet as she passed.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., August 2.—The "Galatea" dropped anchor at 7.15 p. m. Soon after a committee of the Eastern Yacht Club went aboard, congratulated Lieut. Henn on his safe arrival, welcomed him to these shores and extended to him all the privileges of the Eastern Yacht Club House and its surroundings. Lieut. Henn said the trip was uneventful, and beautiful weather prevailed during the entire journey. The wind was light and the sea smooth all the way. During the past two days there had been a deep fog, but it lifted yesterday afternoon and he sighted Thatches Island. Mrs. Henn is enthusiastic over the voyage. She said the water was so smooth all the time that one could have come over in an open boat.

ON THE RISE

"Leaves have their time to fall," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in Making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the infallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and other Summer Complaints.

More Appointments.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The following appointments are officially announced:

Secretary of State for India—Sir R. A. Cross.

Lord Privy Seal—Earl Cadogan.

Colonial Secretary—Right Hon. E. Stanhope.

President of the Board of Trade—Right Hon. Edward Stanley.

Lord Advocate—Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald.

Solicitor-General for Scotland—R. P. Bannerman Robertson.

Master of the Horse—The Duke of Portland.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

As a Remedy for Pulmonary Affections and Scrofulous Diseases.

Dr. IRA M. LANG—a prominent physician in New York, says:—I am greatly pleased with your Emulsion. Have found it very serviceable in above diseases, and it is easily administered on account of its palatableness.

The Reports are False.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 31.—The Rev. Moses Harvey, one of the best informed and trustworthy men in Newfoundland, telegraphs:

"The reports of starvation in Labrador and Northern Newfoundland are false. No such reports have reached St. Johns, although vessels are arriving from those places daily. The fisheries are improving."

REV. J. G. Fallis, Dutton, certifies: 'For some years my wife has been troubled with Dyspepsia, and has tried one thing after another recommended with but little or no effect till advised to give McGregor's Speedy Cure a trial. Since taking the first bottle I have noticed a decided improvement, and can with confidence recommend it to be one of, if not the best medicine extant for Dyspepsia. This invaluable medicine for Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Kidney Complant, is purely vegetable. Sold at D. M. Waters' Drug Store. Trial bottles given free.

—Three hundred English, Irish and Scotch immigrants arrived in Toronto yesterday morning. With few exceptions they all had situations already provided for them.

—It is understood that Sir John will not return to the capital until early in September, as he contemplates spending some time at the Banff Hot Springs on the return trip.

—Work on the Canadian Pacific bridge over the St. Lawrence at Lachine is progressing rapidly, the men working day and night in relays, and its completion late in the fall is considered certain.

Anarchist Plots.

Spies' Diabolical Plan for Disposing of Capitalists—The Story of a Detective.

BOSTON, August 2.—Superintendent Cornish, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, furnishes a local paper with a long expose of the secret workings of the Anarchists of Chicago, which, he says, have been thoroughly explored by the Pinkerton force. Parsons, Mr. Cornish says, was one of the first to blossom as a red-hot Anarchist. He soon took Spies into his council. While in Greil's saloon one night Cornish heard Mrs. Parsons make a violent speech, in which she advocated hurling bombs at the residences of the wealthy citizens of Chicago. Spies told them he had a better plan, which was as follows: Let every man arm himself with a little syringe just large enough to be concealed in the closed hand. The point of the syringe should be as small and fine as that of a needle, so that it can easily penetrate clothing and skin. The bulb must be filled with prussic acid. Armed with this, you can walk up alongside of the capitalist to be removed, quickly insert the needle point into his flesh and at the same time squeeze the bulb, sending the prussic acid into his veins. The victim would not mind the attack more than ... would kill him in a very few minutes and his death would be a horrible one. He would not know, and if he did he could not tell what had been done to him. This ingenious scheme was greeted with aclamations of approval and applause by all who were present, including Parsons, Fielden and Dusey. Cornish gives at considerable length the history of the various groups in the city, details the experiments with dynamite and gives the place of meeting of each of the thirteen regularly constituted groups which on May 4th were in existence in Chicago and the town of Lake, as well as of the Cigarmakers' Revolutionary Society and a half dozen other organizations, which, he says, are Anarchist societies.

DON'T BE DECEIVED

Beware of any druggist who will try to induce you to take anything in place of McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. It is a marvel of healing for Sores, Cuts Burns, etc. No family should be without it. It has no equal. Get McGregor & Parke's and have no other. Only 25c. per box at D. M. Waters' corner of Front and Bridge St.

A Retaliatory Measure.

A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE WASHINGTON HOUSE TO PREVENT INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN POWERS WHICH REFUSE LIKE INTERCOURSE TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The following is the bill introduced yesterday by Representative Collins, of Massachuetts, entitled, "A Bill relating to commercial intercourse with foreign countries":

"That whenever, by the laws, decrees, regulations or acts of any foreign country full freedom of commercial intercourse or full commercial privileges are denied to any citizen of the United States, their vessels in the ports or waters or their cars or other vehicles within the limits of such foreign country, the President upon receiving satisfactory proof thereof, is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation excluding, from and after such date as he may fix, from all commercial privileges in the ports and waters of the United States, all vessels of such foreign country, and excluding from the limits of the United States, all cars and vehicles used in the transportation of merchandise owned, operated, managed, or controlled by any corporation or association organized under the laws of such foreign country; and thereupon it will be unlawful for any such foreign vessel to enter any port or come within the waters of the United States for any purpose, or for any such car or vehicle to come within the limits of the United States, and for any violation of the terms of the act, the provisions of the 17th section of the act approved June 19, 1886, entired 'An act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen and owners of vessels, and for others purposes,' shall be applicable."

The bill was referred to the committee on commerce.

MCGREGOR'S SPEEDY CURE.

It is popularly admitted everywhere that McGregor's Speedy Cure is the safest, most reliable and by far the cheapest remedy for Constipation, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Impure Blood, Loss of Appetite, and all similar troubles. It is not necessary to take a great quantity before any result is produced. A few doses convince you of its merits. Trial bottle given free at D. M. Waters' Drug store.

Thomasburg Correspondence.

THOMASBURG, July 29th, '86.

A terrible rain, wind and hail storm struck our little town to-day between three and four o'clock p. m., or rather two storms, from the south-west and north, seemed to cross each other's track and fought a dreadful battle here on neutral ground. Hailstones as large as filberts fell thick and fast. Mr. A. W. Corbett had three large panes of glass shattered in the front door of his shop, Mr. N. Holbert had a chimney knocked off his dwelling house by a shade tree being thrown against it.

Aug. 2, '86.

Mr. Samuel Graham died here on Friday morning, 30th ult., about 8 o'clock, and was buried in the union burying ground here on Sunday forenoon, Aug. 1st. Mr. Graham will be greatly missed in this vicinity, as he was a good citizen, an obliging neighbor and a kind husband and father. He leaves a widow and two daughters to mourn his loss. He was a steadfast member of the Episcopal Church and held the office of Warden here at his death. In politics he was a staunch Conservative. Owning property in both Hungerford and Huntingdon, he always voted for Mr. John White and Hon. M. Bowell. At last Provincial election he voted for Hudson and Wood.

Marmora Ahead.

(*From Our Marmora Correspondent.*)

While Stirling boasts of a lawn social at which the gross receipts were about thirty four dollars, and Trenton of one at which the proceeds were so small they were not announced, and Madoc I guess has not had any, Marmora can report one on the evening of July 22nd at which the proceeds amounted to $55, and another on the 29th of the same month of which the proceeds were $74.

A SOURCE OF GREAT TROUBLE.

Probably the most prolific source of chronic ills is indigestion or dyspepsia, causing unhealthy. Yet taken in time it is positively curable. Burdock Blood Bitters has cured some of the worst cases known, even of 15 years' duration. If troubled with indigestion try it.

If you have feelings of goneness, too weak and dragging to rally, to a nervous to sleep, digestion hardly sufficient to keep soul and body together, tired brain, headaches, pains across the back, the whole system relaxed, sore lungs or a cough, and will try from one to six bottles of DR. AUSTIN'S PHOSPHATINE, as the case may require, it will not fail to make you our enthusiastic friend. Price, $1.00. For sale by all druggists.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY AUGUST 5.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

Every day tends to prove the utter want of even political decency on the part of that hypocritical pretender of moral and political purity—the Montreal *Witness*. At a late political meeting in Chambly the Secretary of State made a scathing exposure of the venality of the Grit Rouge party of the Province of Quebec, in which he gave an instance of how from the leader of the party down to the President of the Young Men's Liberal Clubs, they had all been—well, quieted. This exposure has only called from that "only religious" daily the *Witness*, the following:

"At St. Lambert, on Saturday, Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, told his audience how Mr. Senecal converted Messrs. Prefontaine and Mercier to a belief in the desirability of the tunnel scheme by a bribe to the Liberal party. No man was better fitted to explain the crooked ways of Mr. Senecal than his old comrade in-arms, Mr. Chapleau. The Secretary of State and Mr. Senecal made a strong team, and the way the one thousand dollar affair is being worked by the two shows, that though Mr. Senecal has "retired from politics," and "cares nothing about them," he and Mr. Chapleau still pull together. The country is not to be congratulated on the fact. The Senecal-Chapleau combination cost the Province of Quebec hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Every one would have supposed that this was a good opportunity for the *Witness* to display its honest adherence of political veracity; but no. It will be seen that only condemnation of Mr. Chapleau is vouchsafed. Comment upon such a course is useless, and yet it is but on a par with its denunciation of Customs officials for ferreting out the crimes of certain of its friends and indirectly justifying the smugglers. Truly the *Witness* is the veritable type of the Pharisee of old.

WHO SHOULD SUPPORT THE HIGH SCHOOL?

The following decision of the Minister of Education, which is to be found in Dr. Hodgins' lectures on School Law, will be read with interest, as it clearly defines the meaning and extent of the School Law as to the right of *all* ratepayers to be taxed for the building of and support of High Schools:—

7. *Relation of Roman Catholic supporters of Separate Schools to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.*—(1.) The Act of 1863 [now Rev. Stat. c. 200] has reference only to the system of common [now public] schools. The common school system at the time of passing the Act of 1863 was quite separate and distinct from the grammar schools, which are represented now by the high schools. In settling the question with respect to the establishment of denominational schools, the common or public school system alone was affected, and the grammar or high schools continued to be open to all pupils without any distinction. (2.) Under provisions of the law as it formerly stood, a union could be formed of public and high school boards, under which they could occupy in common the same building, and get the benefit of the same or some of the same teachers, and otherwise share in common the cost of maintenance of the public and high schools. The Act passed in 1874 continued the union of public and high school boards then existing, with power to dissolve it; but such unions were prohibited for the future. This union of the public and high schools causes a difficulty in the working of the provisions of the Separate School Act of 1863, inasmuch as the Separate School supporters are entirely exempt from any rates for public school purposes, or for any debts incurred for such purposes. (3.) The separate school supporters are entitled to be exempt from any rate which is intended to be applied for public school purposes, but this exemption does not apply to assessments properly made for and intended to be confined to high school purposes. *So that in cases where the by-law proposes to raise money for high school purposes exclusively, the separate school supporters would be liable, equally with all other ratepayers, for any assessment under it*; but where the assessment is to provide for the maintenance or erection of a union public and high school, or the discharge of a debt incurred by a union board of public and high school trustees, the separate school supporters are not liable, *excepting in respect of so much as is clearly applicable to high school purposes, or has been incurred for that purpose strictly.* (4.) *All taxable property is liable to assessment for public and high school purposes,* without any discrimination on denominational grounds. Where, however, a separate school, whether Roman Catholic, Protestant or colored, has been duly established under the law, then the supporters of such separate school can have their public school taxes paid over for the purposes of the separate school, instead of the public school. *There is no such law as to high school rates, which must be levied without distinction.*

We believe we are correct in stating that up to 1871 the municipal grant of this city was levied on *all* the ratepayers, but that since 1872—the year in which the High School Board and the Public School Board was united, and the Union School was built—the amounts required each year for the maintenance of the High School have been levied on Protestant ratepayers only.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

The London *Advertiser* is of opinion that in our discussion of bribery and corruption in Lennox, "the INTELLIGENCER has shown "a good deal more zeal than discretion in "touching upon so tender a topic as brib-"ery at elections."

Seemingly the *Advertiser* cannot avoid misrepresentation. The discussion in question was started by the *Whig*, which assumed that, because of Tory corruption, Lennox is too corrupt a constituency for Sir Richard Cartwright to represent. We should have been false to our duty had we failed to show that, whilst in the election of 1882, the Conservatives had to some extent resorted to bribery, the Grits bribed freely in that election, and that in two subsequent contests they resorted to systematic corruption by methods which will ever be notorious. Our zeal in exposing the hypocrisy of the *Whig* in attempting to blame the Conservatives for the rascality of the Grits may not seem to the *Advertiser* to have been discreet—not half so discreet as the failure of the *Whig* to refer to the misdeeds of its party—but we are satisfied with the result and the *Advertiser's* grumbling is the best evidence that the Grits are not.

It is not true that bribery at elections is a tender topic with the Conservatives. It is true that our party have sinned to a regrettable degree in that regard, but the extent and nature of electoral corruption, as carried on by the Grits, as shown in the courts, has been simply appalling, and the difference between the parties is this, that whilst the Conservatives made no special professions on the subject, the Grits denounced corruption of the electorate in the most violent terms. The records of the parties are so well known that it would be a waste of space to discuss them further. Suffice it to say that, black as is the record of the Grit party, its infamous practices in elections form one of the darkest features of that record.

PARCELS POSTAGE.

It is with great satisfaction we copy from the *Montreal Star* of the 27th inst. the following interesting extract relating to "Parcels Postage," and we trust our own postal authorities will be enabled to heartily second the efforts in this direction, so that persons from the different provinces of Canada can avail themselves of the full benefit of it to send parcels not only to their relatives and friends in Great Britain and Ireland; but, also to our other sister colonies. The carrying out of the undermentioned proposal will be of immense benefit to all classes of the community:

On August 1st, according to the London *Times*, a parcel post service will be commenced between the United Kingdom and Canada. Parcels up to eleven pounds in weight will be carried from any place in the United Kingdom to any place in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island; or from any place in either of those four provinces to any place in the United Kingdom, for one shilling and three pence (thirty cents) per pound. The rate per pound between Ontario and the United Kingdom will be 1s. 5½d., Manitoba and the North-West Provinces will pay 1s. 8d., and British Columbia, 1s. 10½d. per pound.

The privilege of sending and receiving parcels to and from the United Kingdom by post at these rates ought to be greatly appreciated by the many thousands of people in the Dominion who have friends or relatives in the Old Country. And it is not likely that the use of the parcel post will be confined to the exchange of presents, although there is [illegible] lots of that kind of thing. The impecunious young man who is always expecting remittances from the Old Country, which never come, and whose friends at home evidently know him to well to trust him with a ten pound note, might be safely trusted with an eleven pound parcel, if its contents were discreetly chosen. The rates decided upon for the various divisions of Canada will do very well for a beginning, but we trust the Dominion Government will soon be able to improve upon them by giving a uniform rate and a low one for the whole Dominion. Of course the exceeding wideness of our wide Dominion puts difficulties in the way, and we will not anger the authorities by asking for a new country to be placed on the same footing as England in the matter of parcel postage. But surely there is no reason why Canada should be far behind India or New South Wales in this respect. A parcel can be sent from any Post Office in the United Kingdom to any place in British India or New South Wales for one shilling a pound. However the Dominion Government has greater facilities than anybody else for knowing what rates would be remunerative for the delivery of parcels in Canada, and has doubtless given the subject due consideration. One of the difficulties the Canadian Post Office has to contend with arises out of the Customs law. It is obviously necessary that agents of the Government should have the right to open parcels if they suspect them to contain articles liable to duty. The law now authorises Custom House officers to open suspected letters in course of transit by the mails, *in the presence of the owners.* Every day letters are sent from the Post Office to the Custom House to be examined. It has been suggested that for the present the delivery in Canada of parcels from the United Kingdom should be restricted to the Customs ports. This would be a very serious limitation of the usefulness of the parcel post, and it is to be hoped some other way will be found out of the difficulty. All that seems to be needed is to let it be definitely understood in England that persons posting parcels to Canada at these special rates do so upon the understanding that they are liable to be opened by Canadian Custom House officers. The parcels might then all be examined in Montreal or other Customs ports, and then despatched to their final destinations.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Says the *Mail:* According to Mr. D. Mills, "Mr. Bowell denied that he or any of his colleagues shared in the $4,000 received by Mr. Macmaster, but he does not stop there. He says: 'I am equally of opinion that the rumor is false so far as it relates to two members of Parliament.' What does Mr. Bowell mean?" There need be no speculation as to what Mr. Bowell means. He means that when Mr. Mills says that $4,000 was divided amongst Ministers and members of Parliament to secure favors from the Customs Department, Mr. Mills does not tell the truth.

We believe, too, that the INTELLIGENCER is one of the papers, while it is enthusiastic in maintaining that the Indians are fit for self government, maintain that the Irish are not. It rejoices over the political enfranchisement of the Indians and the defeat of Irish Home Rule.—*London Advertiser.*

The *Advertiser* misrepresents, as usual The INTELLIGENCER believes that the Indians of the older provinces are quite fit for self-government, and it knows that many of them are fairly educated, intelligent men who have shown themselves able to conduct their own affairs. As to the question of home rule for Ireland, whilst we do not favor the creation of an Irish Parliament, at the same time we do not consider the Irish people incapable of self-government, in proof of which we would support a proposition for a wide extension of the principle of local self-government.

The Rielites of Quebec are already quarreling amongst themselves. *L'Etendard*, one of their conservatives organs, in an editorial expressing surprise at the Hon. Mr. Mercier's conduct in usurping the leadership of the national party, in his programme, says: "Supposing the Province dismisses the present ministry, how is it that it has not come into Mr. Mercier's mind that a province in which three-fourths are Conservatives could well enjoy the satisfaction of having a National Conservative Government?" The Conservative section of the Rielites will soon discover that Mercier does not care one stiver for them or for the late Riel. He is merely using the Riel cry as a means of strengthening a wholly corrupt and completely discredited party, the record of which and of its leaders is "rank and smells to heaven."

The Kingston *News* compares the Grit party in its present efforts to attract all and sundry of any political belief or complexion, fashioning its principles to each and every prejudice, to the tree toad which is said to accommodate its color to suit the hue of the tree or thing with which it happens to be in contact. The simile is not an elegant, though an applicable one, yet is replete with suggestive truth.

A story that will no doubt be made use of at the next election by the Grits, says the Port Hope *Times*, is that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, while addressing the Orangemen at Belleville on the twelfth, spoke of the young liberals as "the young men of another political party," while as a matter of fact he said "of a certain political party." But it doesn't much matter, as the story has gained currency, and some of the Grit party have a wonderful faculty of believing a falsehood when it suits their purpose.

Dr. Tanner fasted forty days and lived. It would not be safe at this season of the year to go a single day without a supply of West's Pain King in the house. Ready at a moment's notice and costs 25 cents at D. M. Waters, Druggist.

THE ANNUAL REGATTA.

A Grand Day's Sport and a Big Crowd.

The Norah Surprises Everybody—Luck Favors the Laura and Minnie A.

The eleventh annual regatta of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club will long be memorable not only as the most successful in the history of the Club as a grand aquatic spectacle, but for the truly surprising feat performed by the Norah in beating the famous Atalanta 18 m. 12¼ seconds over the course in a nice sailing breeze. Mr. Bell's yacht was, as all were aware, in fine condition, but the Atalanta was believed by her owner, Mr. Eyre, to be better prepared for racing than ever before, so nothing can be alleged on that score or on the point of luck, for the breeze was true and steady, and sufficiently strong to compel both yachts to doff their club topsails and substitute working ones. For the Norah, then, to defeat so well-tried a flyer as the Atalanta is acknowledged to be, and as she proved herself by giving lots of time and a considerable beating to every other yacht in the race, is to us and to the people of Belleville a most agreeable surprise, and we heartily congratulate her owner, who has spared neither pains nor expense to fully develop her speed.

THE WEATHER

was not at all favorable in the early part of the day. The sky was bright, with some clouds to the south and west, and a light breeze blew fitfully from the north-east. The yachtsmen were hopeful, however, of wind from the south-west, and by 9 o'clock the majority of the fleet were under weigh for the rendezvous off Massassaga Point. Instead of increasing the wind fell lighter, and as the steamer Armenia on her first trip ploughed her way eastward, it was seen that the racers were little more than drifting towards their objective point. It was, consequently, long after the hour appointed for the start that the majority of them reached Massassaga Point, and all hope of getting the race finished within the stipulated time had been abandoned, when a southwesterly air began to be felt. Preparations were at once made for

THE START,

and in a slightly freshening breeze the first class yachts were despatched in the following order:

Ariadne	1:00:00
Cygnet	1:01:35
Atalanta	1:02:09¾
Norah	1:02:17
Aileen	1:02:49
Garfield	1:03:05¼
White Wings	1:03:17¼
Verve	1:03:57¾

The start was a splendid one, as will be seen by the above figures, the whole of the eight competitors getting across the line within the five minutes to which they were limited. With everything set that would draw, including club and jib topsails, they sped away very rapidly for the southern point of the triangle off Big Island. The Norah and Atalanta at once began to gain, the former more particularly showing her heels to all her competitors and soon showing her stern—which many of them think anything but a pretty one—to everything in the fleet. At the southern mark the Norah was first and Atalanta second, Ariadne third, Cygnet fourth, and as with sheets still eased they fairly flew for the northerly buoy, Belleville's representative continued to gain. She began to open the gap rapidly after rounding the second flag and hauling on the wind, whilst the Atalanta found it necessary, just off the lower end of Ox Point, to shift her club for a working gaff topsail. The wind was now piping up nicely and some changes of position were gradually brought about, the first round being finished in the following order:

Norah	2:26:30
Atalanta	2:30:30
Ariadne	2:33:30
White Wings	2:35:30
Aileen	2:38:30
Cygnet	2:41:20
Garfield	2:43:30
Verve	2:51:45

The second round of the course resulted in a very marked gain for the Norah, and in the White Wings and Aileen giving the go-by to the Yankee representative, the Ariadne, which fell back to fifth place. In turning the home buoy it was very close work between White Wings and Aileen. The former, which was some distance ahead but to leeward, after standing far enough on her port tack to clear the buoy on the next stretch, came about and made for it at full speed. The Aileen, being able to weather it without tacking, cut in before Cuthbert's new one, but the latter neatly avoided the cutting-out process, having the most headway, and succeeded in turning ahead of the big cutter. The smaller ones—the Garfield and Verve—were thus early virtually out of the race. The times of turning were as under:

Norah	3:41:35
Atalanta	3:56:00
White Wings	4:10:00
Aileen	4:10:08
Ariadne	4:11:05
Cygnet	4:14:42
Garfield	4:27:15
Verve	4:31:42½

On the final round of the course the procession was lengthened out considerably, the Norah getting a little further away from the Atalanta, the ex-champion largely increasing her lead of the others, and the Cygnet getting ahead of the Ariadne and gaining time on the White Wings. Her apparent gain on the White Wings was not, however, real, as the latter rounded the starting buoy from the wrong side and had to go back and pass it on the proper side, thereby losing fully five minutes. The following are the times of all the yachts which were timed over the course, with their actual and corrected times:

	Start.	Finish.	Act'l Time.	Cor'd Time
Norah	1:02:17	4:59:20	3:57:03	3:49:21
Atalanta	1:02:09¾	5:17:25	4:15:15¼	4:15:15¼
White Wings	1:03:17¼	5:42:09	4:38:51¾	4:22:36¾
Cygnet	1:01:35	5:48:35	4:47:00	4:32:32
Aileen	1:02:49	5:43:20	4:40:31	4:34:58
Ariadne	1:00:00	5:49:04	4:49:04	4:41:22
Garfield	1:03:05¼	not timed.		
Verve	1:03:57¾	not timed.		

Atalanta 66.8ft. allows Aileen, 58.4ft. 5 m. 33s.; Norah, 56ft., 7m. 42s.; Ariadne, 55.9ft., 7m. 42s.; Cygnet, 48.1ft., 14m. 28s.; White Wings, 47.25ft. 16m. 15s.; Garfield, 43.9ft. 21m. 16s.; Verve, 39.6ft. 26m. 12s. Norah thus beats Atalanta 18m. 12¼s. actual and 25m. 54¼s. corrected time. Atalanta wins second by 7m. 21s., and White Wings beats Cygnet 10m. 4¼s. Next to the Norah's grand performance in leading the fleet, that of White Wings, with hull unfinished, new canvas and gear, a couple of planks which were nailed to her bottom in launching still there, and an inexperienced crew, is worthy of great consideration. She will yet be heard of to still better advantage, which assumption is warranted as well by her handsome model as by her performance.

THE SECOND CLASS RACE.

Another suprise, in the defeat of the hitherto invincible Iolanthe by the Laura and the victory of the little Minnie A. over both, awaited the spectators in this race. The competitors were very tardy in getting ready, and although the starters gave them some four minutes longer than the regulations prescribed, the Laura and Iolanthe both succeeded in getting themselves handicapped—the former by 16¾ seconds and the latter by 1m. 9sec. The start, which took place 24 minutes after that for the first class, was timed as follows:

Gracie	1:27:00
Mollie	1:27:47½
Minnie A.	1:28:13
Laura	1:29:00
Iolanthe	1:29:00

The little yawl Mollie, was to all intents and purposes, out of the hunt, the company being too fast for her, but the Minnie showed splendid speed. Canvased the same as their larger sisters, they dashed along merrily, the Iolanthe going by the Laura before half a mile was covered. The latter in turn regained part of her lost distance, but when the first buoy was reached the Belleville boat had considerable lead on everything but the Gracie. These two, after rounding the southern mark, hauled their wind and stood too far to the westward, having finally to go for the buoy off the north shore, with long sheets, which allowed the others to close with them, and all rounded in a bunch, the Laura again ahead of the Iolanthe. Working up to the Point the latter again got the lead, but a leak manifested itself in her stern and soon she was partly water logged, which enabled Kingston's champion to go to the front once more. The Minnie, which found the breeze very much to her liking, followed very closely—so closely, indeed, as to render it certain that she would win first money, bar accident. The time of the competors in rounding the home mark was as follows:

Laura	3:13:20
Iolanthe	3:14:05
Minnie A.	3:15:15
Gracie	3:19:15
Mollie	3:24:30

On the run down to the south buoy the Iolanthe once more went to the front, and led around it and the north buoy; but when on the wind the leak again bothered her greatly and she had to yield the pride of place. During this round the Gracie had passed the Mimie and more than held her own with the Ilanthe, but the little one clung close to her and, on passing the home buoy, was but 2m. 2s. behind Commodore Carruthers' craft. Here, however, her sailing master made the same blunder as Cuthbert did at the finish, namely in rounding the starting buoy from the north side instead of pasing between the mark and Massassaga Point. He was, however, warned of his mistake, went back, and saved his place, the error costing the boat 4m. 3¼ seconds in her time. The result of the race is as follows:

	Sart.	Finish.	Act'l Time.	Cor'd Time.
Minnie A.	1:28:13	5:00:00	3:31:47	3:17:14
Laura	1:29:00	4:47:50	3:18:15	3:18:15
Iolanthe	1:29:00	4:49:39¾	3:20:39¾	3:20:39¾
Gracie	1:27:00	4:53:26¾	3:26:26¾	3:23:26¾
Mollie	1:27:47	not timed.		

Iolanthe and Laura measure the same, 36.75. They allow Gracie, 34.5 ft., about 3 m., and Minnie A., 26.8 ft., 14 m. 33s. The Minnie thus wins by the narrow margin of 1 m. 1 s., or deducting handicap at starting, 44½s., and Laura beat Iolanthe 2m. 14¾ s. The latter has had her worst luck on the home course.

THIRD CLASS RACE.

At the meeting of the Club on Thursday night the third class race was opened so as to admit the Mischief, of Toronto, and the prizes increased to $15, $7 and $3, whilst the number of rounds of the course—namely from the starting buoy off Massassaga, around the Ship Island buoy, around the wrecked schooner and back to the starting point—was increased to three. The starters numbered seven, namely the Mischief of Toronto, Skipjack, Oddfellow, Bristol Bill, I. X. L. and Messrs. Hulme's and Lapointe's boats. The Mischief had the heels of the lot, but what might have been a good race for second and third was spoiled by misconception of the skippers, some of whom failed to start at the proper signal and others made but two rounds of the course instead of three. First prize was won by Mischief, second by Hulme's entry and third by Lapointe's. Very little interest was taken in this race or in the

PUNT RACE

which followed, the attraction of the spectators being centered on the first and second class yachts. Four punts went one round of the third class course, and Johnnie Stoneberg's Zo Zo won first, Johnnie Thompson's Shoo Fly second, Willie Irvine's Fire Fly third and J. Cummins' White Wings, which met with an accident to her gear, fourth.

Whilst congratulating the Club on the great success of their well-managed regatta, we deem it necessary to complete the record of the day by appending the names of the officials who had the direction of affairs.

COMMODORE—W. H. Biggar.

CAPTAIN—C. S. Hostage.

JUDGES—H. Corby, H. McKinnon, W.N. Ponton.

TIME-KEEPERS—S. A. Spangenberg, R. S. Bell.

STARTERS—S. R. Balkwill, E. Corby.

REGATTA COMMITTEE—H. McKinnon, Chairman.

THE DINNER.

The visiting yachtsmen and the home club met at the Dafoe House in the evening. All the yachts were represented numerically and sociably. After the epicurean portion of the programme had been brought to a satisfactory close, the Commodore proposed the following toasts: "The Queen" "The President of the United States" "The visiting clubs" responded to by Commodore Leys, of the R. C. Y. C., Commodore Carruthers, of the K. Y. C., Mr. Phelps, of the O. Y. C., Mr. Ewing, of the T. Y. C. and Dr. Malloch of Hamilton, all admitting that there could not have been a more successful regatta and all expressing their intention to meet here again next year. Commodore Leys proposed the toast of the B. Q. Y. C. and Commodore Biggar responded in felicitous words. The Vice-Chairman proposed "The Sailing Masters" who had done so much practical work for the day's sport. Songs by Captain Manley, Mr. Fulford Arnoldi, Mr. McLean and Mr. Houston, and a recitation by Mr. C. S. Hostage, made the minutes glide away harmoniously, and Auld Lang Syne, sung with true yachtsman spirit, brought a most successful and enjoyable evening to a finish as satisfactory to all, as the finish of the winning yacts to their crews.

NOTES.

The numbers were useful, but—note it for future reference—they will have to be larger next year and carried in the middle of the mainsail, just above the reef points.

It was a great day for Cuthbert. The three prize winners of the first class were all modeled and built by him.

John Addison was the proudest man in town yesterday; for did not he model and build the all-conquering Minnie A?

The photograph of the Atalanta and Norah, taken just after the start by Brock & Co. is one of the best things of the kind that we have ever seen.

Commodore Biggar did more than any other man to make the regatta a success. He and all concerned must have been justly proud of the result of their efforts.

Experimenting just before a race is not wise. The Iolanthe proves this.

The visitors are well pleased with their reception. Come again, Messrs. yachtsmen. Better luck next time.

Belleville, we would remind all concerned, has still the champion first class yacht, and before the season is over her champion of the second class fleet will retrieve her laurels.

Skipper "Billy" Black, of the Norah, is a happy man. He achieved the object of his life in beating the supposed to be invincible Atalanta, and in doing so handled his charge admirably.

Brock & Co., photographers, succeeded in getting some good views of the yachts from Massassaga Point.

Amongst the visitors were Messrs. J. P. Phelps, of Oswego, and J. C. Drewry, of the Napanee *Express*.

PUBLIC MEETING.

UNANIMOUS FOR WATER WORKS---A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE.

What Mr. Freeman's System Does in Other Places.

A large numbers of citizens assembled in the City Hall Wednesday evening to hear the discussion on the proposed water works system. At 8:15 Mr. John Bell called the meeting to order and moved that Mayor McIninch take the chair.

The Mayor, upon taking the platform, stated the object of the meeting and called upon Mr. Bell to address the audience.

Mr. D. B. Robertson, City Clerk, was appointed secretary.

Mr. Bell said he believed everyone was ready to admit that a good and sufficient supply of wholesome water was needed. He believed Mr. Freeman and the company he represented were pronounced capable of carrying out their undertaking. It was of the utmost importance that a sufficient supply be secured and furnished by an efficient system at a reasonable rate. He did not favor the idea of the city establishing water works. According to the general act governing water works, a corporation could not go farther than 10 miles for a supply without a special Act of Parliament. No individual could construct a system without special legislation, but a city could delegate their powers to a corporation which would have the same power as the city. He believed Mr. Freeman's system would do all that he claimed for it. Without an Act of Parliament we are confined to the bay for a supply unless artesian wells are sunk. If from the bay it was a well known fact that there was an eastern current. It was very desirable that the water be taken from a place where it would not be contaminated by sewage. If taken east of the Institute, from which there was a large sewer, great care must be taken in getting water free from the effects of the sewage. If from a point west of the Institute no trouble need be anticipated. As the water furnished by whatever system might be adopted would have to answer for domestic purposes, great care must be exercised to secure a good quality of water. He did not think the Provincial Board of Health could intervene unless in the event of a plague. Great care must be taken in considering the cost of the works. The scheme, if good and honest, and he believed it was, would be benefitted by investigation. He moved the following resolution, seconded by Henry Corby, Esq.:

That the following gentlemen, viz, J. W. Dunnet, Jas. Brown, Geo. Wallbridge, G. S. Tickell, Hugh Walker, Robt. Thomson, U. E. Thompson, A. G. Northrup, Jas. St. Charles, L. W. Yeomans, John Lewis, R. C. Clute, John Preston, Dr. J. T. Bell, H. Corby, and John Bell, are hereby appointed to act with the Committee appointed by the City Council or otherwise, to investigate the scheme proposed by Mr. Freeman and his associates for supplying this city with water—the investigation to include the ascertaining of the source and quantity of the water supply, the sufficiency of the proposed works, and the reasonableness of the price asked; and in the event of these being found satisfactory, to consider and report to the City Council for their information and assistance, what provisions the Committee would advise should be embodied in the contract.

Mr. Freeman, upon being called, explained his system. The company guaranteed a sufficient, ample and satisfactory supply of water for all purposes. For fire purposes they would put in 160 hydrants and charge $50 per hydrant for 140 of that number. They would build a stand pipe 100 feet in height and 25 feet in diameter in the highest part of the city, into which they would pump the water. This stand pipe would furnish 3,000,000 gallons of water per day and be able to throw 6 fire streams at the same time to a height of 100 feet.

In reply to an enquiry Mr. Freeman read the following list of prices for hydrants in other places:

	No. of Hydrants	Price each.
Buffalo	1,407	$ 71
Rochester	1,260	55
Syracuse	368	70
Utica	190	52
Auburn	253	65
Oswego	175	134
Elmira......50 to 75,	135 at 50, 50 at	75
Jamestown	100	60
Flatbush	26	288
Island	110	109
Jamestown	100	60
Binghamton	181	52
Schenectedy	138	75
Hudson	182	54

Mayor Ostrom, of Trenton, stated that Trenton was also interested in water-works, as the town proposed to have works if possible. He had visited Fulton, N. Y., a town about the same size as Trenton, where they had water works put in by the company represented by Mr. Freeman. He found the works there gave perfect satisfaction. The stand pipe was not so large as the one proposed to be erected here, but a pressure was put on whilst he was there, when a stream of water was thrown 125 feet high. He also visited Oswego and Syracuse, where old systems, the reservoir systems, were in use, and found they were unsatisfactory. The people were demanding a change, and spoke highly in favor of Moffat & Co.'s system.

Mr. Bell's resolution carried.

Votes of thanks were tendered to Mr. Freeman, the Mayor of Trenton and the chairman, when the meeting adjourned.

Love's Conflicts.

A Fight for a Girl With Her Father as Referee.

(From our Marmora Correspondent.)

An interesting episode occurred in the northern part of Rawdon Township on Sunday evening, July 25th. On leaving church after evening service, a young man from Marmora attempted to escort a young lady to her home. A Rawdon admirer interfered. As each wanted sole possession of the fair one a fight ensued. Rawdon assaulted Marmora, but the combatants did not settle their differences at that time. Arrangements were made for a meeting on Tuesday afternoon for final settlement. A select party accompanied the combatants to the appointed place, one of the number being the girl's father. He directed that they should have a rough and tumble fight, the victor to have the girl. Marmora won.

Lawn socials, with dances in connection, are all the go and the only amusement of the place. Only eleven are booked for the near future.

The Consolidated Gold Mine.

Judging from the following from the New York *Engineering and Mining Journal*, which is edited by Mr. R. P. Rothwell, one of the principal owners of the consolidated gold mine, it would seem probable that that famous mine will again be operated in the near future: "It is true that the mine has not yet made the profits its well-established richness, and the care taken in selecting the most experienced experts in this country for the establishment of its works, justified those interested in expecting; but great difficulties met with in treating so unusual an ore accounted for the errors, not otherwise discreditable, of the experts, and in great part for the delay in arriving at the success this property may reasonably be expected to attain."

Good Milkers.

Mr. John Way from a common grade cow gets 30½ lbs. of milk per day. One hundred pounds of milk yields 4 lbs. 7 oz. of butter.

Mr. Amos Way has a cow which yields on an average 407 lbs. of milk per week, from which 15 lbs 4½ oz. of butter are made. A heifer 1 year 10 months old gives 18 lbs. per day. Fifty pounds of milk yields 2 lbs. 3 oz. of butter.

Separate School Estimates.

The Claim for Support for the High School Ignored.

At a regular meeting of the Separate School Board last evening, the following estimates of receipts and expenditures for the year 1886 were adopted:

RECEIPTS.

From Thurlow	$ 151 00
Frov Sidney	60 00
Government grant	270 00
Cash on hand	473 00
City of Belleville	1,446 00
	$2,400 00

EXPENDITURES.

Sa'aries, teachers	$1,490 00
Sec'y.-Treas.	60 00
Int. on West Belleville school property	102 00
Int. on loan and principal	354 00
Int. Bank say	40 00
Repairs and contingent	234 00
	$2,400 00

Four mills on the dollar will be the rate of taxation.

It was asked of Mr. Chas. Leonard, legal adviser of the Board, whether the city had any right to charge 10 per cent for expense of collection and remission of the rates of the Seporate School Board. He quoted from sec. 56 of chapter 46, of Ontario statutes 49 vic. and Ontario statutes 43 vic. chapter 32 sec. 4; "The municipality has no right to make any charge whatever for such collection and the full amount of the separate school rates must be paid without any deduction."

The Board decided not to grant the lump sum of $377 for the maintenance of the High School. Mr. Leonard stated to-day that to raise the amount in dispute the city must levy a special rate against the supporters of the Separate School, but not against the Separate School Board.

Desperate Burglars.

Gunpowder Used to Blow Open Safes in Kingston.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 29.—During the night the safes in J. A. Hendry & Bros.' store and W. Tyner's office were broken open, but luckily no valuables were secured. The safe at Hendry's was opened by breaking the combination and forcing the bolts. At Tyner's the lock would not yield, and powder was used to wreck the door. The windows were blown out, and the trap in the ceiling lifted and the wainscotting broken by the force of the explosion. A police officer heard an unusual noise and investigated. Seeing men in Tyner's yard, he asked them what they were doing there. One of them said: "We were having a sleep when we were woke up by the explosion." The men then fled into the darkness and escaped before the officer could do anything. The tools used in the safe-breaking were stolen from Tracey's blacksmith stop. Several burglars released from the penitentiary, who are hanging about the city, are suspected of the crime. A few days ago some men had tools sharpened in the shop where the tools were afterwards stolen.

Wheeling to the Banks.

There are about twelve wheelmen in town to-day who want to see a farmer belonging to Prince Edward county. They promise to give an undertaker a job. The said wheelmen went to Picton on the Hero and wheeled to the Banks. A farmer, who wanted to know how they could ride "them blamed things," recommended the ridge road as the best, easiest and shortest road to the desired place. Of all roads for continuous sand hills and no cow paths, it is the worst. The boys were continually diving over the handle bars and became very proficient and graceful in the performance of this delicate feat. One of the party, who has not ridden much, broke his wheel. Some claim that he pressed a stone into his service to get out of riding back. On the return trip they took the lake shore road and experienced no difficulty.

Burglars at Napanee.

NAPANEE, July 30.—Burglars effected an entrance into the Rathbun company's office last night, and blew the front of the safe out. They also broke into Birrell & Co.'s office, and drilled the safe open. The total haul in both places only amounted to $3 or $4. Three young men, strangers, are suspected.

Struck by Lightning.

The residence of Mrs. T. C. Wallbridge was struck by lightning on Thursday afternoon during the thunderstorm. The electricity struck the chimney, displacing a number of bricks, passed down the flue, blackened the stovepipe and frightened the servant girl nearly out of her wits. She was not injured.

Fine Barley.

Mr. Francis Keirl, of the 1st concession of Thurlow, was in town to-day with a fine sample of barley, grown on his place. One head bore 78 kernels. Mr. Keirl feels confident that the field will yield 50 bushels to the acre.

—Fifty persons were poisoned at a picnic near Halifax yesterday.

—The corn crop in Illinois and Iowa has been generally ruined by drouth.

—The death is announced of Mr. Robert Trudel, M. PP. for Champlain.

—Orkney and Shetland have returned a Gladstonian to the Imperial House of Commons.

—The business failures for the past week in the United States number 170, and for Canada 22.

—Among the gentlemen recommended by Mr. Gladstone for peerages are Sir Thomas Brassey and Sir Michael Bass.

—The Chambly election resulted in the return of Mr. Prefontaine, the Rielite candidate, by a majority of 42.

—It has been discovered that for some time past Germany has been secretly training carrier pigeons in France for war purposes.

—Extensive cannibalism is reported from one of the Labrador settlements, the bodies of over 25 victims of famine and cold having been eaten by their friends.

—The parents of Eliza Armstrong, who figured so prominently in the Stead case, have brought an action for $40,000 for libel against the proprietors of The Pall Mall Gazette, Mr. Stead, and Gen. Booth.

The discovery of the instantaneous process of taking photographs has been quickly followed in the medical world by a perfect and instantaneous remedy for all acute aches and pains, as Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, etc. This valuable remedy is called Fluid Lightning, and is sold at 25 cents a bottle by D. M. Waters, corner of Front and Bridge Sts., Druggist.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cts. a bottle.

RAW SUGAR

If you want PURE SUGAR buy Raw SUGAR at

TEMPLETON'S GROCERY.

PURE FRESH - TEAS

If you want PURE TEAS, go to

TEMPLETON'S GROCERY.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST GOODS —AT THE— Least - Money GO TO Templeton's Grocery.

Front St. - Belleville.

Poetry.

THE STAR.

[A Poem by Victor Hugo now first given in English.]

Beside the eternal sea one night I slept;
But soft airs fanned me. I from my dream-land broke,
While angry storm-winds down the black west swept,
And while night's cloud yet lingered I awoke.
Afar, through infinite skies, divinely clear,
The star of morning trembled purely bright.
As though thought feeling, warmed her silvery sphere,
And throbbed within her living heart of light.

With mellow radiance pale, yet beautiful,
She touched the summit of the dripping mast,
The swelling sails above the ship's dark hull,
The scudding mists that o'er the gray sea passed.
And still the changing, yet unchanging sea
Throbbed with vast pulses towards the star of morn.
And strove to soothe her moan to melody,
Lest she, fair orb, should sit in fear and scorn.

Young birds began to twitter in the nest;
Thin grasses whispered dreaming of the sun;
From high sea-polished cliff, sea gulls at rest,
With grave-eyed wonder watched the shining one
As though they deemed her some transfigured bird.
A tender flower, awakening at my feet,
Sighed in a breath more clear than spoken word,
"Hail, blessed life! Hail, starry sister sweet!"

Ineffable love filled all the extent of space,
Hushed grew that deep roar by the rocking bar,
And while the dim veil rose from Nature's face
I heard a voice that issued from the star,
And said: "Behold, I am the star that shone
O'er great Taygetus, over Sinai's hight,
On Moses, Dante; I the firebrand thrown
By God's own hand at the dark brow of night!

"Lo! I am she whom men believe no more,
And yet I live, and yet my life shall be,
When earth lies shattered, human destiny o'er,
Ye nations, I am ardent Poesy!
Up ye who sleep! Faith, Virtue, Courage, wake!
Mount, thinkers, sentinels, each untrodden hight!
Behold, he comes, for whom a path I break!—
'The Angel Liberty, the giant Light!'"

Sunday Reading.

TABERNACLE SERMONS.

Discourse by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

"VOICES OF GARDENS AND FIELDS"—"MEASURED BY YOUR OWN YARD-STICK"—"DIFFERENCES IN BLOOD IN MEN AS WELL AS IN HORSES"—"JUST AS I TOLD YOU."

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 25.—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D., is here at this summer watering place spending a few days. Vast throngs from all the surrounding regions came in to attend the religious service to-day. After singing and playing and Scripture exhortation, Dr. Talmage preached a sermon on the subject, "Measured by Your Own Yard-stick." The text was from Matthew vii, 2:—"With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again." Dr. Talmage said:

In the greatest sermon ever preached—a sermon about fifteen minutes long according to the ordinary rate of speech—a sermon on the Mount of Olives, the Preacher, sitting while He spoke, according to the ancient mode of oratory, the people were given to understand that the same yard-stick they employed upon others would be employed upon themselves. Measure others by a harsh rule, and you will be measured by a harsh rule. Measure others by a charitable rule, and you will be measured by a charitable rule. Give no mercy to others, and no mercy will be given to you. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

There is a great deal of unfairness in the criticism of human conduct. It was to smite that unfairness that Christ uttered the words of the text, and my sermon will be a re echo of the divine sentiment. In estimating the misbehaviour of others we must take into consideration the pressure of circumstances. It is never right to do wrong, but there are degrees of culpability. When men misbehave or commit some atrocious wickedness we are disposed indiscriminately to tumble them all over the bank of condemnation. Suffer they ought and suffer they must, but in difference of degree.

In the first place, in estimating the misdoing of others, we must take into calculation the hereditary tendency. There is such a thing as good blood and there is such a thing as bad blood. There are families that have had a moral twist in them for a hundred years back. They have not been careful to keep the family record in that regard. There have been escapades and maraudings, and scoundrelisms and moral deficits all the way back, whether you call it kleptomania, or pyromania, or dipsomania, or whether it be in a milder form, and amount to no mania at all. The strong probability is, that the present criminal started life with nerve, muscle, and bone contaminated. As some start life with a natural tendency to nobility and generosity, and kindness and truthfulness, there are others who start life with just the opposite tendency, and they are born liars, or born malcontents, or born outlaws, or born swindlers.

There is in England a school that is called the Princess Mary school. All the children in that school are the children of convicts. The school is supported by high patronage. I had the pleasure of being present at one of their anniversaries, in 1879, presided over by Lord Kintore. By a wise law in England, after parents have committed a certain number of crimes, and thereby show themselves incompetent rightly to bring up their children, the little ones are taken from under pernicious influences, and put in reformatory schools, where all gracious and kindly influences shall be brought upon them. Of course the experiment is young, and it has got to be demonstrated how large a percentage of the children of convicts may be brought up to respectability and usefulness. But we all know that it is more difficult for children of bad parentage to do right than for children of good parentage.

In this country we are taught by the declaration of American independence, that all people are born equal. There never was a greater misrepresentation put in one sentence than in that sentence which implies that we are all born equal. You may as well say that flowers are born equal, or trees are born equal, or animals are born equal. Why does one horse cost $100 and another horse cost $5,000? Why does one sheep cost $10, and another sheep cost $500? Difference in blood. We are wise enough to recognize the difference of blood in horses, in cattle, in sheep, but we are not wise enough to make allowance for the difference in the human blood. Now I demand by the law of eternal fairness, that you be more lenient in your criticism of those who were born wrong, in whose ancestral line there was a hangman's knot, or who came from a tree, the fruit of which for centuries has been gnarled and wormeaten. Dr. Harris, a reformer, gave some marvellous statistics in his story of what he called "Margaret, the Mother of Criminals." Ninety years ago she lived in a village in upper New York State. She was not only poor but she was vicious. She was not well provided for. There were no almshouses there. The public, however, somewhat looked after her, but chiefly scoffed at her, and decided her, and pushed her further down in her crimes. That was ninety years ago. There have been 623 persons in that ancestral line, two hundred of them criminals. In one branch of that family there were twenty, and nine of them have been in State prison, and nearly all of the others have turned out badly. It is estimated that that family cost the country and State $100,000, to say nothing of the property they destroyed. Are you not willing, as sensible people to acknowledge that it is a fearful disaster to be born in such an ancestral line? Does it not make a great difference whether one descends from Margaret, the mother of criminals, or from some mother in Israel? Whether you are the son of Ahab, or the son of Joshua? It is a very different thing to swim against the current, as some of you have no doubt found in your summer recreation. If a man find himself in an ancestral current where there is good blood flowing smoothly from generation to generation, it is not a very great credit to him if he turn out good, and honest, and pure, and noble. He could hardly help it. But suppose he is born in an ancestral line, in a hereditary line, where the influences have been bad and there has been a coming down over a mortal declivity, if the man surrender to the influences he will go down under the overmastering gravitation unless some supernatural aid be afforded him. Now, such a person deserves not your excoriation, but your pity. Do not sit with the lip curled in scorn, and with an assumed air of angelic innocence looking down upon such mortal precipitation. You had better get down on your knees and first pray Almighty God for their rescue, and next thank the Lord that you have not been thrown under the wheels of that Juggernant.

In Great Brition and the United States, in every generation, there are tens of thousands of persons who are fully developed criminals and incarcerated. I say in every generation. Then, I suppose, there are ten of thousands of persons not found out in their criminality. In addition to these there are tens of thousands of persons who, not positively becoming criminals, nevertheless have a criminal tendency. Any one of all those tens of thousands, by the Grace of God, may become Christians and resists and ancestral influence, and open a new chapter of behaviour; but the vast majority of them will not, and it becomes all men, professional and unprofessional ministers of religion, judges of courts, philanthropists and Christian workers, to recognize the fact that there are these Atlantic and Pacific surges of hereditary evil rolling on through the centuries.

I say, of course, a man can resist this tendency just as in the ancestral line mentioned in the first chapter of Matthew. You see in the same line in which there was a wicked Rehoboam and a desperate Manasses, there afterwards came a pious Joseph and a glorious Christ. But my friends, you must recognize the fact that these influences go on from generation to generation. I am glad to know, however, that a river which has produced nothing but miasma for a hundred miles, may after a while turn the wheels of factories and help support industrious and virtuous populations: and there are family lines which were poisoned that are a benediction now. At the last day it will be found out that there are men who have gone clear over into all forms of iniquity and plunged into utter abandonment, who before they yielded to the first temptation resisted more evil than a man who been moral and upright all his life. But supposing now, that in this age when there are so many good people, that I come down into this audience and select the very best man in it. I do not mean the man who would style himself the best, for probably he is a hypocrite; but I mean the man who before God is really the best. I will take you out from all your Christian surrounding. I will take you back to boyhood. I will put you in a depraved home. I will put you in a cradle of iniquity. Who is that bending over that cradle? An intoxicated mother. Who is that swearing in the next room? Your father. The neighbours come in to talk, and their jokes are unclean. There is not in the house a Bible or a moral treatise, but only a few scraps of an old pictorial. After a while you are old enough to get out of the cradle, and you are struck across the head for naughtiness, but never in any kindly manner reprimanded. After awhile you are old enough to go abroad, and you are sent out with a basket to steal. If you come home without any spoil you are whipped until the blood comes. At fifteen years of age you go out to fight your own battles in this world, which seems to care no more for you than the dog that has died of a fit under the fence. You are kicked and cuffed and buffeted. Some day, rallying your courage, you resent some wrong. A man says, "Who are you? I know who you are. Your father had free lodging at Sing Sing. Your mother, she was up for drunkenness at the criminal court. Get out of my way, you low-lived wretch!" My brother, suppose that had been the history of your advent, and the history of your earlier surrounding, would you have been the Christian men you are to-day, seated in this Christian assembly? I tell you nay. You would have been a vagabond, an outlaw, a murderer on the scaffold atoning for your crime. All these considerations ought to make us merciful in our dealings with the wandering and the lost.

Again, I have to remark, that in our estimate of the misdoing of people who have fallen from high respectability and usefulness, we must take into consideration the conjunction of circumstances. In nine cases out of ten a man who goes astray does not intend any positive wrong. He has trust funds. He risks a part of these funds in investment. He says:—"Now, if I should lose that investment I have of my own property five times as much, and if this investment should go wrong I could easily make it up; I could five times make it up." With that wrong reasoning he goes on and makes the investment, and it does not turn out quite as well as he expected, and he makes another investment, and strange to say at the same time all his other affairs get entangled, and all his other resources fail, and his hands are tied. Now, he wants to extricate himself. He goes a little farther on in the wrong investment. He takes a plunge farther ahead, for he wants to save his wife and children, he wants his home, he wants to save his membership in the church. He takes one more plunge and all is lost. Some morning at ten o'clock the bank door is not open, and there is a card on the door signed by an officer of the bank, indicating that there is trouble, and the name of she defaulter or the defrauder heads the newspaper column, and hundreds of men say:—"Good for him;" hundreds of other men say:—"I'm glad he's found out at last;" hundreds of other men say:—"Just as I told you;" hundreds of other men say:—"We couldn't have been tempted to do that—no conjunction of circumstances could ever have overthrown me;" and there is a superabundance of indignation, but no pity. The heavens full of lightning but not one drop of dew. If God treated us as society treats that man we would all have been in hell long ago! Wait for the alleviating circumstances. Perhaps he may have been the dupe of others. Before you let all the hounds out from their kennel to maul and tear that man, find out if he has not been brought up in a commercial establishment where there was a wrong system of ethics taught; find out whether that man has not an extravagant wife who is not satisfied with his honest earnings, and in the temptation, to please her he has gone into that ruin into which enough men have fallen, and by the same temptation, to make a procession many miles. Perhaps some sudden sickness may have touched his brain, and his judgment may be unbalanced. He is wrong, he is awfully wrong, and he must be condemned but there may be mitigating circumstanes. Perhaps under the same temptation you might have fallen. The reason some men do not steal two hundred thousand dollars is because they do not get a chance! Have righteous indignation about that man's conduct, but temper it with mercy. But you say; "I am so sorry that the innocent should suffer." Yes, I am too—sorry for the widows and orphans who lost their all by that defalcation. I am sorry also for the business men who have had their affairs crippled by that defalcation, I am sorry for the venerable bank president to whom the credit of that bank was a matter of pride. Yes, I am sorry also for the man who brought all the distresses—sorry that he sacrificed body, mind, soul, reputation, Heaven, and went into the blackness of darkness forever.

You defiantly say: "I could not be tempted in that way." Perhaps you may be tested after a while. God has a very good memory, and He sometimes seems to say: "This man feels so strong in his innate power and goodness he shall be tested; he is so full of bitter invective against that unfortunate it shall be shown now whether he has the power to stand." Fifteen years go by. The wheel of fortune turns several times, and you are in a crisis that you could never have anticipated. Now all the powers of darkness come around, and they chuckle and they chatter, and say: "Aha!" here is the old fellow who was so proud of his integrity, and who bragged that he could'nt be overthrown by temptation, and was so uproarious in his demonstrations of indignation at the defalcation fifteen years ago. Let us see. God lets the man go. God, who had kept that man under His protecting care, lets the man go and try for himself the majesty of his integ ity. God letting that man go, the powers of darkness pounce upon him.

I see you some day in your office in great excitement. One of two things you can do—Be honest, and be pauperized, and have your children brought home from school, four family dethroned in social influence. The other thing is, you can step a little aside from that which is right, you can only take a little risk, and then you have all your finances fair and right. You have a large property. You can leave a fortune for your children, and endow a college, and build a public library in your native town. You halt and wait, and halt and wait until your lips get white. You decide to risk it. Only a few strokes of the pen now. But oh, how your hand trembles, how dreadfully it trembles! The die is cast. By the strangest and most awful conjunction of circumstances anyone could have imagined, you are prostrated. Bankruptcy, commercial annihilation, exposure, crime. Good men mourn and devils hold carnival, and you see your own name at the head of the newspaper column in a whole congress of exclamation points; and while you are reading the anathema in the reportorial and editorial paragraph, it occurs to you how much this story is like that of the defalcation fifteen years ago, and a clap of thunder shakes the window-sill, saying, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again!"

You look in another direction. There is nothing like an ebullition of temper to put a man to disadvantage. You, a man with calm pulses, and fine digestion and perfect health, cannot understand how anybody should be capsized in temper by an infinitesimal annoyance. You say, "I couldn't be unbalanced in that way." Perhaps you smile at a provocation that makes another man swear. You pride yourself on your imperturbability. You say with your manner, though you have too much good taste to say it with your words:—"I have a great deal more sense than that man has; I have a great deal more equipoise of temper than that man has; I never could make such a puerile exhibition of myself as that man has made."

My brother, you do not realize that that man was born with a keen nervous organization; that for forty years he has been under a depleting process, that sickness and trouble have been helping undo what was left of original healthfulness; that much of his time it has been with him like filing saws; that his nerves have come to be merely a tangle of disorders; and that he is the most pitiable object on earth who, though he is very sick, does not look sick and nobody sympathizes. Let me see. Did you not say that you could not be tempted to an ebullition of temper? Some September you come home from your summer watering place and you have inside, away back in your liver or spleen, what we call in our days malaria, but what the old folks called chills and fever. You take quinine until your ears are first buzzing beehives and then roaring Niagaras. You take roots and herbs, you take everything. You get well. But the next day you feel uncomfortable, and you yawn, and you stretch, and you shiver, and you consume, and you suffer. Vexed more than you can tell, you cannot sleep, you cannot eat, you cannot bear to see anything that looks happy, you go out to kick the cat that is asleep in the sun. Your children's mirth was once music to you; now it is deafening You say:—"Boys stop that racket!" You turn back from June to March. In the family and in the neighborhood your popularity is ninety-five per cent off. The world says:—"What is the matter with that disagreeable man? What a woe-begone countenance! I can't bear the sight of him." You have got your pay at last—got your pay. You feel just as the man felt, that man for whom you had no mercy, and my text comes in with marvellous appositeness:—"With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

In the study of society I have come to this conclusion, that the most of the people want to be good but they do not know exactly how to make it out. They make enough good resolutions to lift them into angelhood. The vast majority of people who fall are the victim of circumstances; they are captured by ambuscade. If their temptations should come out in a regiment and fight them in a fair field, they would go out in the staength and the triumph of David against Goliath. But they do not see the giants and they do not see the regiment. Suppose temptation should come up to a man and say: "Here is alcohol; take three tablespoonfuls of it a day until you get dependent upon it; then after that take half a glass three times a day until you get dependent upon that amount; then go on increasing the amount until you are saturated from morning until night, and from night until morning." Do you suppose any man would become a drunkard in that way? Oh, no! Temptation comes and says: "Take these bitters, take this nervine, take this aid to digestion, take this night-cap." The vast majority of men and women who are destroyed by opium, and by rum, first take them as medicines. In making up your dish of criticism in regard to them, take from the caster the cruet of sweet oil, and not the cruet of cayenne pepper. Be easy on them. Do you know how that physician, that lawyer, that journalist became the victim of dissipation? Why, the physician was kept up night by night on professional duty. Life and death hovered in the balance. His nervous system was exhausted. There came a time of epidemic, and whole families were prostrated, and his nervous strength was gone. He was all worn out in the service of the public. Now he must brace himself up. Now he stimulates. The life of this mother, the life of this child, the life of this father, the life of this whole family must be saved, and he stimulates, and he does it again and again, you may criticize his judgment, but remember the process. It was not a selfish process by which he went down. It was magnificent generosity through which he fell. That attorney at the bar for weeks has been standing in a poorly ventilated court room, listening to the testimony and contesting in the dry technicalities of the law, and now the time has come for him to wind up, and he must plead for the life of his client, and his nervous system is all gone. If he fails in that speech his client perishes. If he have eloquence enough in that hour his client is saved. He stimulates. He must keep up. He says, "I must keep up." Having a large practice you see how he is enthralled. You may criticize his judgment, but remember the process. Do not be hard. That journalist has had exhausting midnight work. He had to report speeches and orations that kept him up to a very late hour. He has gone with much exposure working up some case of crime in company with a detective. He sits down at midnight to write out his notes from a memorandum scrawled on a pad under unfavorable circumstances. His strength is gone. Fidelity to the public intelligence, fidelity to his own livlihood demand that he keep up. He must keep up. He stimulates. Again and again he does that, and he goes down. You may criticise his judgment in the matter, but have mercy. Remember the process. Do not be hard.

My friend, this text will come to fulfillment in some cases in this world. The huntsman in Farmsteen was shot by some unknown person. Twenty years after the son of the huntsman was in the same forest, and he accidentally shot a man, and the man in dying said: "God is just; I shot your father just here twenty years ago." A bishop said to Louis XI. of France: "Make an iron cage for all those who do not think as we do—an iron cage in which the captive can neither lie down nor stand up." It was fashioned—the awful instrument of punishment. After a while the bishop offended Louis XI., and for fourteen years he was in that same cage, and could neither lie down nor stand up. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

Oh, my friends, let us be resolved to scold less and pray more! That which in the Bible is used as the symbol of all gracious influence is the dove, not the porcupine. We may so unskillfully manage the lifeboat that we shall run down those whom we want to rescue. The first preparation for Christian usefulness is warm-hearted common-sense, practical sympathy for those whom we want to save. What headway will we make in the judgment if in this world we have been hard on those who have gone astray? What headway will you or I make in the last great judgment, when we must have mercy or perish? The Bible says:—"They shall have judgment without mercy that showeth no mercy." I see the scribes of Heaven looking up into the face of such a man, saying:—"What! you plead for mercy, you, who in all your life never had any mercy on your fellows? Don't you remember how hard you were in you opinions of those who went astray? Don't you remember when you ought to have given a helping hand you employed a hard heel? Mercy! You must mis-speak yourself when you plead for mercy here. Mercy for others, but no mercy for you. "Look," say the scribes of Heaven, "look at inscription over the Throne of judgment, the Throne of God's judgment." See it coming out letter by letter, word by word, sentence by sentence, until your startled vision reads it and your remorseful spirit appropriates it: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. Depart, ye cursed."

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J. BENNETT, Inspector, Belleville.

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—AS—

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CONSUMPTION AND ALL WASTING DISEASES,

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For Teething Infants and Nervous Troubles, the use of

GLYCEROLE OF CELERY COMPOUND

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It is because we know them to be reliable remedies, endorsed by leading physicians throughout the Dominion, for the cure of specific diseases, and not claiming to cure everything. Also because they have the exact formula printed on each bottle label, thereby enabling the purchaser to know what he is taking.

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—OF—

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Commencing with Extra S. S. Circassian from Quebec for Liverpool Direct, on 14th May, to be followed by

Mail Steamer	Polynesian	Thursday, 20th May
Mail "	Parisian	Thursday, 27th May
Extra "	Sarmatian	Friday, 4th June
Mail "	Sardinian	Thursday, 10th June
Extra "	Circassian	Friday, 18th June
Mail "	Polynesian	Thursday, 24th June
Mail "	Parisian	Thursday 1st July
Extra "	Sarmatian	Friday, 6th July
Mail "	Sardinian	Thursday 15th July
Extra "	Circassian	Friday, 23rd July
Mail "	Polynesian	Thursday, 29th July
Mail "	Parisian	Thursday, 5th Aug.

NOTE.—The "extra" steamers do not carry intermediate and steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage—Liverpool & Londonderry

Cabin, $60, $70 and $80, according to accommodation. Servants in cabin, $50. Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20. Return tickets, Cabin, $110, $130, $150. Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $40.

Liverpool Direct.

By Sarmatian, Circassian or other extra steamers, Cabin $50 and $60, according to accommodation. Return tickets, $90 and $110. These steamers go direct to Liverpool.

The last train connecting with the mail steamers passes Belleville at noon on Wednesdays. Passengers and their baggage are put on board the ocean steamship at Quebec free of all expense. The cabin plans of the Circassian, Peruvian, etc., have been altered. The saloon is now amidship on these steamers, and the Cabins are so arranged as to be also in the best position to avoid the motion.

Full information furnished on application to

U. E. THOMPSON,

General Ticket Agent, Bridge St. Belleville.



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WILL leave Trenton every morning (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock, calling at Rednerville and all points between the head of the Bay and Picton, leaving Belleville at 8 a.m. Will leave Picton at 1 p.m. on return for the head of the bay, leaving Belleville at 4.45 p.m. Omnibuses in waiting at Picton and Belleville.

THE RATHBUN CO., Agents, Belleville.

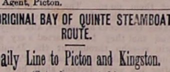
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Daily Line to Picton and Kingston.

(Saturday excepted.)

The elegantly equipped upper saloon steamer



HERO,

C. H. NICHOLSON, Master.

WILL, commencing Monday, July 12th, and until further notice, leave Belleville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a.m. sharp, arriving at Deseronto at 7.30, Picton 9, Bath 11.45 and Kingston 1.30 p.m.

On Tuesday and Thursday leave Belleville at 4 a.m., Deseronto at 5.30, Picton 7.00, arriving at Kingston at 11.00 a.m. Returning, leaves Kingston daily at 3.30 p.m., sharp, arriving at Bath at 5.00, Picton 7.30, Deseronto 9.00, Belleville (Friday excepted) at 11.00.

Connection at Kingston with Cape Vincent and Rideau Canal steamers, G. T. R. and C. P. Ry's.

Special attention given to the careful handling of freight, satisfactory rates guaranteed. Through rates quoted.

Stateroom and table accommodation and attention unexcelled.

Full information given by the Captain on board or by the

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The commodious and favorite Passenger and Freight Steamer



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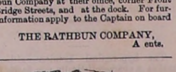
(CAPT. SMITH,)

WILL leave Trenton every Monday morning at five o'clock, and Belleville at 7:30 o'clock for ports as above, running all the rapids, including Lachine.

Returning leaves Montreal every Thursday at noon, for River and Bay ports.

Excursion tickets at lowest rates to Portland, Orchard Beach, White Mountains and all ports on the Lower St. Lawrence, Intercolonial Railway and all seaside resorts. For sale by the Rathbun Company at their office, corner Front and Bridge Streets, and at the dock. For further information apply to the Captain on board to

THE RATHBUN COMPANY, Agents.



1886.

DESERONTO NAVIGATION CO'Y (LIMITED.)

THE steamers of this Company will sail as follows, daily (Sunday excepted):

STEAMER "QUINTE,"

L've Picton 6.00 a.m.	L've Trenton 1.00 p.m.
" Deseronto 7.30 a.m.	" Belleville 3.30 p.m.
" Northport 8.00 a.m.	" Northport 5.00 p.m.
" Belleville 10.00 a.m.	" Deseronto 5.30 p.m.
Arr. Trenton 11.30 a.m.	Arr. Picton 7.00 p.m.

STEAMER "GIPSY."

L've Napanee 6.00 a.m.	L've Picton 3.00 p.m.
" Deseronto 7.00 a.m.	" Deseronto 5.30 p.m.
Arr. Picton 8.30 a.m.	Arr. Napanee 6.30 p.m.

This steamer makes one extra trip between Picton and Deseronto, making connection with Grand Trunk Railway trains going east.

TIME.

L've Picton 10.00 a.m.	L've Deseronto 1.15 p.m.
Arr. Deseronto 11.30 a.m.	Arr. Picton 2.45 p.m.

Staterooms can be obtained by passengers desirous of remaining on board over night at Picton or Napanee. Cheap passenger fares. Freight handled at lowest rates.

STEAMER "RESOLUTE,"

This fast and commodious Steamer leaves Deseronto tri-weekly for Oswego, weather permitting, making connection with trains for New York and other points.

Steamers open for charter for Excursions. For further particulars as to Rates, Tickets, &c., apply to

THE RATHBUN COMPANY, Belleville.

R. C. CARTER, General Manager Deseronto. d&w

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY AUGUST 5.

RACE AND REVENGE IN CHAMBLY

"'Twas a victory, yes, but it cost us dear."

The political combination of Rouges and Bleus in the Province of Quebec, who have the Riel scaffold as their platform and "Race and Revenge" as their shibboleth have won their first victory in Chambly. By the vilest appeals to passion and prejudice—by the most disgusting trading upon ignorance and fanaticism—by wholesale corruption and unblushing falsehood—they have secured a small majority in a doubtful constituency, and elected to Parliament a man whose reputation is notoriously bad throughout the country. Now let the Grits rejoice over the result of their rascality, and the louder their rejoicing the more thoroughly will the public be enlightened as to their rascality. They profess to be purists, and they have elected a man who has failed to purge himself of the crime of bribery. They profess to be law-abiding, friends of law and order, and they have succeeded in condemning the Government for enforcing a law enacted by themselves and administered by a judge of their own appointment upon a criminal for whose head they offered rewards fifteen years ago, who had since more deeply embrued his hands in the blood of our countrymen, and for whose execution they clamored until the law had been allowed to take its course. They declared themselves above the prejudices of race and religion, and they have secured a majority by declaring that a Frenchman convicted of crimes unpardonable, should not have been executed because he was a Frenchman. They have for many years howled against alleged "French domination," and yet the moment the Government showed that they were not influenced in favor of any particular nationality and determined to administer the law impartially, they condemn them and, acknowledging the falsity of their old cry, seek to fasten upon the Dominion a real and intolerable French domination in place of that mythical French domination which they had so long used to attract voters to their side.

Truly it was a grand victory for "Reform principles." It only involved the abandonment of all that the party had in the past professed, but what of that? It was a defeat for the Government at all events, and no doubt these truly good Grits—excepting, perhaps, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Jas. Sutherland—who voted in favor of the carrying out of the law in Riel's case, will vie with those other members of the party who held with Mr. Blake that Riel was a madman, a patriot with unbearable grievances, a great hero and a lunatic, in celebrating the victory in Chambly. Well, let them do so. The eyes of the loyal people of the other provinces are upon these traitorous hypocrites, and they will find that they have started a cry which will re-echo throughout the Dominion, and will make itself heard in Parliament after the next election shall have been held.

The methods of the successful party are thus stated by the *Mail*:

During the campaign in Chambly, which closed yesterday, Mr. Prefontaine's supporters indulged in extraordinary appeals to prejudices of race and religion. One of the speakers gave an account of the Province of Ontario, where, he said, nearly all the male adults are Orangemen, and where "women and children attend the Orange lodges on Sunday afternoons." In the lodges it appears, the principal obligation is one binding members "to wade knee-deep in Papist blood." The moment the capture of Riel was announced the lodges were hurriedly called together and "secret petitions" were prepared and forwarded to Sir John Macdonald, calling upon him to "hang the French Canadian Papist at any cost, whether guilty or not guilty, sane or insane," and of course Sir John had to obey. Though all Protestants in Ontario are not Orangemen the vast majority are, for "the Protestants ministers preach Orangeism from the pulpit and attend the orgies of that secret society." "I ask you, therefore," said this stump speaker, "to vote for the punishment of the Ministry that represents Orangeism and that sacrificed a French-Canadian Catholic, as in times past it sacrificed Irish Catholics who stood accused wrongfully of capital offences, to the fury of the intolerable bigotry of Ontario. Down with them! They murdered our brother; let us avenge him and teach these hangmen and the bloody-minded people for whom they act that we French Catholics are a great living power in our own land."

But after all this victory of the Rielites is not a very big one. Chambly has usually been a very close constituency. It was twice bribed into acquiescence with Gritism by Grit gold, and when honest elections have been held between strong candidates the Conservative majority has been small. The *Globe*, knowing this and fearing to arouse prejudice against its party in Ontario, had nothing to say editorially on the subject. Its Montreal correspondent simply declared that Chambly had declared in favor of "faithful and honest Government." He evidently forgot to add "and Prefontaine of $1,500 bribery fund notoriety." This prudence born of cowardice will not avail. The issue has been joined, and we trust to the loyalty and patriotism of our people for a righteous decision.

A VILE INSINUATION.

The hypocritical London *Advertiser* makes a characteristically vile insinuation against the Minister of Customs anent the $4,000 affair, by saying that Mr. Bowell "must proceed with the prosecution or the public will justly comdemn him." Prosecute whom? The *Advertiser* knows very well that Mr. Bowell took legal advice with the object of instituting an action, immediately after the first publication in the *Trade Bulletin* of the statement that bribes or hush-money had been paid to Ministers and members of Parliament, but was advised that the allegations were not actionable. It knows that Mr. Bowell publicly denied the insinuation against him, and challenged his detractors to put their insinuations in a form in which their authors could be brought to account in a court of law. It also knows that the *Trade Bulletin* subsequently published a complete retraction of its hints against the Minister of Customs. And yet this cowardly sheet, which has invented more falsehoods than any other Grit journal in Canada, excepting perhaps the *Globe* and the Ottawa *Free Press*, with serpent-like cunning continues its vile insinuations against a gentleman whose record, despite the most strenuous efforts of such men as J. D. Edgar, T. W. Anglin and David Mills to blacken it, remains without the slightest stain. It does not make a charge which can be met in court, but trusts to insinuation and innuendo to injure and wound. Such tactics would be scorned by a Thug. Happily those who resort to them are too well known to be capable of doing much harm.

—A general strike against the payment of rents has been ordered in County Kerry.

—Col. Stanley, the new President of the Board of Trade, has been raised to the Peerage.

—President Cleveland has signed the Oleomargarine bill, and suggests additional legislation on the subject.

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

The nature of the alliance between the Rouges and the Castors to which Mr. Chapleau attributes the defeat of the Government in Chambly, is thus stated by the *Mail*:

The Jesuits attempted some time ago to obtain control of higher education in the province. Laval University, they said, was tainted with Gallicanism, which is *liberalisme*, in religion; in other words, it was not Ultramontane. In order to effect their purpose, the Jesuits determined to establish a separate university of their own in Montreal, or at all events to erect a branch of Laval at Montreal that should be subject to their control. Accordingly they applied to the Quebec Legislature for a charter under civil law, and to Rome for canonical authority for the project. But after a long and bitter struggle, in which hard words were used of the Laval authorities and of the Archbishop of Quebec, Rome decided against them. The Legislature was also hostile to their pretensions, and refused to join them in their crusade against the old university. Although beaten for the time being, the Ultramontanes are confident of victory in the end. With *L'Etendard* as their organ, and with Senator Trudel as their principal representative in Parliament, they have set about the task of destroying the Conservative party in Quebec with the view of obtaining possession of the Legislature. Their politico-religious opinions are drawn from the Syllabus. In their eyes the Church contains the State, and is superior to it as the supernatural is above the natural; hence the civil power can place no curb upon ecclesiastical authority, and hence also the Church and the Church alone has a right to regulate education, to set apart parishes, to prescribe marriage laws, and to pronounce upon all other subjects which fall within the sacrosanct domain of faith and morals. One of the many far-reaching corollaries of this creed is that the priest has not only the right, but is in a measure bound to interfere in elections, for he is the representative of God and the Church, and as such is profoundly concerned in the well-being of the community, upon which, of course, politics and legislation have a constant direct bearing. The Ultramontane in fact, aims at the complete subjugation of State of Church, and is intent upon the eradication from society of the errors defined in the Syllabus, freedom of speech, freedom of the intellect and the toleration of hersy being amongst them. Ultramontanism, in short, is the repeal of the hard-won charter of human liberty.

As is generally known, the Rouges and their new allies were for many years bitter enemies. The Messrs. A. A. and J. B. E. Dorion, Mr. Joly, Mr. Laurier and other leaders of the Rouge party thundered against the Ultramontanes, and the latter were not slack in retaliating, but at last these extremists have found a bond of union in the desire to punish Mr. Chapleau—the Castors for thwarting their designs as to education and the Rouges for defeating their political aspirations and designs. Hence we now have one of the most extraordinary and most unholy of alliances ever formed in Canada, except that which has been negotiated between the Grits and the Rielites. Its nature need only to be explained in order to render it harmless.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Mr. Mowat's additions to his army of placemen average two per week.

The *Globe* does not record the defeat of the Government in Chambly as a "great Liberal victory." It is too cowardly to express its opinion on the subject.

Customs receipts for June showed an increase of $135,140 over those of the same month last year. The vigorous enforcement of the law is telling to the advantage of the country.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau attributes the defeat of the Conservative candidate in Chambly to the Castors, who are taking their revenge on him because he was opposed to the placing of Laval University in the hands of the Ultramontanes.

The cable announces that the Parnellites have decided to allow the Government time to prepare an Irish bill. This is very generous of the Parnellites, considering that the home rulers are in a minority of 118 in the House of Commons.

Whilst Mr. Chapleau was addressing a meeting in Chambly a person in the crowd shouted out, "Riel must be avenged." "He has had his revenge," replied Mr. Chapleau, "for is he not to-day the chief prop of the party which offered a reward for his head?"

The *Globe* boasts of its enterprise and fairness, but it has not had either enterprise enough to discover nor fairness enough to correct its misrepresentation of the language used by the Hon. Mr. Bowell in the speech which he delivered in Belleville on the 12th inst.

Rev. S. G. Lawson, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, says the *Mail*, was rotten-egged by the Reformers during the local elections because he objected to the opposition offered to the Premier of the province on the score of his religion, which is Roman Catholicism. Some days afterwards he went to the stable to find his old grey mare minus its mane and tail. Mr. Lawson is the vcitim of practical politics.

The independent Toronto *Telegram* remarks: "Had it not been for Sir John the Canadian Pacific would still have been among the things that are to be, and Sir John himself would not be speeding across the continent on the way to the Rockies. The old chieftain's name is intertwined with the history of the country; it is to be found on every page, and no man who writes of Canada can afford to ignore the important part played on the stage of Canadian politics by Sir John Macdonald. The Grit organ in this city has been hounding him for thirty years with the result that he is now the most popular man in the Dominion."

One effect of the return of the Conservatives to power in England will be a more stringent enforcement of our fishery rights. A despatch from Ottawa states that official intelligence has been received there that the action of Newfoundland in warning American vessels off the coast was undertaken in consequence of the advent to power of Lord Salisbury. It is also said the fishery regulations will be enforced by British men-of-war, with a view of effecting a speedy settlement of the fishery question. Fishery officials admit that Gladstone urged the Federal authorities to be careful about making seizures, and only to make out cases for violation of the customs laws.

Justin McCarthy says of Mr. Henry Matthews, the new Home Secretary in the Salisbury Government: "A more sudden, unexpected and extraordinary elevation has not been known in my time. A man of undoubtedly great ability, eloquence, energy and force of character—whose career yet must, up to the last elections, have, for one reason or another, been pronounced a failure—becomes all at once a member of Parliament, member of the Cabinet and Home Secretary. Lord Randolph Churchill, people say, made the acquaintance of Matthews during the Birmingham election, and was much impressed by his ability, energy, and audacity. So far as capacity goes I should think Matthews will justify the appointment."

It is certainly an amusing spectacle this of the member for South Brant, says the Brantford *Courier*, becoming paid to decry a fiscal policy which in a personally revised statement in the Brant County history of 1883 he admitted had been the means of doubling his business. To quote from that record, "Mr. Paterson's business has doubled itself in the past five years,"—viz since 1878—"and has reached such dimensions that he is obliged to increase his facilities and enlarge his quarters for manufacturing more extensively." Yet this is the record of a man who is now stumping it through the country, telling such people as he can get to hear him that the Macdonald administration has brought ruin and desolation on all hands. He does not tell his hearers much about the doubled business capacity of his own establishment since 1878.

Casual Papers.

It begins to look as if we are to have an efficient and satisfactory water-works system established in Belleville. No one will deny the urgent necessity that exists for such a provision. For sanitary and other reasons, there should be as little delay as possible in contracting with the company Mr. Freeman represents, for the work specified in the report submitted to the Council and Board of Trade. I take it for granted that every necessary precaution will be observed in the location of the works and the quantity and quality of water to be supplied. This, I think, is assured by a reference to the names given in support of the scheme. I observe that the most influential and responsible men in the city are in favor of Mr. Freeman's proposition. They undoubtedly have considered the matter well, and speak and act in their own and the public interest. From what has transpired I conclude that the water will be taken from the Bay of Quinte. Prof. J. T. Bell, an excellent authority, has made thorough tests, and assures us that water taken from the bay at a certain distance south-west of Zwick's Island is perfectly pure, and suitable for domestic use. Still, there is a reasonable doubt in the minds of many, inasmuch as the current known to exist does not appear sufficient to carry off the deleterous matter poured into the bay by rivers, streams, sewers, &c., at all seasons of the year, and especially during the spring floods. We know that, in addition to the immense accumulation of filth from flooded rivers draining barnyards and cess-pools, the surface water of all the adjoining country, flowing from the frozen ground, must be a source of great impurity. These considerations seem to militate against the bay as a reservoir; but I have so much confidence in Prof. Bell's judgment, and the avowed intentions of the contractors, as to disarm my fears entirely. The water supplied must be acceptable to the citizens for the purposes intended, and hence there does not appear to be much risk in the venture on that score. Of course, we have to make provision for the future as well as for the present, and this may necessitate greater precaution in selecting a source of supply.

CASUAL.

Ontario Institution for the Blind.

The Institution for the Blind at Brantford re-opens for its next session on the first of Sept., and as there is always a number of pupils graduating at each vacation, applications to the Principal for the admission of new-comers are now doubtless in order. Considering the almost helplessness and dependence of the uninstructed blind person in after life, no arguments should be needed to induce all who have blind children under their care to avail of this opportunity of obtaining for them a thorough education, with instruction according to the pupil's capacity, in music, in industrial work, and, in fact, in everything by which the blind may be made useful and happy. When, too, it is remembered that board and education are provided for by a legislative grant and so costs the friends of pupils *not one cent*, the last shadow of an excuse is removed for keeping a blind child at home in idleness and thus losing a golden opportunity for acquiring inestimable permanent benefits. We strongly advise all who are interested in this matter to communicate at once with Principal Dymond, who is always ready to give full information to inquirers. It may be as well to mention that the Institution is not for those who are totally blind only, but for all young persons resident in Ontario between seven and twenty-one years of age who, by reason of impaired or defective vision, are unable to be educated at the public schools.

Parcel Post.

The following is a list of the post offices in Ontario at which parcels to and from the Old Country can be mailed and received respectively:—Amherstburg, Berlin, Belleville, Bowmanville, Brantford, Brockville, Brighton, Chatham, Clifton, Cobourg, Collingwood, Colborne, Cornwall, Deseronto, Dundas, Dunnville, Edwardsburg, Fort Erie, Gananoque, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Midland, Morrisburg, Napanee, Newcastle, Niagara, Oakville, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Ottawa, Paris, Pembroke, Peterboro, Picton, Port Authur, Port Dover, Port Hope, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, St. Mary's, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Saugeen, Stratford, Toronto, Trenton, Wallaceburg, Whitby, Windsor, Woodstock.

They Want a Treaty.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 31.—American schooners continue to pass through the Strait of Canso with fares of 250 to 500 barrels of mackerel. Fifteen American vessels are reported around North Cape, P.E.I., taking a rich haul of mackerel inside the three-mile limit. The cruiser "Critic" arrived at Georgetown after seven weeks' cruise around Prince Edward Island, during which she boarded forty Americans. All the skippers interviewed expressed their desire for a treaty to put an end to the present disastrous state of affairs.

Dungannon and Faraday Correspondence.

FARADAY, July 27, 1886.

The grain crops here are good, and there will be the heaviest cut of both timothy and clover that we have had for the last four years. Potatoes also look remarkably well.

This country is steadily settling up, and there were no less than forty-two fresh locations in this municipality for the year 1885.

As the clearances increase many of our farmers are beginning to introduce machinery, and in some instances quite a breadth of grain is sowed, more than would be expected in a back country like this. I could mention one person for instance who sowed 200 bushels of oats this spring, and will probably cut 70 tons of hay.

The Orange Lodges of the northern district of North Hastings met at Bancroft on the 12th of July. It was the largest demonstration ever seen in this section, and passed off remarkably well, and many persons came from a long distance in order to be present at the demonstration.

—Manitoba has a wheat crop up to the average in quantity and of magnificent quality.

—The London police have discovered a Russo-Irish dynamite conspiracy against the British Government.

Correspondence.

Whilst correspondents will be accorded space for the expression of their ideas on topics of public interest, it must be in all cases understood that the views so expressed are simply those of the correspondents themselves.

Hop Prospects.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR,—You ask for information concerning the prospect of the hop crop and the amount of hops on hand. I have been through a great many yards in the counties of Northumberland and Hastings, and my observation is that they are in a very discouraging condition. They are completely covered with lice and other vermin and also with honey-dew. In all the yards which I have visited the honey-dew is so plentiful that the ground underneath the vine is colored black with drippings, and the leaves are also drying and shriveling up as though scorched or burnt and are dropping off. In my opinion the late rains and hot sultry weather have been a damage to the hop crop and I would pronounce it a total failure. A very few, if any, will be harvested, and if any they will be a very poor sample. I have been in the hop trade fifteen or twenty years and I never saw them in as bad a condition as at the present time. I have about nine thousand pounds of old hops on hand of a fine sample, don't know of any more in this locality.

Yours respectfully,
W. OSTERHOUT.

Frankford, Aug. 2, 1886.

Sparrows.

The following letter has been sent to the *American Ornithologist's Union* of New York. It speaks for itself:

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

GENTLEMEN,—Noticing that your association are discussing the demerits of the English sparrow, I would like to contribute my quota to your correspondence on this exasperating subject. I live on a farm in the vicinity of Belleville and I speak the result of my own and my neighbors' experience and observation when I say that greater pests, and more injurious depredators than the English sparrows never afflicted agriculturists. Herrick, wild-mustard, thistles and burdocks are drawbacks to farmers but as compared with the aggressive sparrows, they are minor and passive evils, and can be suppressed, whereas sparrows muliply rapidly, cannot be frightened and vaste and devour with an insatiable appetite, which can be gratified continuously, the processes of deglutition, digestion and excretion being apparently more rapid in succession than even in pigeons. I speak of grain, not of insects, and I assert most positively that, given grain, sparrows will not touch anything else. Wheat especially is their delight, and on the farm which I occupy on the shores of the Bay of Quinte, at least two acres of fall wheat were last year absolutely eaten up by sparrows alone, and the same destruction has been continued this year. One bird will break off or break up the head, and a dozen will immediately pounce upon it, until not a kernel remains. About 300 by actual count were shot without any perceptible diminution in numbers, and without even suggesting fear to them. Shooting has been discontinued, being an expensive revenge, and not a preventative. Query: would poison be effectual? Something must be done to suppress the pestilence, to protect the bread-winners; and the sooner maudlin sentiment turns practical, opens its eys to facts, and is directed to worthy objects, (which sparrows are not) the sooner will true sentiment be appreciated, the sooner will grievances be remedied. The number of all other birds, except black birds, has been much diminished of late years here, through the ferocious persecutions of these little marauders, whose pluckiness is worthy of a better cause. I am informed by a recent visitor to Bermuda that most of the beautiful birds of that island have been banished by sparrow usurpers, who devour fruit and grain and befoul porches, walks and roofs, and are innumerable. Negro children are constantly employed to kill them, but cannot exterminate them. Once naturalized in a foreign country sparrows appear to become vicious, and to change into small birds of pray—full of chattering insolence. Sparrows do not leave here in winter but take possession of barns and lofts and stacks and covered bridges, and eat and fight and sleep, and sleep and fight and eat the winter through. I have several times thrown off a stack in winter at night, a forkful of mingled chaff, sparrows and straw. Sparrows decimate the produce of a farm, they exact and devour tithes of farmers. I do not speak for myself alone but for many in this grain producing district and I can furnish you with reiterated, corroborative evidence from many experienced and respectable men who are thoroughly alarmed at the inroads of these aerial tramps, whose usefulness is a myth, and whose destruction should be attempted by the united action of scientists and agriculturists (if there is a distinction). The plea of mercy for greedy feathered marauders, whose crops our crops fill and refill, should have no hearing. Can you devise, suggest and publish a remedy? If so you will be a public benefactor.

Yours, etc., W. N. PONTON.

Wonders of the Yosemite!

A trip to California may be excellent as a means of recreation and sight seeing; but in point of fact it can't compare in its effects upon an invalid's system, to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," universally acknowledged to be the greatest liver invigorator, blood purifier, consumption cure, and general revitalizer and tonic, in the world. By its use, thousands whom physicians could not help have been restored to health and happy living. All druggists.

Marmora Notes.

The stage recently plying between Madoc and this place was withdrawn on Saturday, July 31st, and the mail now goes *via* C. O. R. to Eldorado, thence by stage to Madoc. We are also enabled by the recent change in the carrying of the mail to get Toronto papers issued in the morning, by 2 o'clock the same day, which is much better than receiving a daily two or three days old.

Mr. Geo. Loucks is building a fine large brick residence of modern, style which will add to the appearance of the village.

Mr. B. C. Hubbell has just returned from a short visit to the Limestone city and the Thousand Islands, and looks somewhat improved.

Literary Notes.

The North American Review for August contains an article on "Bismarck, Man and Minister," by ex-Minister John A. Kasson; a theological essay in reply to the question, "Why am I a Catholic?" by the Rev. S. M. Brandi, President of the Jesuit College at Woodstock; a posthumous article on "Life Insurance." by Elizur Wright—the last essay he wrote; "Radicalism in France," a crisp and vigorous article by Henri Rochefort; "Labor in Pennsylvania," by Henry George; "My Negotiations with Gen. Sherman," by Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, the Confederate General, in which he tells the story to the end of the Confederacy; and shorter articles by Dr. Denter, Gen. Wm. Farrar Smith, Gideon J. Tucker, Wm. Holmes, Francis L. Ferguson and ex-Minister Scruggs. Henry George's article is devoted to a description of life in the coal regions, and is a startling revelation of the condition of labor there. Mr. George visited the anthracite region as special commissioner of the North American Review.

—Lord Aberdeen's farewell levee at Dublin Castle yesterday was largely attended by members of the Irish National League.

A Great Moral Show.

Riel had been captured, and the North-West troubles for which he was responsible were at an end. The Reform leaders, through their press, at once said it was a blessing he had not died on the field, for a soldier's death was far too good for such as he. He deserved the doom of a traitor, and the people were determined that stern justice should be meted out to him. Never were they so determined before. As the trial approached the party began to fear he would cheat the gallows, and it was stated that the Government was proceeding against him in a half-hearted manner, with the evident intention of securing his acquittal upon some technical ground. Then the trial took place, and the prisoner was found guilty. It was only what was to be expected in view of the facts, said the Reform press, for he was a guilty man; and as to the plea of insanity raised in his behalf, that was absurd. The prisoner's conduct during the rebellion, his writings, his bearings in the court and, above all, the opinion of the jury, established his complete sanity. It is now rumored that the Government was looking round for an excuse to commute the prisoner's sentence. Tut, tut, said the Reform papers, this will never do. It has come to a pretty pass indeed if a red-handed rebel can snap his fingers at the law, exclaimed the organizer of the party in the Port Hope paper, through which he makes his distinguished opinions known.

To allow, at the demand of the Bleus, the man who sent the Indians on the war-path and caused the death of two hundred Canadians to escape, chimed in the Toronto organ, would be neither just or politic. Our platform, added the Cobourg organ, is the execution of Riel. The French-Canadians, said Hon. David Mills, are asking for Riel's life, because he is of French origin. They have no right to ask for a Frenchman leniency which they would not ask for an Englishman, an Irishman or a Scotchman under similar circumstances. Besides, the lives he has sacrificed were more valuable than his. Riel has been found guilty and has been condemned; it is the plain duty of the Executive to allow justice to take its course. On November 16 justice took its course. Hon. David Mills then said Riel was undoubtedly a lunatic and his execution was simply murder. The Cobourg paper stated that it was a great shame the Government did not interfere with the course of law and stay the execution demanded by "our platform." The Toronto organ said there were certainly grave doubts as to the man's sanity, and after all he only did what was natural under the circumstances when he incited the Indians to bloodshed and the half-breeds to rebellion. There was therefore a strong argument in favor of leniency on his behalf. The organizer of the party added that now it had indeed come to a pretty pass seeing that a man had had to suffer death for merely asserting his rights. Meantime the Rouge leaders paraded Quebec, calling upon French-Canadians to organize a French party to punish the Government because it had not interfered with the course of justice in the interests of a man of French origin. These men are right, said the Ontario Reform press, and we will help them, and will even unite with the Bleus, who are after all not so black as we have painted them, in order to smite the Ministry for refusing to do for a Frenchman what we said it dare not do for an Englishman, an Irishman or a Scotchman.

An election takes place in the Province of Quebec. The Reform orators mount the platform. One of them says he too would have taken up arms had he been with Riel; he too would have participated in the sport of shedding Ontario blood at the bidding of the man who is alleged to have been insane. The other speakers say Riel should have been excused. He was a patriot and, in addition a lunatic. Had the Reformers been in office he would have received clemency; for has not Mr. Blake, who is to be our Premier, stated that the criminal who he said ought to have been hanged for causing one death should have got off for causing two hundred? Anyway, it was only Ontario that wanted his execution; Ontario, with its swarms of bloodthirsty Orangemen; Ontario, whose Protestant population sits regularly under the ministrations of bloodthirsty parsons. The appeals against Ontario, against the even administration of justice, against the carrying into execution of the sentence of the law, win the constituency from the Government.

And this, we are told, is a great Liberal victory!—*Mail.*

Union Jack History.

Curious Points About the Banner of Great Britain and Ireland.

(Letter to the Editor of the London Daily News.)

We are all familiar with the white, blue and red ensigns, and with the union jack which occupies the upper quarter nearest the flagstaff. The white ensign has the red cross of St. George in addition to the union jack. Without the jack this white ensign with a red cross represents our old national flag as it existed from the time of Richard I. until after the death of Elizabeth. The red cross flag, the banner of St. George, appears to have been chosen by the Soldier King in honor of the saint who was the patron of soldiers. It remained for more than 400 years the flag under which the English warriors fought on land and on sea. When James VI. of Scotland succeeded Elizabeth, the Scotch had a national flag. That also was a cross, but it was shaped differently from that of St. George, and was known as the cross of St. Andrew. The ground of the Scotch flag was blue, and its cross was white. To mark the union of the two kingdoms under one sovereign the national banner underwent a change, although Scotland still retained its separate Parliament. In the new flag the two banners of England and Scotland were united. There appeared in it the oblique white cross of St. Andrew on the blue ground and the red cross of St. George on a white margin, worked in the blue field. The King was accustomed to sign his name in the French form of James, "Jacques." He was, in fact, the Union Jacques, or, as we improperly pronounce it, Jack. For local purposes the Scotch still continue to use the white St. Andrew's cross on the blue field and the English the red cross on the white field. It was stated by royal proclamation in 1696 that "whereas some difference hath arisen between our subjects of South and North Britain, travelling by seas, about the bearing of their flags. For the avoiding of all such contentions hereafter we have, with the advice of our council, ordered that from henceforth all our subjects of this Isle and Kingdom of Great Britain and the members thereof shall bear in their maintop the Red Cross, commonly called St. George's Cross, and the White Cross, commonly called St. Andrew's Cross, joined together, and in their foretop our subjects of South Britain shall wear the Red Cross only as they were wont; and our subjects North Britain in their foretop the White Cross only, as they were accustomed." In 1707, when the Scotch and English legislatures were united, the distinctive flags ceased to be used, and the united flags as arranged in 1606 became the single ensign for the United Kingdom. It was the sovereign that made the union and established the national flag and an establishment of distinct legislatures again would not alter the flag. Ireland would take presumably for its local ensign the red cross of St. Patrick. The Irish banner ought to have apppeared in the union flag of 1606, but it did not. Ireland had no distinct recognition in the union flag until 1801, when the Irish and British legislatures were united. At that date the union jack underwent a further change, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick on a white field was introduced. Since that date the union jack has shown the red cross and white margin, recalling the banner of St. George; the white diagonal and blue field of St. Andrew's banner, and the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick showing over the white diagonal cross of the Scotch banner. The blue ground of the jack is therefore due to Scotland and the red and white as crosses and margins to England and Ireland.

THE FORTH BRIDGE.

A Most Remarkable Structure in Process of Construction.

THE GREATEST SPANS IN THE WORLD.

"As a Grenadier Guardsman is to a new-born infant, so is the Forth Bridge to the largest railway bridge yet built in this country." That is the graphic comparison by which Mr. Benjamin Baker, C. E., illustrated the extraordinary character of the structure now in progress at Queensferry, of which Sir John Fowler and he are the engineers. But he did not confine the comparison to bridges in this country only; for in the paper (read to the British Association) from which that description is taken, Mr. Baker added: "Bridges a few feet larger in span than the Britannia have been built elsewhere, but they are baby bridges after all." There is thus a deliberate claim made on behalf of the Forth Bridge, by one of its designers, that it is the most wonderful bridge in the world; that the greatest of existing bridges are but child's play in comparison with it.

What is it that gives the Forth Bridge this pre-eminence? It is certainly not its length. In that respect it is far excelled by the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, and also by the unfortunate Tay Bridge at Dundee, which is now being rebuilt. The Victoria Bridge is 10,380 feet long, or within 180 feet of two miles. The length of the Forth Bridge is only 8,081 feet, or 2,289 feet less than the Victoria, and 2,521 less than the Tay Bridge.

Neither is the height of its roadway its distinguishing feature. In this respect, though nearly twice the height of the New-castle High Level Bridge, it is excelled by many others abroad.

The striking and unprecedented feature in the Forth Bridge is the length of its greatest spans. The two longest spans of the Britannia Brige over Menai Strait measure 465 feet each. The Forth Bridge has two spans of 1,710 feet each, which is not far short of being four times as great.

This is a fair comparison, because the Britannia and the Forth Bridge are both fixed or stable bridges. Other bridges exist which have longer spans than the Britannia can boast of, but they are suspension bridges, and are therefore swinging and unstable. The Niagara Suspension Bridge has a single span of 820 feet. the central span of the Brooklyn Bridge, at New York, measures 1,600 feet, which is the nearest approach to the giant strides of the Forth Bridge. But these, as I have said, are suspensions bridges, which have a certain mobility and elasticity. The Forth Bridge will be as solid and as stable as the Britannia Bridge, or as Waterloo Bridge in London or the North Bridge in Edinburgh; and yet its great spans will be greater than those of any bridge in existence. Well, therefore, may Mr. Baker boast that the greatest of existing bridges will be as a baby in comparison with his giant.

The building of such a bridge is a daring exploit. What, it may be asked, has led the engineers to attempt it? Is it the love of adventure—the mere desire to surpass their predecessors, and to "lick creation," as the Americans says, by the production of the biggest bridge on record? Considering the enormous capital involved in the venture, in the cost of material and labor, and considering still more the risk to human life which it entails, the engineers would not have been warranted in entering on any merely heroic or ambitious enterprise. The simple answer to the question of motive is, that the engineers had really no choice in the matter. They had either to accept the conditions imposed on them by nature and circumstances, or to decline the task altogether. They were required to prepare plans for a bridge on a site including two spans of 1,710 feet each, over a depth of water so great as to preclude the construction of intermediate piers; and they were bound either to face and grapple with these difficulties, or to declare them to be insuperable. They preferred the former alternative; and the Forth Bridge is the result.

The contract price of the bridge is £1,600,000, of which upwards of £200,000 has been expended on plant. The number of workmen employed in the various departments is 2,000. The work has now been going on for three years, and other three at least must elapse before it is completed.

It can scarcely be said, perhaps, that the Forth Bridge will be a beautiful object. To those who look for lines of beauty in such structures it will appear eccentric, extravagant, odd, perhaps outrageous. But to those whose sense of the beautiful depends on the realization of the useful the daring grandeur of the design, and its manifest adaptation of means to ends, will appear to be a marvellous triumph of engineering skill, of patient labor, and of commercial enterprise.—*W. Scott Dalgleish, M. A.*

Why Middle Seats in a Car are Best.

A very common theme of conversation among commercial trvaellers is the question of whether or not a car rides easier in the middle than above the trucks. One of our railroad contemporaries some time ago published an article on the subject, and took the ground that there could be no difference unless the sills and framing of a car yielded like a buckboard of a waggon. There is certainly no yield to car sills and framing; yet every old traveller avoids the seats, and especially the sleeping berths, above the trucks, and the old travellers generally know what they are doing. If the party who insisted that there could be no difference in motion in different parts of the same car had ever crossed the stormy ocean in a moderately long steamer he might have received some enlightenment, especially if seasickness urged him to find the point of least motion. It is well known that there is less motion amidships than there is at the stem or stern, and less motion at the bottom of the vessel than there is on deck. A car acts in a similiar way. Anything defective about the track jerks the wheels, which transmit the irregular motion to the truck, and that in turn to the body of the coach.—*Railway World.*

—Ottawa City Council has decided to annex New Edinburgh.

—No opposition was offered to the process-servers sent to Tiree.

—The Parnellite members of Parliament will send delegates to the Chicago Convention of the National League of America.

—The Grand Master of the Belfast Orangemen has issued an address in which he congratulates the members of the Order upon their abstinence from participation in the recent riots.

—A sudden squall on Monday afternoon at Kingston capsized a sailing skiff containing three members of "A" Battery, two of whom were drowned. One of the unfortunate men was a London battery man who was taking the "short course."

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A KIND OF MEADOW-SWEET.

Baby's wandering in the field,
Talking with the breezes,
Nodding to the daisy groups,
Laughing as she trots and stoops,
Tumbling when she pleases.
Big as ever she can wield
Is her bunch of posies,
Puffed off from their stalks, I fear—
By the crop or by the ear
Or by their yellow noses.
How they bend about her sweet
Toppling cambric shoulders!
Glad they knew this very day
When Miss Baby goes their way
While the great sun smoulders.
And she makes the place complete,
The sky looks bluer, surely;
Birds on all sides sing at once,
To praise her only, for the nonce,
Which she receives demurely.
A bee falls into a mistake
And buzzes round her golden head.
Then she sits down among the stems
Where he can't find her, so he "hems!"
And "haws!" as though he scolded,
And darts away; but never'll wake
(Pray do the bees e'er slumber?)
To meet a flower like this one
He failed to-day to light on,
'Mong others without number.

—*Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, in July Wide Awake.*

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Hand to Hand With a Gray Wolf.

I have a friend up in Canada who is an engineer, and who has spent several years in laying out the lines for, or superintending the building of, railways on the frontier. He has brought a good many trophies home from the wilderness, and can tell many a story in respect to them. One of these trophies is a wolf-skin, which lies before the fire.

"Where did you get that?" I asked him once.

"Well," he answered, with a comical, shame-faced kind of smile, "I'm not sure I want to tell that story, for it doesn't sound very heroic. Still, as I do not pretend to be a hero, or even a hunter, and as I came out ahead in the encounter, I suppose I needn't hesitate."

"Was it a fight?" I exclaimed, eager to hear a thrilling tale of some hand-to-hand struggle.

"Partly; at any rate, it came within one of it."

"How was that?"

"After we had stopped surveying on that railway in northern Manitoba last fall, with the coming of the snow, I stayed in the region a while hunting buffaloes with a party of French *metis*, and our return I thought it would be a good thing to trap one of the big wolves that are always hanging about a herd of buffaloes in the hope of getting a meal by dragging down some calf or a wounded or very aged animal. These wolves do not move in large packs, like the European ones that are the subject of so many Russian stories, but in small family parties of three or four, and, perhaps for that reason, are generally very cowardly, so they are not feared by the plains men unless cornered. Well, one night we set a steel-trap close by the carcass of a buffalo cow which had just been shot."

"Had you seen wolves about?" I interrupted.

"No, but that was of no consequence. The wolves get so white in winter up there that they are all but invisible, and spring out of the snow at the most unexpected times and places, like spirits. Their scent is amazingly keen, too, and I knew it would be only a short time before some wandering band would discover the quarry.

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MONTREAL, and M. R. C. S., Englan Office and Residence, Front Street, o ... Drug Store.

ped my gun, and [illegible] if he hadn't been upon me almost before I could turn round. I had just wits enough left to remember my belt knife, snatch it from the sheath hanging by my side, and hold it before me in a trembling hand with a confused sort of hope that the wolf might run against it and so kill himself.

"Just what happened then I hardly know, but I saw the beast spring as if into my face, heard a rifle crack right at my ear, and when the smoke cleared away there was the wolf lying just at my feet, with a bullet through his shoulder and a stab in his breast.

"It was a fearful shock, and I am not sure I enjoy even looking at the skin, which, as you see, shows the hole where the Frenchman's bullet entered, and so saved me a good mauling, if not a miserable death."—*Earnest Ingersoll, in Harper's Young Folks.*

Tact in Managing the Baby.

The way to keep the baby from becoming "spoilt" is to let it cry as little as possible. It will gain strength of mind to endure its necessary ills all the sooner if it is allowed to suffer as little as possible from ills that can be avoided. Its wants should be anticipated, its sources of discomfort should be removed as soon as they arise, without waiting for it to cry; it should be prevented in every way from forming the habit of crying. Study its expression; when it is tired of playing on the floor take it up and dance it about the room, and let it look out of the window for a few minutes. In a little while it will be glad to go back and play on the floor again. If it is necessary to resort to discipline, be careful to seize the right moment for it.

If you want the baby to learn to go sleep without being rocked, choose a day when it has been unusually bright and happy all the morning, wait until twenty minutes or so after the regular hour for its nap, then give a cup of milk particularly sweet and warm and nice, make its little bed soft and cosey, lay it down gently and soothe it with so little kissing and patting, and, if it is not already too much spoilt, it will only be too happy to close its eyes in the sweetest kind of sleep. If it does not, its fit of crying will be as brief and as little injurious as it can be.—*Babyhood.*

The Children's Ride.

Once there were two little girls. Their names were Rosy and Alice. They had a little brother whose name was Robbie. Once when they were in the woods they saw a creature with eyes of flame, whistling as it went through the air, and it said in a gruff voice, "I am a Jabberwock."

"What kind of a creature under the sun are you?" said Robbie: "what flashing eyes you have! You look rather kind, though very frightful. Please take me up to the moon on your back and give me some cheese when you get there."

Robbie had heard that there was cheese in the moon, but he did not really think so; only for a joke he said that.

"Oh! you soft little pussy thing!" said Rosy, as they rode away up to the moon. Pretty soon they went bump against something which was shiny and yellow. It was the moon. Then Jabberwock let the children get off her back, and asked the Man in the Moon if he would please get from his closet some cheese. "Why!" said Robbie, "I didn't know there was really any cheese up in the moon!"

"Then," said the Jabberwock, "why did you ask for it?"

"For a joke," said Robbie.

"Well, here now," said the Man in the Moon, "eat your cheese."

"Why, how nice!" said Alice, as she took a large bite out of the cheese. "I think it would be nice to live up in the moon altogether, though I am afraid Mamma would not let us."

"Well, I suppose she would n't," said the Jabberwock. After they had had some cheese they went down again.

"Oh, thank you," said Rosy, as they got down to the earth. "Jabberwock, I think you are the loveliest creature in the world—except Mamma!"

"Oh," said Alice, "I wish you would stay with us a few days—I suppose you will if we ask you to."

"Yes," said Jabberwock, "I would love to. Should you like to see my baby? It is a sweet little thing."

She led them to a hole in a tree, where they saw the tiniest little baby Jabberwock you ever saw.

"What a cunning little thing!" said Rosy; "but has it not got any fur on?"

"No," said Jabberwock; "but still it is pretty, is it not?"

"Of course it is," said Rosy.

"But come," said Alice, "this is the time Mamma wanted us to be home."

"Is it?" said the Jabberwock. "Well, I will come." So away they went.—*Mary Constance Du Bois (aged 5 yrs. and 10 mos.), in "Letter-box," St. Nicholas for August.*

BREAKING DOWN MONOPOLY.

How the Canadian Pacific Telegraph System Fooled Jay Gould.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has completed its arrangements to connect its commercial telegraph system with that of the Baltimore & Ohio. In this connection yesterday's circular of Dow, Jones & Co., brokers, of New York says:

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has made a 25 years' contract with the Postal Telegraph Co. and the Mackay-Bennett Cable Co., for the operation of its telegraph lines. Western Union failed to get it. The Canadian Pacific has a telegraph system covering the Dominion of Canada and through lines to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Mackay and the Canadian Pacific Co. are arranging for the immediate construction of lines between all important points on the Pacific coast.

The above was shown to Mr. C. R. Hosmer, General Manager of the C. P. R. system to-day, and he was asked what truth there was in it: "It is quite true," was the reply, that the company had made arrangements with the Mackay-Bennett commercial cable company for connections as well as with the Postal Telegraph company, whose wires extend from Maine to Nebraska, and we have also arranged to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio system throughout the UniteS dtates.

"This ends the telegraph monopoly in Canada," said one of the largest Chicago operators to-day, "and it is about time, for a more unsatisfactory service than we have been getting over the Great North Western is hardly possible."

The general view of the deal on the street is that the C. P. R. will give the best service ever known in Canada and will in company with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Mackay Pacific influence, run the Western Union pretty hard in its own territory.—*Montreal Star.*

Trans-Atlantic Parcels Post.

A parcel post service will be commenced between Canada and Great Britain on August 1st next. For the present it has been necessary to limit the operations of the parcel post in Canada to the conveyance of parcels addressed to or posted at places where officers of the customs are stationed, by whom examinations can be made and duties collected. The conditions governing the mailing of parcels are these:

(1). A parcel must not exceed three pounds in weight.

(2). The dimensions of a parcel must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width or depth.

(3). A parcel must not contain any explosive, combustible or dangerous article, nor any article of a perishable or fragile character; nor liquids, or matters likely to injure other parcels or mail transmissions.

(4). All parcels must be securely and substantially packed and closed.

The Chambly Election.

The Riel issue has carried the day in Chambly, Mr. Prefontaine, the Opposition candidate, having been returned by a majority of about forty. In 1882, Mr. Benoit, the Conservative member whose retirement caused the present vacancy, was returned by a majority of 539 over a weak opponent. In 1878 Mr. Benoit's majority was 44, and the normal Conservative majority used to be placed at from fifty to a hundred. The election held yesterday derives its significance from the fact that it is the first Dominion contest held in the Province of Quebec since the execution of Riel. Mr. Laurier and his friends fought the battle "in Riel's name," as *La Patrie* put it, and upon the Regina platform; and, despite Mr. Chapleau's most gallant efforts to dissipate the cloud of race prejudice thus created, the electors have seen fit to punish the Government for having done its plain duty.—*Mail.*

Vancouver's Narrow Escape.

The city of Vancouver appears to have had a narrow escape from burning on the 17th, the day when the telegraphic reports announcing the burning of the city were received here. A private letter just received by a gentleman from his son in Vancouver, says:

We have just had a very narrow shave. The bush took fire again and so close did it come to the city that the people got out all their effects from the houses and moved them down to Fall Creek, where they were quite safe. We had to fight the fire for all we were worth, and it was only after sunset when the wind went down that the city was safe. Since then a by-law has been passed by the Corporation prohibiting bush burning till after sunset, when the wind generally goes down."

The British Cabinet.

List of Appointments.

LONDON, July 28.—The following appointments have been made and accepted:—

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Lord Randolph Churchill.

Home Secretary—Lord George Hamilton.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Lord President of the Council—Lord Iddesleigh.

Secretary for War—Viscount Cranbrook.

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—The Marquis of Londonderry.

The Right Hon. Henry Smith, Sir Richard A. Cross, and the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley will enter the House of Lords.

Called Out and Shot.

WINNONA, Miss., July 27.—Yesterday morning Jim Townsend, colored, was called out of his house, four miles east of this place, and fatally shot three times. Four or five houses in the same neighborhood were fired into by men on horse back. Two arrests.

—The camps at Niagara, Kingston and Aldershot will assemble on September 7, not August 27.

OLD STAND!

New Owner! New Goods! New Prices!

THE undersigned having purchased the grocery and liquor business so long carried on by W. Y. Mikel, in the premises on Front Street, between the Hastings and Albion Hotels, has added to the stock a large assortment of choice Brandies, and Wines, which he has removed from his former wholesale store, opposite the City Hall, thus making the largest and finest stock of Liquors, Wines and Ales to be found in Belleville, consisting of the following vintages and brands: Brandy, Jas. Hennessy & Co., vintage 1872; Brandy, I. Denis Henry Mounie, 1878; Brandy, Pinet Castillion & Co., 1878; Brandy, Jules Robin and Co., 1882, and other brands. In Wines Silva and Cosen's Port; D. M. Feuerheerd, jun., and Co., Port; Peter Domecy, Sherry. All are of the choicest vintages and brands and will be sold, wholesale or retail at the lowest possible prices.

GROCERIES.

The stock in the grocery department has been completely renewed with a choice assortment of Fresh Groceries, which, having been bought for cash, will be sold at prices which customers will find satisfactorily low.

E. F. POTTS.



"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

In the High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

FINKLE vs. WEESE.

PURSUANT to a judgment or order of the above named Court, bearing date the 1st day of July, 1886, made in said cause, the creditors of Jacob Finkle, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, who died in or about the month of July, 1869, and all persons holding general or special liens upon the said estate, or upon the shares of the parties entitled to share therein, are on or before the

17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1886,

to send by post prepaid to Messrs Skinner & Redick, of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, solicitors for the plaintiff, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers, Shire Hall, in the city of Belleville, on Thursday, the 2nd day of September, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, being the time and place appointed for adjudication on the claims.

S. S. LAZIER, Local Master.

SKINNER & REDICK, Plaintiff's solicitors.

Dated 13th July, 1886. 31w4t

In the High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

FINKLE vs. WEESE.

PURSUANT to the Judgment or Partition order made herein, and dated the 10th day of July, 1886, there will be sold, with the approbation of Samuel Shaw Lazier, Esq., Local Master at Belleville, by Public Auction, at the office of said Local Master in the Shire Hall, in the City of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of AUGUST, 1886, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, the following Lands, being the Northwest quarter of Lot number 8, in the 5th concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 50 acres, more or less.

Upon the premises are erected a frame dwelling house about 24x30 feet, with frame kitchen attached; also a frame drive-house with stable underneath 24x30ft. The farm is well watered, and has an orchard of 300 trees on it.

The lands will be sold subject to a reserve bid to be fixed by the Master. The purchaser will pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of the purchase money at the time of sale to the plaintiff's Solicitors, and the balance in a month thereafter. All other conditions to be the standing conditions of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bell & Biggar, Belleville, and to plaintiff's Solicitors.

S. S. LAZIER, Local Master.

SKINNER & REDICK, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Dated 14th July, 1886. 31w4t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE south half of lot 27, 8th con. of Thurlow, containing 100 acres, is in a good state of cultivation, is well fenced with cedar. There is a never failing spring creek running across the centre of the farm, also a spring that never freezes, 4 rods from the barn. There are two frame dwelling houses, and two frame barns (one new) with shed attached, and all necessary out buildings, two good bearing orchards &c. This farm is midway between Roslin and and Plainfield, on gravel road. Money no object in selling, terms to suit purchaser, title indisputable. Possession given at once. For particulars apply on the farm, or by letter to Plainfield.

S. C. EMERSON.

Plainfield, July 3, 1886. 29wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

149 ACRES, in the eighth concession of Rawdon, being part of Lots 3 and 4. There is a good brick dwelling and drive-house 36x26 ft., a good barn 30x81 ft., and also a shed 20x48 feet; two floors in the barn.

A fine sap bush, about eight hundred trees.

There are three wells on the place, possession given immediately if wanted. Three miles from the Town Hall and nine from the Village of Stirling. Convenient to school and church and cheese factory. Fifty acres in the ninth concession; part of lot two. There is about 25 acres of green cedar, some laying down and the rest seeded. This will be sold separate if wanted.

PHILIP BROWN, Jr., Harold, P. O., Ontario.

Harold, June 11th, 1886. 16w3m

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE west part of lot 18 in the 2nd con. of Hungerford, containing 55½ acres. Will be sold cheap. For terms and full particulars apply to the owner on the premises, or by letter to

J. H. WILSON, Moneymore P. O.

Hungerford June 17, 1886. 27w4t

CLARENDON HOUSE

HASTINGS.

THIS new and commodious Hotel is now open to the public, and will be found neatly furnished with all the modern appliances necessary for the comfort of guests. The proprietor most respectfully solicits a call from the community and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage.

S. SMITH, Proprietor.

FARM FOR SALE.

IN the Township of Rawdon, being west half of Lot No. 8, 3rd Con., two and one-half miles from the Village of Stirling. School one-quarter mile distant. Cheese Factory 50 rods distant. Excellent orchard of choice fruit. For other particulars apply to owner, on the premises,

Z. HELMER, Stirling, Ont.

June 19, '86 27w3m

Great Annual Summer Sale.

A. N. REID & CO.

—COMMENCE, ON—

THURSDAY, JULY THE 8TH,

THEIR - GREAT - ANNUAL - CLEARING - SALE

OF SUMMER GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

We would simply say that our stock is large and well assorted, and as we must make room for our Fall Importations we commence on Thursday, July the 8th, a grand 30 days' clearing sale, when great bargains will be offered in every department.

Special reductions in Dress Goods, Black Cashmeres and Canvas Cloths, Black Silks and Merveilleux, Muslins, Prints, Embroidery, Gloves and Hosiery, Parasols, Table Linens, Towels and Towelings, Sheetings, Grey and White Cottons and Tweeds. 1000 yds. Colored Silk, only 30 cts. per yard. Remnants of all kinds will be sold cheap.

Don't fail to call and secure some of the bargains that will be offered during the GREAT 30 DAYS' SALE, commencing July the 8th, at

A. N. REID & CO.

In the High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

In Re

ANNA MARIA BARNES, Deceased.

GARRISON vs. JOHNSTON.

PURSUANT to a partition order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in the above cause, the creditors of Anna Maria Barnes, late of the village of Canifton, in the County of Hastings, deceased, who died on or about the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1872, and all persons holding general or special liens upon the estate of the said intestate, or upon the shares of any of the parties entitled to share therein, are on or before the

9th day of August, A. D. 1886,

to send by post prepaid to E. Guss Porter, of the City of Belleville, the solicitor for the plaintiff, their christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chamber, Shire Hall, Belleville, on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1886, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

Signed, S. S. LAZIER, Local Master.

E. GUSS PORTER, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Dated at Belleville, 2nd day of July, A. D., 1886. 30w4t

CITY Woollen Mills.

The Wool Season is now at hand.

I TAKE this method of thanking you for your past patronage and also to inform you that I am better prepared this season to do

Roll Carding,
Carding & Spinning,
Cloth Dressing, &c.,

on SHORTEST NOTICE, and I also keep the best selected stock of

FULLCLOTHS, TWEEDS,
SHEETING, SHIRTING,
STOCKING YARN, &C.

(also a large stock of double twist made expressly for the farmer's trade,) in the city, which I will trade for wool, or will pay the highest market price in cash.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

People coming from a distance can have their rolls home the same night. All work sent by stage or otherwise, promptly executed.

You will please favor by giving me an early call before going elsewhere.

N. B.—All our goods are of the best material. no shoddy on the premises.

WM. LOTT,

Mill Street, adjoining Axe Factory.

June 2, '86 w6t

RELIEF FOR INVALIDS



L. DIXON,

(Late of Chicago),

Manufactures Artificial Limbs and all kinds of Supporters, Braces, Steps, Splints, etc., for Cripples and Deformed people. All work guaranteed. Best workmanship and references. These goods are made fifty per cent. cheaper than they can be bought in the United States.

FACTORY, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE, Opp. Hambly's Old Stand.

18d3tw&24w3m

Tin Work of all Kinds,

PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING.

HAVING the best facilities of any shop in the city for doing the above work, and employing none but experienced hands, we are prepared to do good work at the

LOWEST PRICES,

Get our prices before ordering any of this kind of work. It will pay you.

C. F. SMITH & CO.

388 FRONT STREET

P. S.—Galvanized iron eavetrough a specialty.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 15, in the 4th con. of Thurlow, 200 acres, being the valuable improved farm and homestead of the late Mrs. David Clapp, situated within five miles of the City of Belleville. There is a cheese factory on the adjoining lot. Farm well watered, and has forty acres of hardwood uncleared. Buildings in good state of repair and land well cultivated. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to

BENJAMIN GILBERT, Front of Sidney,
or to A. G. NORTHRUP, Executor of the will of Mrs. Clapp.

May 19th, 1886. 22w6m

NEW GOODS.

TABLE MATS—Superior quality.
POROUS WATER BOTTLES—For table use.
CRUMB TRAYS AND BRUSHES—In papier mache, extra good.
FISH COVERS—In cases.
DESSERT SUGAR BOWLS—Colored glass.

All direct from England and at lowest

CASH PRICES.

F. H. Rous & Co.

Belleville, July 24, 1886.

TO FARMERS,

WHO USE

SAWYER MACHINERY

They will find repairs at

A. R. Chown's,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

358 Front Street, Belleville.

FOR SALE,

THE GORDON MILL, situate about three miles above Trenton on the Trent River, one of the best water powers in Ontario. The Mill is 50x40, and four stories high, containing 3 run of stone, one double and one single set of rollers, 2 smut machines, separator, 2 purifiers, one custom and one merchant Bolts, bran duster, &c., together with 16 acres, frame dwelling, sheds and cooper shop.

I am now preparing my

FALL CATALOGUE,

which will be issued about the first of August. If you wish to sell or exchange any property, please send me a description at once, so that I may give it a place in the catalogue, which will be illustrated by special Cartoons, prepared by J. W. Bengough, the celebrated Cartoonist, and will be very attractive, and no doubt sought for by the public, as it will be the most complete of the kind ever published in this section of the country, and we expect the circulation will run up to twenty or thirty thousand.

J. LYONS BIGGAR,

Real Estate Agent, Belleville.

Downey and Preston

Have removed their

GRAIN AND COAL OFFICE

TO THE

THOMPSON BLOCK, TWO DOORS EAST OF THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

28d&w2m

Valuable Farm, 120 Acres, for Sale,

IN good state of cultivation. All buildings necessary and in first class condition. Well watered, and good orchard. Terms very easy, and possession given to purchaser at any time. Apply to

ROBERT BOGLE, Real estate agent, Belleville.

June 10th, 1886. 26w2m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, on easy terms, lot 3, 6th con. Rawdon, containing 200 acres, good frame dwelling, drive house and barn. One hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, the balance good hard wood. The farm is well watered with natural spring and a creek. A young orchard on the premises. A good school and cheese factory adjoining. Apply to

SL. PATTERSON, on the premises,
24w3m or West Huntingdon P. O.

FOR SALE.

THE south part of lot 20, 2nd con. of Sidney, 90 acres, good house and barn and orchard. Also the north part, 110 acres, good house, necessary outbuildings, orchard, etc, or the whole lot to suitable purchaser. Any quantity of pasture to let for quiet animals by the month.

W. S. YATES, on the premises.

Sidney Crossing, May 25th, 1886. 15d&24w3m

TANNERY LOCATION WANTED.

FOR a Sole Leather Tannery, where bark is plentiful. Please address

F. G. LYNDE, Mitchell, Ont.

30w4t

Greene & Sons COMPANY.

MONTREAL, - QUE.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

1886.

WELL ASSORTED STOCK IN ALL LINES.

BUFFALO

—AND—

FANCY ROBES,

Gents' Furnishings.

LATEST STYLES SELECTED FOR

FALL - TRADE!

Agents for Woodrow's Hats

WAREHOUSE, 517 TO 525 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A Life Policy which will satisfy every body is now issued by

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

They are absolutely unconditional and indisputable after two years, so that a man may travel where he likes, reside where he likes and work at what he likes.

Also cash values, paid up assurances plainly stated on all ordinary policies issued, making them the most liberal policies in existence. Information cheerfully given by

S. BURROWS, General Agent.

JOHN C. ROSE, special agent, Frankford.

OFFICE, ASHLEY BLOCK, BELLEVILLE.

AGENTS WANTED

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, CORRECT ALL DISORDERS OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidentrl to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROAT, BROCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment.

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

And are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

The MORRIS DOUBLE DRESSER

Easily Managed, Light Running, Durable.

Threshes Clean and Fast. Separation Unexcelled.

PERFECTLY BEARDS BARLEY. Removes all White Caps from Wheat.

CLEANS GRAIN FIT FOR MARKET.

BECAUSE

It has a SMUTTER and SECOND FANNING MILL attached.



THE MORRIS DOUBLE DRESSER.

Great Improvements in 1886 Machines. Write post card for Illustrated Pamphlet.

MORRIS & WATTS, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Also supply Threshing Engines at Maker's Prices and Terms.

W. MOORMAN, Agent. Hastings House, BELLEVILLE.

FARMERS,

For your MOWING and REAPING MACHINES you can save money by using

McCOLL'S

LARDINE - MACHINE - OIL.

TRY IT. Manufactured only by

McCOLL BROS. & CO., TORONTO

And for sale by principal dealers. 284d

MICHIGAN FARMERS 300,000 Acres Find the best markets in the world right at their doors. Blizzards and tornadoes do not devastate their crops and ruin their homes. I have for Sale. Easy payments; long time; low rate of interest. O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich.

THE SUN

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of CANADA.

The policy-holders of this Company will be pleased to hear that the business for the year just closed has been very satisfactory. The Life Applications received were for over $2,600,000 against $1,900,000 in 1884. The income increased by over $40,000, the assets by $140,000 and the Life Assurance in force by $1,100,000. In every detail (new business, amount in force, income and assets) the business was far ahead of any previous year in the Company's history, and furthermore the business of 1886 is more than $100,000 ahead of 1885 to date, which proves clearly the increasing confidence of the public.

The SUN issues an absolutely unconditional policy. It pays its claims promptly, without waiting for sixty or ninety days, and has not one contested or disputed claim on its books.

Money to loan and no commission charged.

W. T. McINTYRE, GEN. AGENT, BELLEVILLE

N.B.—Office, Bridge Street, opposite Post Office UP STAIRS.

FARMERS AND THRESHERS

SHOULD USE ONLY THE CELEBRATED

PEERLESS MACHINE OIL,

And should insist on their dealers procuring it from SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., sole manufacturers. This brand is made only at QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS, TORONTO, and all first-class dealers sell it.

Carpets! Carpets!

WE expect in a few days large importations of CARPETS for the Fall Trade. Until they arrive, we offer our

Present Stock at Reduced Prices,

We want more room for the new stock, and will make great concessions in prices to reduce or clear out lines of Carpets.

REMNANTS OF CARPETS OFFERED CHEAP.

WE STILL CONTINUE OUR REMNANT SALE of Summer stock. Our remnants are being rapidly cleared out, and no wonder for we are giving SUCH BARGAINS in them.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING the first instalments of our Fall purchases. We placed our orders early, before the late advance in the finer classes of woollen goods. We are now showing

New Prints,
New Dress Materials,
New Plushes,
&c., &c., &c.

And some VERY GOOD VALUE in cottons and stripes.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Belleville, July, 1886.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 29.

MERE MENTION.

THE squall on Thursday up-rooted trees at Corbyville.

THE vital statistics for the month of July are: Births 18, marriages 8 and deaths 16.

THE municipal tax for 1886 will be 16 mills on the dollar, the school tax 3 8-10 on the dollar.

NEW corsets, new gloves, new hosiery, new laces, just received at Hennessy's, at reduced prices. d&w

THE covering on Latta's bridge is in a very bad condition, and should be looked after by the County road officials.

WE have a splendid assortment of trunks and valises and gentlemen's travelling bags.—A. W. VERMILYEA & SON.

JOHN Spry, on North Front Street, has taken one crop of potatoes from his garden plot and has the second crop well under way.

E. N. GOULD has on exhibition a sample of timothy from the farm of John Hall, 7th con. Thurlow, with heads that measure 10½ inches long.

MR. Frank Phippen, of Winnipeg, son of John H. Phippen Esq., this city, was married on the 26th inst to Miss Aggie McGill of Guelph.

IN 1879 the tax for municipal and school purposes was 19⅔ mills on the dollar. This year it will be 19 8-10 mills. The rate last year was 16 mills.

A LETTER has been received from Mr. Wm. Anderson, Mountain View, announcing his safe arrival at Liverpool. The letter was written from Belfast.

THE prize list for the Quinte District fair has been printed and is now ready for circulation. The prizes are much larger than were ever offered here before.

DEBENTURES to the amount of $18,000 will fall due in 1887. Ald. Diamond stated in the Council last evening that there were funds in the sinking fund to meet them.

OUR men's Furnishing Department is the most complete in Belleville, comprising new ties and scarfs, underclothing, braces, gloves, &c., and the celebrated white shirt at 40c.—JAS. HENNESSY.

SEE E. R. Reynolds' advertisement on 4th page $500,000 to loan at 6 per cent. yearly. No valuations, commissions or agents' fees to pay. No delay. Parties purchasing farms or paying a high rate of interest on notes or mortgages can have their mortgages paid off at once and obtain a lower rate of interest by applying immediately to MR. REYNOLDS. 17w6m

A. L. GEEN is showing a well and neatly filled window of his own preparations. In the centre he has a beautiful card five feet long, which we understand is one of the best in the Dominion. The card advertises East India Tonic Bitters, Geen's Hair Restorer, Holden's Expectorant and Holden's Cholera Drops. These preparations are all nicely put up in cartoons, and have more than a local popularity.

SOME miraculous results have followed the use of Dr. Dorenwend's Hair Magic. It has saved many from becoming bald. It has produced good heads of hair on bald heads in cases where the roots are not all gone. It is an unfailing remedy for dandruff, and is a splendid dressing, keeping the hair and scalp in a clean, healty condition. A. Dorenwend, sole Manufacturer, Toronto; R. Templeton, agent for Belleville.

JAS. Hennessy, Belleville, runs the largest merchant tailoring establishment between Toronto and Ottawa. The reason, we presume, is his large variety of handsome goods and extremely low prices as well as the beautiful fit and finish of the garments he turns out.

CONSUMPTION CUERD.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Putnam's Corn Extractor.

Is the best remedy for corns extant. It acts quickly, makes no sore spots and effects a radical cure. A hundred imitations prove its value. Take neither substitutes offered as good nor the close imitations of the genuine too often offered.

PILES; PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. No one need suffer. Prepared for Piles only. It never fails to cure. Sold by druggists for $1.00, or mailed on receipt of price. WILLIAMS MF'G, Co. Cleveland, Ohio.

Sudden Death.

A Thurlow Farmer Dies in his Buggy on the Road.

On Saturday afternoon between four and five o'clock Mr. Hermon Bleecker, son of Wm. Bleecker, Esq., of this city, was driving homeward along the Madoc road in a canopy top phaeton, accompanied by his wife. Shortly after leaving Belleville he complained of faintness and a dizziness, but as he had been in fair health no thought was given of the awful end so fast approaching. As they were passing through Foxboro Mr. Bleecker gave a few gasps and expired. The remains were taken to Squire Palliser's hotel, where they were examined by Dr. Faulkner, who pronounced it a case of enlargement of the heart. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and was a well to do farmer in the 7th concession of Thurlow, in the Turner settlement. He leaves a wife to mourn his sad ending.

SHILOH's CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria and Canker Mouth.

Horse Killed.

A Valuable Animal Breaks its Leg and is Shot.

A horse attached to a top buggy, belonging to Cronk's livery stable, became frightened by barking dogs on Queen street Friday. Being alone and unfastened, it ran away. It turned on George street and on reaching Dundas street ran into Mrs. McAnnany's fence. One of the hind legs of the horse was broken, the bone protruding several inches from the flesh. Dr. Foster, veterinary surgeon, shot the animal to end its sufferings. It was valued at $150. The fence, buggy and harness were badly damaged. The same horse ran away with the same party last winter and left them in the snow in front of the Windsor Hotel.

West's Pain King will never disappoint you. It is always ready and costs but 25 cents. It is indeed a friend in need. Purchase a bottle at D. M. Waters, Druggists, and you will never be without it. It cures cholera and all bowel difficulties,

Drowned at Ranney Falls.

Fatal Result of a Futile Attempt to Run the Rapids.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., July 31.—A riverman named Joel Redden, working for Gilmour and Co., was drowned at Ranney Falls, half a mile below Campbellford, this morning. After the gang had finished "tailing" the logs through, it seems that he and a companion attempted to shoot the rapids, but the boat filled, the men were precipitated into the water and Redden, being unable to swim, was drowned. His companion got ashore. The body has not yet been recovered.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents

Robbery at the Island.

Three Men Entice a Companion and Steal his Cash.

Some time during Saturday night three men, Dennis Keegan, John Shorts and Lewis Massett, enticed James Houghtlin to the island and there robbed him. Short cut the pockets from his pants whilst the others held him, one at his head, the other at his feet. Houghtlin reported to the police, stating that he had been relieved of $4 in bills and a quantity of silver. On Sunday Officer Hayes arrested Massett on the street. He was remanded for a week.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE."

School Taxes.

A High Authority on the School Tax Muddle.

The Minister of Education has been written to with regard to the right of the municipality to add 10 per cent to the school tax to pay the costs of collection, remission &c., as the Separate School Board had objected to such a charge. The department is of opinion that the municipality must pay all costs of collection. This decision necessitates a remodelling of the estimates, as it will lessen the school tax and increase the municipal tax. The general tax will remain the same.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

Customs Returns.

Goods entered at the port of Belleville during the month of July, 1885 and 1886:

IMPORTS.

	VALUE.	DUTY.
1885	$16,056	3,274.97
1886	18,153	1,895.32
Increase	$ 2,097	Dec. $1,379.65

EXPORTS.

	VALUE.
1885	$46,679.00
1886	44,370.00
Decrease	$ 2,309.00

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief, Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.

Testimonial.

PRESCOTT, Ont., July 25th, 1886.

J. H. GORDON, ESQ., *Agent White Bronze Monument Co., Belleville, Ont.*

DEAR SIR,—It gives me much pleasure to say that I am more than well pleased with the White Bronze Monument No. 189½, erected by you for me this day. The color is beautiful, the design very handsome and symmetrical, and I confidently believe it will prove, as regards durability, superior to the best granite, and, taking in to consideration the artistic work, very much cheaper than marble, to say nothing about granite.

Yours truly,
R. McCARTHY.

The Late Cheese Markets.

Liverpool cable 41s.

INGERSOLL, July 27.—5,632 boxes offered. No sales.

WOODSTOCK, July 28.—3,394 boxes offered. Sales, 280 boxes, at 8½c.

BELLEVILLE, July 29—Twenty eight factories offered 3,480 boxes, 7⅝ for selections was offered at 2:30.

LATER.—All but five factories sold at 7¾. Those five sold at 7⅝.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents.

Railway Accident.

A freight train going east from Montreal Friday night killed four horses on the track about a mile east of Iroquois. The train was ditched and the fireman, from Montreal, badly scalded. No. 4 passenger train from the east was delayed five hours while the track was being cleared.

Tax Collectors.

Mr. D. Ockerman was appointed tax collector for Foster, Samson and Ketcheson Wards last night, and Mr. J. W. Butterfield collector for Baldwin, Bleecker, Coleman and Murney Wards. They receive 2½ per cent. of the money collected.

—A lively war in transatlantic rates has broken out in New York.

CIVIC HOLIDAY.

A Quiet Day in the City Owing to a General Exodus.

The Different Excursions and How They were Carried Out.

The first excursion out of the city on Friday, the Civic Holiday, was that of the Young Ladies Bible' Class of Bridge Street Church on the "Hero." They have undertaken to raise a sufficient sum of money to purchase a new bell for the Bridge Street Church. This excursion, the second, to Picton, Kingston and the Sand Banks, was for that purpose. About four hundred embarked here and enjoyed a pleasant sail down the bay in the cool of the morning. Picton was reached at 10 a. m., where rigs were in waiting for those who wished to drive to the Sand Banks. Fully 200 of the passengers left the boat at Picton and about 100 went to the Banks. Messrs. Vorce, Hicks and Bongard furnished the best rigs their stables offered and provved very courteous and accomodating caterers. Hyatt & McDonald, of the West Shore House, had a large family on their hands that day. How they managed to accommodate and please everybody is known only to themselves. It is an art acquired only by experience and unremitting attention to business. The Banks are a delightful resort. There is plenty of shade on the lawn, which is always fanned by breezes from the lake. If a sun bath is desired, a visit to the sunny side of a sand bank will secure that end. One visit to this resort is sure to create a desire to go again. The boat was taken at Picton at 8 p.m., and Belleville was reached at 11:30. Capt. Nicholson and Purser Hooper, by their attention to the wants of the passengers, added much to the pleasure and comfort of the trip.

Oxford Lodge, Sons of England, started for Kingston by train at about 8 a.m. A host of friends accompanied the members of the order, filling a special train of 11 cars. There were about 500 people on board. Kingston was reached at 10 o'clock. The Sons of England were received by the fraternity at Kingston and escorted to the lodge room, when courtesies were exchanged. The other excursionists took in the city generally, visiting the different points of interest about the old Limestone City. At 1 o'clock the steamer Maud took a load of about 500 persons on a six hours trip through the Thousand Islands. Returning to Kingston the train was again taken and Belleville reached at midnight. The management throughout was excellent and to the complete satisfaction of the patrons of the society.

The excursion of the Oddfellows' Band to Glenora per steamer Quinte was not so liberally patronized as the other attractions of the day. Those who favored the band were given good retnrns. A short stop was made at Glenora, and the party were given an hour and a half at Picton. The band serenaded the Royal, when the party steamed up the bay to Belleville. The boat left again at 8 p. m. for a sail on the bay with a small number on board, and returned between 9 and 10 o'clock.

The great event of the day was the regatta at Massassaga Point, a full account of which appears elsewhere.

In the city the day passed very quietly, all the pleasure seekers having patronized one of the attractions above named.

If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

Adam Forepaugh's Reputation.

This immense amusement establishment, which is to be here on Aug. 18th, is probably the most deservedly popular enterprise of its kind that exhibits under the white tents. For years the conscientious manager has acceptably catered to amusement-lovers of the whole country and his truthful way of detailing whatever he presents has won for him the regard and esteem of all classes. Each succeeding season has only added laurel wreaths to his fame and endeared him to the people, and to-day he is beyond question the most honorable and famous man in his profession. There is nothing of the charlatan or humbug about him. He really cares more for his word and the literal fulfilment of every promise made in his advertisements than for the accumulation of the wealth which enterprise, industry and honest dealing is almost sure to bring. He critically scrutinizes every word written by his corps of agents and is most careful that what they say is the truth and not said in glowing and extravagant phraseology. The show which puts out its advertisements for perusal, using bombastic phrases instead of plain, straightforward detail, should, to say the least, be looked upon with suspicion. Carefully examine the advertisements of Adam Forepaugh and the reader will find that he tells exactly what he proposes to exhibit. There is nothing vague or indefinite about them. They are simple and so prepared that they are easily understood by the masses as well as by the scholar, and are pruned of all high-sounding words and monstrous boasts. That this is the better way is evinced by the uninterrupted success which has ever crowned every effort of Mr. Forepaugh's. His exhibition is always more elaborate and expensive than any other and his varied and brilliant performances more satisfactory. When he promises new features he plainly describes them to the public and tells precisely what they are. With this knowledge, which no one disputes, his million of patrons will put the same implicit faith in all he pledges to exhibit that they would in the word of their pastor, doctor or moral neighbor. His tents are greatly enlarged and he brings this year a grander, better, and newer show than ever before, so he says, and there are none to dispute him for the reasons set forth above. If his financial success in the past has been wonderful, it is alone due to the fact that he does not exaggerate to gull the public. "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

A WISE PRECAUTION

During the Summer and Fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, as a Physician it seldom required.

The Quinte Injured.

She Runs on a Rock Among the Thousand Islands.

On Saturday last the steamer Quinte took an excursion party from Wells' Island after the arrival of the Masionic excursion, intending to give them a trip among the Thousand Islands. A pilot was secured for the trip, who took the boat out of the channel, when she struck a rock, knocking a hole in her bottom. Considerable confusion prevailed for a time, but a steamer soon came to the rescue and relieved the Quinte of her passengers. The disabled boat settled in the water, but the pumps were set to work and she was kept afloat. She was brought to Deseronto yesterday and put upon the dry dock for repairs. It is expected that the boat will be ready for the water by to-morrow. She advertises an excursion to Napanee on Saturday afternoon.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, Beamsville, Ont., had what was supposed to be a cancer on her nose. She was about to submit to a cancer doctor's treatment, when she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and externally, a few bottles of which entirely cured her.

Cygnet Reported Lost.

Intense Excitement in Belleville Over the Rumor.

The Kingston *Whig* of Tuesday says:—"A telegram was received here this afternoon asking that a tug go to the rescue of the yacht Cygnet, dismasted during the night between the upper gap and the Ducks. The crew found shelter at Macdonald's Cove. The yacht left here last evening for Oswego.

"The telegram received was from the captain of the steamer Resolute, of Deseronto. He said that he was unable to render any assistance, as his craft was disabled. The Cygnet was drifting in the trough of the sea off Amherst Island.

'The captain of the schr. Garibaldi, just arrived in port, saw the yacht drifting off Nine Mile Point. A boat has gone out to bring in the disabled craft.

"G. M. Ewing, M. D., C. Patterson, F. McLean, C. J. Townsend, E. Bayley, J. M. Ewing, Toronto; R. M. Roy, Belleville, were on the boat and handled her in connection with Capt. Creighton, sailing master, an expert sailor."

At an early hour this morning the principal topic of discussion on the streets of Belleville was the probable loss of the Cygnet. At 10 o'clock it was reported that she had not not yet arrived at Oswego. It was stated that tugs had been sent out from Kingston to look for the disabled boat and bring her in if found. They had gone through to Oswego without seeing or hearing from her.

There are those in this city who believe that the boat and her crew are still afloat. A telegram from McDonald's Cove, received here to-day, stated that there was a yacht lying off the cove, but she was too far distant to be identified. It is believed to be the Cygnet lying to until the blow is over. The dismantled boat has been found; it is a fishing smack. There is a general feeling that the Cygnet is all right.

(*Later.*)

The Cygnet Safe in Oswego Harbor.

At 3:20 p. m., a telephone message arrived from Oswego announcing that the Cygnet had arrived at that port in safety.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure.

THE KINGSTON CAMP.

The Corps Which Will be Under the Tents—The Members of the Staff.

On the 7th of September the 'following corps will go into camp at Barriefield common, Kingston:

Durham field battery,
Kingston field battery,
Picton troop of cavalry,
Napanee troop of cavalry,
Loughboro troop of cavalry,
16th battalion, Prince Edward,
45th battalion, West Durham and Victoria,
49th battalion, Hastings.

The 14th, 15th and 57th battalions, being city corps, will drill at headquarters. The camp staff will be as follows:

Commandant—Lieut.-Col. Villiers, D. A. G.

Brigade-major — Captain Adjutant S. Hughes, 45th battalion.

Camp quartermaster—Capt. Clemes, 46th battalion.

Musketry instructor—Lt. Col. Graves, 40th battalion.

Orderly officer—Lt.-Col. H. Rogers, Peterboro' cavalry.—*Kingston News.*

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents

Horse Stealing.

A Bold Attempt Frustrated—Speedy Justice.

Horse stealing is alarmingly on the increase in this section of the country. Hardly a week passes but one or more cases are reported. The boldest attempt made of late is reported from Trenton. On Monday shortly after 5 o'clock p. m., a man named Daniel Harrington coolly appopriated a horse and rig, belonging to one Mr. Lynch, which was tied to a post in front of a hotel, and drive off along the Brighton road. Chief Hind was notified and started in pursuit, arresting his man about 5 miles west of Trenton. He found on the way out that Harrington had been endeavoring to sell the rig. The prisoner was returned to Trenton and on Tuesday arraigned before Police Magistrate Gordon, who sentenced him to two months in the county jail. The prisoner was handed over to Jailer Appleby last evening. With such light sentences, there is no wonder that horse stealing is becoming more of a recreation than a criminal offence.

NONE BETTER

There is no more wholesome or delicious fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effectual remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps, and other summer complaints of infants or adults, than Dr. Flowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Water Works.

The members at the meeting of the water works committee yesterday afternoon were Mayor McIninch, ex-Mayor Dunnet, Ald. Laroche, Jas. St. Charles, Ald. Falkiner, G. S. Tickell, H. Corby, H. Walker, Ald. Graham, Dr. J. T. Bell, John Lewis, Ald. Smeaton, Macoun, and Diamond, and C. F. Smith.

In the absence of Mr. John Bell, Mayor McIninch was asked to take the chair.

It was decided, owing to the absence of the majority of the citizens' committee, to adjourn until 7:30 this evening. It was suggested by a member of the citizens' committee after the adjournment, that the citizens committee had best meet first independent of the Council committee, make their investigation and then report to, and confer with them, if necessary. As there does not seem to be any prospect of joint action by the committees, this is probably the best course to pursue.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid felling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results."

Jane Horton Discharged.

The Judge Dismisses the Case After Hearing the Prosecution.

The trial of Jane Horton, of Plainfield, charged with arson, was commenced and concluded before Judge Lazier Wednesday. The defendant was charged with burning a dwelling worth about $900 for $400 insurance. The judge heard a number of witnesses for the prosecution and dismissed the case, saying there was no evidence against the accused.

Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c., Belleville, writes: "I find Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a perfect panacea. It will remove warts by paring them down and applying it occasionally."

—It has been discovered that a number of New York physicans have been in the habit of altering death certificates where the cause of death would vititate the deceased's *life insurance.*

A FORGER ARRESTED.

A Farm Hand Solving Financial Problems.

HIS WANT OF SUCCESS AND CONFESSION

On Tuesday Mr. Geo. Sprague, of Prince Edward County, was informed by Capt. Hicks of the ferry boat, Mary Ethel, that a man named Thos. E. Chaney had been endeavoring to sell him, Capt. Hicks, a promissory note to the amount of $18 for $10, with the name of Geo. Sprague to it, which he had refused to purchase. Capt. Hicks knew Mr. Sprague and was of the opinion that his finances were such that he would not be likely to have notes out, and, if so, that the holder would have no reason for offering so heavy a discount. It was ascertained shortly after that Chaney had offered the note to C. Green, butcher, who also refused to purchase it. The report is out that one Gerow, of Ferry Point, purchased the note, but Gerow denies the charge.

Mr. Sprague reported to the police. He said Chaney had worked for his father about a year ago as farm laborer, but had left and gone to the United States. Accompanied by Sergt. Downes he searched the various hotels without finding the man. They visited the Grand Trunk depot and found Chaney in the act of purchasing a ticket for Toronto. He was arrested and placed in the cells. After his arrest he acknowledged his guilt and stated that he resorted to this expedient to reduce his financial embarrassment, hoping to get away before detected. Had not Mr. Sprague happened on the boat as he did, Chaney would have made his escape.

The note was purchased by G. E. Huff of Ameliasburg.

Chaney was before the mayor Wednesday. He employed no counsel and was committed for trial. Geo. E. Henderson, Q. C., appeared for the prosecution.

Why suffer from that annoying Cough when it can be perfectly cured with West's Cough Syrup. Do not hesitate, as it is exceedingly dangerous as it may prove the forerunner of a severe Lung complaint. It will cure Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung complaints. Price 25c, 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle. Sold by D. M. Waters, Druggist.

Military Investigation.

Col. Brown's Charges against the 15th Batt. Band.

Col. Jas. Brown's charges against the 15th Batt. Band, have culminated in a military investigation, which was held in the city building Wednesday.

The Board of Investigation was composed of Lt.-Col. Villiers, D. A. G., and Major King.

Col. Brown, of the 49th Batt., complained that certain members of the 15th band had identified themselves with the 49th Batt. and afterwards signed the service roll of the 15th Batt. Of the 12 complained against only 7 are in the city at the present time.

It was shown in the evidence introduced that shortly after the misunderstanding with the officers of the 15th Batt. and the members of the Oddfellows' band, the band purchased their new silver instruments at Boston. Col. Brown was approached and asked to enter the instruments. He agreed on condition that the band would strengthen the Stirling band when on duty, as they had not enough members. An agreement to this effect was drawn up and signed by twelve of the members of the band. The Oddfellows' band and the 15th Batt. became reconciled and were again put on the pay roll when Col. Brown entered his protest. It was also shown that the Band had never been discharged from the 15th Batt.

The investigation closed at 1 p.m. Col. Villiers will report to the department at Ottawa.

OFF WORK

"I was off work for two years suffering from kidney disease, and could get no relief, until advised by a friend to try B.B.B. I was cured by two bottles, and consider it a miraculous cure." The above is the substance of a communication from Wm. Tier. of St. Marys, Ont.

Wheel Club Concert.

A Small Attendance but a First-Class Programme.

The Ramblers gave their second club concert of the season at their park on Tuesday evening. The weather was against them, the air being too cool for comfort. Those who did go were highly pleased with the programme and the successful manner in which it was carried out. The Oddfellows' band was in attendance and furnished music between the events, during which time the spectators were given the track for promenading.

The first race was of 1 mile, open to novices only, in which there were four entries, viz.: W. Petitt, D. Gibson, C. James and T. McCormack. McCormack 1st, James 2nd. Time 4.06.

The 220 yard foot race, best 2 in 3 heats had four entrics, J. M. Moore, H. J. Clarke, A. Duncan and H. Simpson. Only two heats were run. Clarke 1st, Moore 2d.

Half mile bicycle race, best 2 in 3 heats. Entries, J. S. Bonar, R. E. Clarke, J. B. Wilson and L. B. Cooper. 1st heat, Wilson 1st, Cooper 2nd, time 1.47¾; 2nd heat, Cooper 1st, Wilson 2nd, time 1.47¾; 3rd heat, Cooper 1st, Wilson 2nd, time 1.46½.

Half mile foot race. Entries, Moore, Clarke, A. Duncan, Simpson, and H. Dean. Dean 1st, Simpson 2nd. Time, 2.17½.

Two mile bicycle race. Entries, Bonar, Clarke, McCormack, H. Price, C. Scantlebury, J. James and Pettitt. Bonar 1st, Clarke 2nd. Time, 8.12. A very pretty race, the two leading wheels being close together during the entire race, the club bugler leading the captain by a few feet from start to finish.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is positive cure.

West Hasting Fair,

The Advantages of This Year Over Last.

To give the public an idea of the extent of the improvements to be made in the grounds of the West Hastings Agricultural Society, it is only necessary to state that the grounds has been enlarged to about twice their usual size, and sheds provided for protection of live stock. So much for the conveniences.

Exhibitors will be pleased to note the increase in this year's prize list as compared with last year, as follows:—

	1885.	1886.
Stallion, thoroughbred	$5	$10
" roadster	5	15
Blood mare and foal	3	10
Pair of horses in harness	6	15
Farm team	5	12
Durham bull, 3 years	6	12
" cow, 3 years	6	12
" heifer, 2 years	3	10

In all classes of blood and graded cattle the difference in the amount of the prizes is the same. In sheep $6 is offered this year, when $2 was given last year. The same in pigs.

It will be seen from the above list that the directors are more liberal than ever before in the history of the Society. It will prove of great interest to intending exhibitors to secure a copy of this years prize list, and compare it with the list published last year.

West's World's Wonder or family Liniment is a remedy that no well regulated household should be without, as it is a positive cure for Rheumatism. It is invaluable for Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds and all diseases requiring external application. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by D. M. Waters, Druggist.

The Late Cheese Markets.

(*Utica Herald.*)

Contrary to the expectation of a good many dealers the receipts in New York last week were pretty light, and the exports amounted to considerably more than the estimates. The result was that prices held up firmly to 7⅞@8c. and were about as strong at the close as at the beginning. There is said to be about 15,000 boxes of June goods in cold storage, which the owners will not sell at present prices, as they would show a loss on the cost. But whether this will be a clog to the market later on it is impossible to judge at present.

In the country things move along quietly as usual at this time of year. Those who have visited a large number of facories say that the July make has been quite as full as last year, and that, with the exception of one or two short periods of hot weather, it shows up well in quality. Frequent rains have kept the pastures in good condition, and probably the shrinkage from the flush down to the present time, will not exceed twenty five per cent., which is not excessive for the first of August. In the northern counties there is considerable June cheese held back, but within the range of the Utica board the make of that month is all cleaned up, together with four or five days of July.

There is not much good in speculating on the future of the market. Figures seem to be of little value this year in their effect upon prices. One thing seems to be pretty certain: the English market is very dull, and nothing but a decline in prices gives it any activity. Lacking cheap cheese, the retailers over there use cheap mutton and bacon in its place. Fortunately our own home trade is and has been good. The receipts at New York have been cut down by the purchases of home jobbers at primary points, thus saving an extra commission. On the whole, the market thus far this season has been steadier and more satisfactory than it was for the first three months last year; and if the latter part of the season can be made to show up equally well in comparison, our dairymen will have little to complain of when they place their business in comparison with other branches of agriculture. Following is our usual table of quotations:

	Recpts.	*Exp.*	*Cable.*	*Price*
Aug. 2, 1884	92,806	67,337	50s.	10½c.
Aug. 1, 1885	62,072	52,357	40s.	7½c.
July 31, 1886	57,836	57,646	41s. 6d.	8c.

UTICA, Aug. 2.—The market to-day was a repetion of the one a week ago in prices, but the sales are about 1,400 boxes more. Shipments to-day were very general, and they take cheese off on an average to July 12. We hear no complaint of any further shrinkage, and it seems probable that the make from the first of July will even up the shortage of the early part of the season. Cool weather promises well for the arrival of cheese in New York, and a favorable week is anticipated. Much more stock was sold at 7⅞c. to-day than a week ago and yet one of our heaviest buyers reyorted none at that price. Transactions were as follows; 12 lots, 1,036 boxes at 7¾c.; 15 lots, 1,1442 boxes at 7⅞c.; 4 lots, 510 boxes, at 7⅞c., and 20 lots, 2,788 boxes, at the 7⅞c. Sales, 12,339 boxes; commissions, 1,017 boxes; total, 13,356 boxes. Ruling price, 7⅞c. Transactions of corresponding day last year, 14,000 boxes; ruling price, 6⅞c. Two years ago transactions were 10,915 boxes, ruling price 9⅞c. With the price one dollar a hundred better than last year, our dairymen have cause to feel more cheerful.

LITTLE FALLS, Aug 2.

Cheese—The predictions that the advancing prices of two weeks ago were carried too high and that the reaction would be continued for a long time, is hardly sustained, the market to-day showing a firmer tone and a slight advance. The offerings and sales were considerably larger than last week, or than those of a year ago at this time. The New York market claimed to be in a healthy condition, and it is not believed that lower prices will prevail during the rest of the season. To-day's table is as follows:

Lots.	*Boxes.*	*Price*
2	170	7 cents
9	619	7¼ cents
72	5,578	7⅜ cents
19	1,511	7½ cents
9	640	com.
111	8,518	
Farm dairies	824	
Total	9,342	

The Jump in Hops.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The utter destruction of the hop plants throughout New York State by lice has created a sudden advance. Growers in this vicinity have refused 35 cents for 85's repeatedly, and yesterday a grower of Meriden sold last year's crop at 40 cents, the highest price paid in three years.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Aug. 4, 1886.

WHEAT—65 to 70c.
BARLEY—50 to 55c.
RYE—48c.
OATS—33c. to 36c.
PEAS—50c.
BUCKWHEAT—35 to 40c.
HAMS—9c to 11c.
BUTTER—Roll 15c.
EGGS—11c. to 13c. per doz.
HIDES—Rough $5, inspected $7.50
CALF SKINS—10c. per lb.
LAMBSKINS—25c.
SHEEPSKINS—$1.00
DEAKENS—45c.
WOOL—20c.
TALLOW—Rough, 2½c.
TALLOW—Rendered, 4c.
POTATOES—30c. to 55c. per bag.
LARD—9c to 11c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $4.50 to $5.00, per bbl.
FLOUR—Retail $5.00.
HAY—$7 to $8 per ton.
CHICKENS—40c to 60c per pair.
GEESE—40c to 60c.
TURKEYS—50c to $1.50.

BIRTH.

In Belleville, July 22d, to Mr. and Mrs. JOS. MOTTERSHEAD, a daughter.

MARRIED,

On Monday, July 26th, at Knox Church, Guelph, by Rev. J. R. Beattie, F. H. PHIPPEN, of Winnipeg, Man., Barrister-at-law, to AGGIE, third daughter of Joseph McGill.

On the 29th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Baker, M. A., Mr. Albert Linco to Miss Adelia Cronkwright, both of this City.

DIED.

At Belleville, on Sunday, August 1st, 1886, LOUISA, relict of the late John Thomas, aged 74 years and 4 months.

On the 30th July, at the residence of her son, H. F. MacCarthy, 291 Sparks St., Ottawa, SYBELLA STANISTREET, widow of the late C. M. MacCarthy, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, in the 78th year of her age.

—A branch of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland is being boycotted by Nationalists because one of their number was not appointed a station-master.

—The French elections have resulted in the return of 847 Republicans and 411 Conservatives. Second ballots will be necessary in 177 districts.

—A schooner that had been seized at Louisbourg by the Customs authorities escaped to sea with the seizing officer an unwilling prisoner aboard.

—A suggestion has been made by the London *Daily News* that a committee composed of members of all political parties be formed to discuss the best form of Home Rule for Ireland.

—Sixteen hotel-owners and bar-keepers in Guelph have been summoned to answer charges of violating the Scott Act. Three separate charges have been laid against every hotel-keeper in the city but one.



Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Nervous Affections, cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us, or send ten cents in stamps for our "Invalids' Guide Book," which gives all particulars.

DELICATE DISEASES. Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Losses, and all Morbid Conditions caused by Youthful Follies and Pernicious Solitary Practices are speedily and permanently cured by our Specialists. Book, post-paid, 10 cts. in stamps.

RUPTURE. Rupture, or Breach, radically cured, without the knife, without dependence upon trusses, and with very little pain. Book sent for ten cents in stamps,

PILE TUMORS and STRICTURES treated with the greatest success. Book sent for ten cents in stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to WOMEN at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, has afforded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

DR. PIERCE'S

Favorite Prescription

is the result of this vast experience.

It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

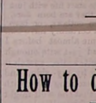
It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.



SICK-HEADACHE, Billious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, and Billious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. 25 cents a vial, by Druggists.

Beautiful FRENCH LAWNS.

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Comprising Reapers, Mowers, Horse Rakes, Binders, Steam Engines and Treshers, Machine oil, rubber and gandy Belting, Lumber Wagon, Spring Steel Ploughs, Steel Scrapers, Steel Harrows, Cultivators, &c. An early call solicited

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Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL 53. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1886. NO. 34.

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PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur Licentiate and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Graduate of Queen's University. Office and residence in Dr. Stevenson's old stand, Trent St., Frankford, Ont. 34w

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Belleville, July 3, 1883. dawly

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DR. R. TRACY,

HAVING returned from Europe, is prepared to meet his patients as usual, at his residence, Hotel Street. Consulting hours 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and after 6 p. m., daily. nov5

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TOWN PASSENGER AGENT G. T. Bridge St.
Or at the Grand Trunk Depot.
D. GUNN,
Agent G. T. R.
Belleville, March 5, 1879. w

FARM TO LET.

THE undersigned will let lot No. 3 in the 2nd con. of Hungerford, to work on shares. Possession of the house given any time. Man must have team.
ROBERT GIBSON.
Roslin, July 27, 1885. 32wtd

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HASTINGS.

THIS new and commodious Hotel is now open to the public, and will be found neatly furnished with all the modern appliances necessary for the comfort of guests. The proprietor most respectfully solicits a call from the community and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage.
S. SMITH,
Proprietor.

FIRE! FIRE!!

TO the farmers and business men of North Hastings. Insure your property in the Royal Insurance Company of England. Assets, $28,000,000, ability unlimited. Losses by the Stirling fire, $25,000, all paid within a week. Farm stock insured against damage by lightning. Rates as low as any other Company.
A. CHARD,
Stirling,
Agent.

A Montreal Heroine.

Narrow Escape of Mr. George A. Greene and His Daughter—Their Yacht Being Capsized, the Young Lady Bravely Swims Through the Swift Current, Bearing Up Her Father and Saves His Life.

(*Star, Aug. 7th.*)

A yachting party had a terribly narrow escape from a watery grave last night in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence bridge now under construction for the Atlantic and North-West Railway. Mr. George A. Greene, of Greene, Sons & Co., who resides during the summer month at Dorval, has for the last few weeks had his steam launch lying at Morrisburg park, on the St. Lawrence, opposite Brockville. Being desirous of attending the regatta of the Canadian Amateur Oarsmen at Lachine to-day, he left for Morrisburg on Thursday evening, accompanied by his daughter and an engineer, to bring the yacht down the river. The trip was an uneventful one until late in the night, when the party seem to have lost their bearings and narrowly escaped running over the Lachine rapids. They appeared to have passed Lachine unawares, and were running with a full head of steam for the rapids, when about midnight they were startled by the vessel coming into collision with one of the scows used in the construction of the St. Lawrence bridge, just above the rapids. From the scow the launch sheered against the eighth pier, keeled over and sank. The three occupants of the boat were left struggling in the fierce current which runs past the bridge into the rapids. The engineer struck out for one of the piers, and was saved by the men at work, while Miss Green, who is a strong, vigorous swimmer immediately proceeded to divest herself of the life preserver she had, and knowing her father to be a poor swimmer handed it to him. She then struck out for the shore. She had not proceeded far when she heard her father call for assistance. The brave girl lost no time in responding to the cry, returned to her father, swam by his side and bore him up. By this time the swift current had carried them far down the river into dangerous proximity to the rapids. Fortunately the men engaged on the works had by this time become aware of the accident. A boat which was attached to one of the piers was manned and after a hard row Miss Greene and her father were picked up. The latter was very much exhausted, but the courageous young lady was perfectly cool, never having lost her nerve for a moment. Mr. Greene and his daughter were taken on board of the scow, where they remained until this morning. The men on the bridge are loud in their praise of the wonderful courage and pluck of Miss Greene, who refused to leave the water until her father had been taken into the boat. "I never saw such splendid courage and nerve in my life," said a man who witnessed the accident. "The current was carrying them right down to the rapids, but yet the plucky girl, with all her clothes to encumber her, swam courageously alongside of her father, holding his head above the water with one hand while she struck out with the other. If she does not deserve the Royal Humane Society's medal I don't know who does."

Loss of the Passport.

What the Company Will Have to Pay the Passengers—Heavy Losses.

The Richelieu navigation company will lose heavily by the sinking of the steamboat Passport at the entrance of the Cornwall Canal. Several efforts have been made to raise her, without success, however. A large number of the passengers suffered heavily by their baggage getting destroyed, for which claims haye been made on the company. Some were settled but others refused to accept the amounts tendered. Among the largest losers were Mr. W. A. Dixon, representative of the wholesale firm of jewellers of Ellis & Co., of Toronto, who had trunks containing jewellry and watches valued at upwards of $40,000. The Misses S. Green, A. Butters and J. Butters, all travelling together from Niagara Falls with a handsome collection of new clothing, dresses, etc., state their aggregate loss to be about $1,000; Miss Wright, of New York, and Miss Hadrille, of Montreal, say $600; Mrs. and Miss Kirkwood, $500 Mr. and Mrs. G D. Wood, of Winnipeg, who were on their wedding trip, lost a great number of handsome presents and expensive wardrobe, valued at upwards of $700. Mr. Dowe and wife, of Toronto, and Mrs. and Miss Kirkwood, the lattert particularly, have suffered great losses through damages to new dresses and ornaments. Should the proposed attempt to raise the sunken Richlieu steamer Passpor prove successful, she will probably be taken to Sorel and her entire upper portion rebuilt, her fitting renewed, etc.

Fatal Fued in Indiana.

PICNIC PARTY FIRED ON BY TWO FARMERS—TWO MEN KILLED—THE MURDERS PROMPTLY AVENGED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—Last Saturday some of the people living at Birdseoe, Dubois county, and the surrounding country gave a picnic, which was largely attended. About seven o'clock in the evening, as all the people were returning to their homes, a horribie tragedy was enacted Among those in attendance were Mr. Waller and two daughters and a man named Faultz, who while going home were attacked by two farmers, Thos. Hobbs and his son. The two men were seated in a fence corner and opened fire on the passing party. Faultz was killed and Waller fatally wounded. The young ladies escaped, although they were sitting by the side of the two men during the shooting. Wallar was taken to a farm house, where he died on Sunday. The citizens of Birdseye and the surrounding country organized a mob on Saturday night and went to Hobbs' house to lynch the murderers. The latter fled to the woods, where they were captured, and after being strung up to a tree were riddled with bullets. A fued existed between Waller and Hobbs.

A Dilapidated Physique may be built up and fortified against disease by that incomparable promoter of digestion and fertilizer of the blood, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It counteracts Biliousness and Kidney complaints, overcomes bodily ailments special with the feebler sex, causes the bowels to act like clockwork, and is a safeguard against malar a and rheumatism.

Daring Burglary.

Seven Thousand Dollars in cash and Mortgage Bonds Stolen.

OTTAWA, August 7.—Detective F. C. Macpherson, of Pinkerton's agency, is in the city to day. He has recently been engaged on an extensive and during burglary committed at Dunrobin on the night of July 30th. The store of Angus MacIntosh was burglarized by a gang of experienced cracksmen and over seven thousand dollars in cash and mortgage bonds were stolen, as well as several watches and other articles. The safe in the office was blown open with dynamite. Mr. MacIntosh resided some distance from the store and knew nothing about the burglary until the following morning Entrance was obtained by a window in rear, after which the front door was opened. Arrests are expected shortly.

Yachting Disaster.

A Party of Prominent Young Men from Sarnia and Watford Reported Lost in Lake Huron.

LONDON, Ont., August 6.—A holiday party of yachtsmen, including Messrs. Telfer, manager of the Bank of London, Watford; Wm. Vidal, station agent, Watford, and son of Senator Vidal: W. C. Morrison, of Jarvis, formerly of Sarnia: Wm.J. Sinclair, law student, and secretary of the West Lambton Reform Association: Hope Mackenzie and Fleming Mackenzie, nephews of the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, left Sarnia three weeks ago in a pleasure yacht for a cruise to the Manitoulin Islands and the Northern waters of Lake Huron. They started on the return trip last week, and on Saturday afternoon last reported by telegraph from Southampton that they were on the homeward run and would reach Sarnia by Monday morning.

LATER.

The yacht it now appers, was wrecked near Port Franks, and all hands are believed to be lost. The bodies of Telfer, of Watford, and the two Mackenzies have already been found. A tug has gone out in search of the others.

Those Who have Tried it Say

The best proof of the great power of Polson's Nerviline over every kind of pain is obtained by the use of a 10 cent bottle. Nerviline requires no puffing; every bottle tells its own story. It cannot fail, for it is a combination of the most powerful pain-subduring remedies known to medical science Nerviline is equally useful in ext-rnal or internal pains. Try the great remedy. Ten cent bottle at any drog store. Large bottles only 25 cents.

Murder in Sylvester.

QUEBEC, Aug. 6.—A telegram received here at 7 o'clock last night announced the naked fact that a murder had been committed at St. Sylvester, Lotbiniere, already the scene of many bloody tragedies of the same kind. The message gave no details of the crime, but urged the immediate presence of the Coroner and the police, and as there is no telegraph office at St. Sylvester, further particulars have been since unobtainable, and need not probably be looked for until the return of the Coroner. The high constable and sergeant and half of the provincial police left town immediately by the next Grand Trunk train after the receipt of the despatch to endeavor to make the necessary arrests. There is another report current that the tragic affair occurred at Inverness, Megantic.

LATER.

The murder, as far as can be learned, was done with a scythe, and grew out of rival claims to the same piece of land. The names of the party have not reached town, but the two men are, it seems, of different nationality. The reported murderer is in custody, and High Constaable Gale and Sergt. Harper of the provincial police have gone up to bring the prisoner to town. One of the claimants to the land was cutting the hay on it when claimant No. 2 went to forbid him. High words ensued, and the murderous scythe in the hands of a passionate man did the rest.

Mrs. Cleveland and the Policeman.

From the Washington Critic.

The policeman at the door of the church offered Mrs. Cleveland an umbrella, under which she might safely reach her carriage. The average woman, under the circumstances, would have accepted the umbrella with a grateful "thank you," and carried it over herself to the carriage; but Mrs Cleveland isn't an average woman. Instead of merely accepting the umbrella, she accepted the true and gallant blue coat as well, took his arm as if he had been a Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, and went with him to her carriage. Of course the policeman to-day is in a state of delicious complimentedness which totally unfits him for duty, but he will recover with careful nursing.

Every well regulated household at this season of the year should have a bottle of West's Cough Syrup on hand, as many a weary day of sickness can be avoided by taking West's Cough Syrup in time. It is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Throat and Lung complaints. Price 25c, 50, and $1.00 per Bottle. Sold By D. M. Waters, Druggist.

The British Political Crisis.

The Danger Feared.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The *Times* says: "While it must freely be conceded that the Unionists if they suceed in their bold effort to re-convert the Liberals to the old principles will be doing the country the greatest service, it is vain to ignore the dangers to which their attempt will expose them. The Separatists being numerically larger the tendency will be to absorb the smaller body. Although Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain will co-operate on the Irish question the ulterior debatable questions that are certain to be raised will divide them."

A Loyalist Deputation.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, Grand Treasurer of the Orange order, yesterday received a cable despatch announcing that a deputation of Ulster Loyalists, consisting of Rev. Dr. Kane, Grand Master of Belfast, and Mr. G. H. Smith, a Belfast barrister, would leave for a tour through Canada and the United States in about three weeks. They will address meetings in different cities, and present the views of the Loyalist minority in Ireland against Home Rule. Arrangements will at once be made for giving the delegates an enthusiastic reception in Toronto.—*Mail, Aug 7.*

Judgment in the Sproule Case.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—Judge Henry to-day delivered judgment in the case of Sproule, the British Columbia murderer, ordering his unconditional release by the Sheriff of Vancouver. In his judgment Judge Henry finds the Sheriff's return of the writ of *habeas corpus* as irregular, and stated that "Hereafter it may be found that subordinate officers, such as Sheriffs, cannot treat the writ of habeas corpus with contempt."

Railway Receipts.

The traffic earnings of the C. P. R. for the week ending 31st July amounted to $313,000, as against $302,000 in 1885, an increase of $11,000.

The traffic earnings of the G. T. R. for the week ending 31st July were: Passengers, $131,632; freight, $210,539; making a total of $342,171 against $269,822 in 1885, showing an increase of $72,349.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by R. Templeton.

The America's Cup.

Record of the Yacht Galatea, the British Challenger.

The cutter Galatea, owned by Lieut. Henn, R. N., which reached Marblehead, Mass., on Sunday, was built during the winter of 1884-'85, from designs of Mr. J. Beavor-Webb, who also produced the Genesta. She was turned out from the yard of John Read & Co., of Port Glasgow, a firm of builders considered to be one of the best in the world. In her outside construction the use of wood was dispensed with, and her frames were sheeted with steel plates. Following are her dimensions:

Length on deck, over all	100 50
Length on deck, stem to sternpost	90.50
Length, l. w. l.	80.80
Beam, extreme	14.90
Depth of hold	13.30
Draft, extreme	13.50
Ballast, all in keel	72 tons
Tonnage, Y. R. A.	90 tons

Her designer considers her to be an improvement on the Genesta, as Mr. Burgess believes his later production, the Mayflower, to be an improved Puritan. Mr. Beavor-Webb, like Mr. Burgess, began designing for the pleasure of it, but the results of his amateur efforts were so successful as to cause him to devote his time entirely to it as a business. After his Freda, Tara and Genesta, Mr. Beavor-Webb produced the Galatea, which bears a resemblance to the others, although more extreme in her proportions and ballast. She is larger than either the Genesta, Atlantic, Puritan or Mayflower, being a foot longer on the water line than the new Boston sloop. She is ten tons larger than the Genesta, and five feet longer on the water line, though her beam is the same as the Genesta's. She is also a foot deeper than the latter, but the draught of both vessels is about the same. The Galatea is seven feet over all and six feet on the water line longer, and of eight feet less beam than the Puritan. She is one foot longer on the water line and of eight feet less beam than the Mayflower. She draws four feet more water than either the Puritan or the Mayflower. The Galatea was built especially to beat an English yacht claiming superiority, and also with the view of winning back the America's cup. A year or more ago Lieut. W. Henn, her owner, sent a challenge to the New York Club club for a race for the America's cup, but on account of the lateness of the season when the Genesta-Puritan matches were finished the series of races were deferred. In early spring of this year a second challenge was sent to the New York club, and after the usual correspondence the challenge was accepted and arranged. Mr. J. Beavor-Web, on behalf of the owners, objected to one of the series of races taking place over the New York course, on the ground that it was an unfair course for a yacht of the draught of the Galatea. The objection was considered by the committee of the club, and it was decided not to allow Mr. Beavor-Webb's objection, the series of races, best two out of three, must be sailed under the conditions established by the New York Club. That Lieut. Henn, through his agent, had good ground for objecting to one of the races taking place over the inside course is generally admitted by eastern yachtsmen. Even Mr. Edward Burgess says that a race over the inside course gives no fair test of the sailing qualities of the yachts. Lieut. Henn, of the Galatea, is an officer in Her Majesty's Royal navy, and is a credit to the profession he has adopted. He is very well informed in all that pertains to naval duties, and is a close student of naval architecture. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and has spent much time and money for the advancement of yachting interests. The Galatea, although designed by Mr. J. Beavor-Webb, embodies in her construction many of Lieut. Henn's ideas, and she is supposed by both designer and owner to be an improved Genesta. She has much of the Genesta in her, combining all her supposed good points with such changes as were thought to be beneficiol. The Galatea has been considerably altered since she slid off the ways, and to-day is a far different vessel from what she was when launched. She was oversparred at first, had not enough ballast, and had too much hamper.

As at present constituted her keel is a deep trough filled to a depth of three feet with lead, the weight being about 72 tons. Her deck is of white pine, with all fittings of teak, while steel is largely used for bitts, channels, coamings of hatches, &c.

Her long spars were shortened, their diameter was reduced, and some of the heavy blocks aloft were taken off to lighten her. The ballast on the inside was run anew into a solid mass, which admitted stowing the lead lower down in the vessel. More lead was also added to her keel; in fact, the changes made in her were somewhat similar to those recently made on the Mayflower. Her sails were made over by the well-known English sailmaker, Lapthorne. They are now smaller, to conform to the new spar measurements. The Galatea's steel plates are smoothly butted, and her hull is as even and clean as it was possible to make one. Previous to this year she was painted black, with a gold band, but early this spring her owner caused her to be painted white, after the prevailing style, believing that she would look more yachty in that color. Lieut. Henn claims that a vessel built of steel is better than one constructed of wood or composite, and that, all things else being equal, a vessel built of steel will be the fastest and lightest, and just as buoyant as wood. The racing career of the Galatea has not been of the best, when it is considered that she was built for a flyer. She has been in the water part of two seasons, and has yet to win a first prize. Last season she was not sailed the entire year, but was withdrawn from nearly all contests, and hauled out of the water for alterations to hull, spars and sails. She took part in the races of last year only in the early season, and in her contests with the celebrated cutters Irex and Marjorie came out second best. Both the Irex and Marjorie won prizes from her. Since launching she has never taken first prize from the Irex. The cutter Marjorie, which is twenty-two tons smaller than the Galatea, won prizes from her, "boat for boat" and on time allowance. The cutter Irex, which has defeated her in the seasons of 1885 and 1886, is of about the same tonnage and measurement as the Galatea, but is a foot shorter on the water line. Lieut. Henn has spent thousands of dollars in the alterations made on her, and he hopes that she will bring home the cup to England, or at least make a more creditable showing than the Genesta by winning one race of the series in actual sailing. Since last season the Galatea and Genesta have not met in a race, and, therefore, no intelligent opinion of the merits of these two yachts can be formed. In comparing the Galatea and Genesta with the Irex, acknowledged to be the best cutter in England, the record of the Genesta is better than the Galatea, for the Genesta has taken first prizes from the Irex. Under the new changes, the Galatea this season was expected to show great performances, but her owner and designer evidently felt disappointed at the four successive defeats she met with from the Irex in about as many weeks. However, she is claimed to be a very able cutter, and capable of standing the severest weather. Her sailing master was formerly mate on several of the vessels Lieut. Henn has owned, and has graduated under his mentorship into an expert skipper and helmsman. Lieut. Henn being by profession a man of the sea, is of great assistance to his skipper as an advisor. The general impression seems to be that the Galatea is no match for either of the four American yachts now prominent. In her races with the Irex she was never beaten by more than half a mile, and the distances of the races averaged about fourty miles. In one of the more recent contests with the Irex the Galatea was doing remarkably well and stood a good chance of beating her rival until her bob-stay gave way, which caused her bowsprit to go overboard. In this race she walked out from under the lee of the Irex. The opinion in Boston yachting circles is that the Irex is a very fast cutter, but not any faster than the Galatea; that the speed of the Irex is due to her capital handling, and that Capt. O'Neil, her skipper, who has had charge of her for two years past, has an advantage over any other captain on a new yacht.—*Boston Herald.*

Electrical Flying Machines.

Attempts in Germany and Russia to Make Balloons for Use in War.

BERLIN, July 27.—The success of the aeronaut L'Hoste and his companion in making in a balloon the journey across the Channel from Cherbourg to London has caused no little excitement here. It is the first successful attempt to reach a point determined on before hand, and indicates a decided advance in aeronautics, which will be put to good use in a coming war. Germany and Russia have both for some time been pushing forward experiments in flying machines for use in war or otherwise. The direction in which they have been working was the one which, previous to the experiment just made by L'Hoste in the balloon Torpilleur, was most likely to be successful. It ignored the idea of the inflated gas-bag, which is enormous in size, difficult and costly to fill in war, and floats—a gigantic derelict—at the mercy of every current of air, a huge mark for the first gunner who can hit and bring it to the ground.

Baumgarten in Germany and Baranovski in Russia have adopted the principle of the inclined plane pressed against the air, and thus capable of making some attempt, at least, to regulate its own course. In the kite the force that presses the inclined plane is the hand of the boy acting through the string. In the sail of the boat the resistance of the water to sidelong motion keeps the sail pressed against the wind. In the flying machines of Baumgarten and Baranovski the pressure is given by an engine carried by the machine and acting by means of fans. The difficulty was the weight of the engine and the fuel; but with the development of practical knowledge of electricity accumulators have been built which supply the maximum of motive power with the minimum of weight. If the attempts should prove successful, the problem of flying in still air would be solved. But whether men shall ever be able to ride the storm is another matter.

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal."

Sir John's Speech

In Reply to the Address of the Corporation of Victoria, B. C.

In his reply to the address of the corporation of Victoria, B., a week ago last night, Sir John Macdonald said: "Let me thank you and the corporation and also this audience for the reception given to Lady Macdonald. (Applause.) She is a greater British Columbian than I am, if possible. (Cheers.) She is an enthusiastic admirer of scenery, and you may fancy that it is so when I tell you, as I have told somewhere else, that for some 600 miles she sat on the cowcatcher—(laughter)—in order not to lose a single beauty along the line of our journey. It is a matter of some considerable danger, and, as I was not prepared, at the time, at all events, and now, to look for another wife—(laughter)—I was a little anxious about her. I was afraid she would lose her life, but with woman's pertinacity, she clung to the cow-catcher, I am happy to say, withont great injury to her health in any way, but with one accident—she killed a pig on the way. (Loud laughter.) And now Mr. Mayor, I must close. I must thank you again for your kind reception of Lady Macdonald and myself. We may come back again; we will if we can. * * * I don't think, although I'm an old man, that my term of office has expired—(laughter)—and I must go back to Ottawa to resume my duties. I must hurry back, Mr. Mayor and ladies and gentlemen, lest my wife should want to stay in the west, like my other friends, and before she gets the disease I must get her away. Of course, if she stays, I must stay too, and as I told my friends in Ottawa, if I stay, what in the world would become of the government of Canada?"

The Senator Challenged.

L'Etendard publishes, this morning, a letter from an Ottawa correspondent, in which is stated that Mr. Joseph Tasse, M. P. for the city, is disliked by everyone and is sure to be defeated at the next election.

Mr. Tasse has written to Senator Trudel in reply, challenging him to give up his seat in the Senate, while he, Mr. Tasse, will resign his seat in the Commons, so that both can go before the electors of Ottawa and seek election, the only issue to be the Riel question.—*Witness, Aug. 6.*

Conquerors Again.

Our Artillerymen Once More Beat all the Crack Teams of England.

MONTREAL, August 9.—A cablegram received to-day from Col. Oswald announces that the Canadian artillery team again won first prize in the 64-pounder shooting competition, beating 92 teams and winning Sir Richard Wallace's prize of nine silver cups and £45 in money.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The artillery competitions at Shoeburyness were continued today. The Canadians won the first prize for shell firing, but failed to beat their opponents in repository drill.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and Wasting in Children,

Is a most valuable food and medicine. It creats an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body. It is prepared in a palatable form and prescribed universally by Physicians. Take no other.

The Belfast Riots.

Renewal of the Disturbance and Some Severe Fighting.

BELFAST, Aug. 8.—A riot took place yesterday morning between the Orangemen employed in the Queen's island shipyard and the Catholic navvies employed by the Harbour Commissioners. The fighting was very severe for a time. A number of men on both sides were so badly injured in yesterday's fighting that they had to be removed to hospital.

Last night the conflicts were renewed, and the fighting was the most desperate that has taken place during the recent troubles. The mob was infuriated and fought with savage energy. Fifty persons were injured, some of them it is thought fatally. Terrible struggles occurred on the Shank Hill road. The police quartered in McKenna's tavern, on the Old Lodge road, were attacked by the mob with stones and revolvers, and were compelled to fire from the windows of the beleaguered house. During this attack eighteen persons were injured, and were subsequently taken to different hospitals. A youth named Jackson is said to be dying from his injuries, and four policemen were badly wounded.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has written Mayor Harland, of Belfast, saying "that the Lords Justices are seriously concerned about the condition of affairs in Belfast, and consider it imperative that the most energetic measures be taken to terminate the disorder which is bringing discredit and disgrace upon the town." The Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary has been ordered to proceed to Belfast as promptly as possible. A large meeting of magistracy was held yesterday.

The excitement here is unabated. This morning rioting broke out in Old Lodge road, and the police were obliged to fire in order to disperse the rioters. This afternoon rioting was resumed with great violence in Old Lodge, Grosvenor and Springfield roads. Many persons with gunshot wounds have been sent to the hospitals. Additional troops have been telegraphed for. The aspect of affairs is serious. The Mayor presided to-day at a three hours' meeting of the Executive Committee. There are rumors of many fatalities, but it is difficult to obtain accurate accounts. A panic is seizing the peaceable inhabitants.

At midnight the rioting showed no sign of abatement. The McKenna incident, which was principally the sacking of wine-shops and other public houses, was repeated to-night, the result being that two persons were killed and another was fatally wounded. The latter was sent to an hospital, where he was treated and then discharged, while numorous slight ones were retained. Twenty-six cases of serious injury are reported, one of the sufferers being a boy who has since died.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—In response to urgent telegrams received from Belfast this evening, four hundred infantry soldiers, some of them being on furlough, were summoned by bugle in the streets and were despatched by special train to Belfast. A body of two hundred dragoons and infantry will leave for Belfast at four o'clock to-morrow morning. The police of Belfast will be superseded by the military.

BELFAST, August 9.—During the rioting which occurred here from Saturday evening to an early hour this morning, eleven persons were killed and 130 seriously wounded. The majority of the injured have shot wounds.

RIOTING RENEWED.

Rioting was renewed to-day, and a fierce encounter took place between the soldiers and the mob, in which a number were wounded. A soldier at close quarters fired at a boy, shattering his hand. The soldier was arrested. Reinforcements of troops to the number of 1200 arrived in Belfast today.

VIOLENCE INCREASING.

All attempts to stop the rioting have been unsuccessful. The violence of the mob is increasing. Thirty rioters have been wounded. The police keep up a merciless fire upon the mob.

The city, owing to the wreck and ruin of houses, presents a deplorable aspect. Its appearance is similar to that of Paris after the Commune. It is feared that numerous deaths resulting from the riots have taken place which will never be heard of. The hospitals are taxed to the utmost to accommodate the great number of wounded persons in need of attention. A painful feature of the riots is the number of children wounded.

Desperate fighting between the mob and the police, assisted by the military, has been going on since an early hour. At this writing the fighting has been growing fiercer and assuming large proportions. The rioters show no mercy. The police fire into their ranks and remorselessly shoot them down as though they were wild beasts.

At a peaceable meeting of artisans today resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the police. At the Methodist ministers' conference a resolution was passed expressing regret at the needless sacrifice of life. At two inquests verdicts were rendered reflecting on the conduct of the police. Nine more inquests will be held to-morrow.

BELFAST, Aug. 10.—Shere are now 5,500 extra militia and police quatered in the city and more are coming. At 2 o'clock this morning a mob made a desperate attack upon the police with stones, badly wounding some of them. In Ballymacara, a suburb, the police were attacked, and a police inspector was seriously injured.

LONDON, August 10.—It is impossible to exaggerate the brutality which has characterized the Belfast riots. Both parties were well provided with arms and ammunition. The attacks upon each other were conducted with the cool ferocity of a military campaign, but with rather more reckless sporadic savagery than is common riots. When the mobs meet there is a perfect fusillade of bottles, brickbats, stones, and every conceivable kind of missle. In many cases iron bolts are thrown with deadly effect. For a time the ammunition on both sides was exhausted, but it was fully renewed yesterday.

One engagement, writes a special correspondent, on the spot, "was conducted with the most deliberate precision. The Nationalists had possession of a field under the shade of some trees, from which they made targets of their Protestant fellows, while the latter occupied an embrasure on the opposite side of the road, in which they lay down and took aim with extraordinary coolness. Guns and revolvers were fired for hours. It is believed the record of killed and wounded will never be known. At one time last night several prostrate bodies could not be removed, owing to the precision of the fire. At Springfield sixty persons were shot. Among the workmen in Belfast there is a general belief that the police acted unwisely in causing so many deaths."

The constabulary are thoroughly worn out. A telegram sent to the Irish executive at Dublin yesterday announces that the armed police are completely done up, and requests that military should be sent to fill their place. Over twelve hundred men of all arms reached Belfast yesterday.

The *Times* says: "Sir Michael Hicks-Beach must know it is his duty to put down the disturbances if he has to give marching orders to every available regiment of the Queen's army."

A special correspondent of the *Central News* at Belfast telegraphs that temporary quiet has been restored there through the tactical distribution of the military forces. The persons wounded in the riots are making fair progress towards recovery, except Inspector Bell, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who is dying. Inquests are being held on the bodies of those killed, and the funerals of some of the victims will be held to-day.

IN BAD HUMOR

A year ago my head was covered with sores, and the eruption covered my face also, and spread even until backs of my hands were sore. I became weak and ill. Finding no cure I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles perfectly cured me." Statement of Miss Minnie Stevenson, Cocagne, N.B.

Somebody's Foot.

A Ghastly Discovery near the Terminal City of Vancouver.

[*From the Vancouver News, July 30.*]

Yesterday afternoon an extraordinary discovery was made by Mr. Wood, who is employed at Lamey's saw mill across False Creek. While walking up the hill, some 300 feet from the shore of the creek, alongside a rivulet which is quite shallow, he noticed a boot lying on the bank. Perceiving that the boot looked quite new and thinking it strange that it should be in such a location, he stopped and eaxmined it. It proved to be a miner's boot, size No 8. Mr. Wood continued his investigation, took up the boot, and noticing something projecting out of the top, cut into the leather, and to his surprise and horror discovered that in the boot was a human foot in an advanced stage of decomposition. He carried the boot into Lamey's camp, where a number of men are engaged in putting up a new saw mill. The spot where the boot was discovered is close to the trail which leads to English Bay. The boot with its ghastly remains was in the Relief Committee room last night and was shown to a *News* reporter by the Chief of Police. On pushing aside the leather, the foot, which has been severed from the leg just below the ankle, is plainly apparent, its shape being perfectly natural. A portion of the leg is attached to it. On examining the boot carefully, marks of wild animals' teeth can be seen, the creature having evidently fastened its teeth in the leather and attempted to draw out the human remains. The boot, however, proved too much for the animal, the leather being too new and sound for its teeth to get through. The Chief spent several hours yesterday afternoon and evening in the locality where the boot was found, hoping that some light might be thrown upon the mystery which at present baffles all explanation. Whether a diabolical murder has been committed is not known. The man may have been camping out in the woods at night time and been attacked by a wild beast while asleep. The neighborhood around where the discovery was made is very lonely and the cries of anyone being murdered or attacked would not reach the ears of human beings. Cougars and bears are quite common in the locality of the discovery, and within the past month an immense cougar was observed by some loggers roaming around. From the appearance of the leather and the decayed condition of the flesh, the Chief is of the opinion that the boot has been exposed to the air for about two or three months, though it is very difficult to form any very decided opinion on the subject. The Chief will continue his investigations to-day, and will make every effort to sift the matter, so that some feasible theory of the strange discovery may be formed. The neighborhood is a very terrible one evidently, as within the present month two dead bodies have been picked up near the locality of this latest "find," which is thought by many to be the most extraordinary in the annals of the coast. The boot was hung up in the tent on Water street last evening, and no one, judging from its outside appearance, could have the least idea that its interior contained the only remnants known to exist of a horrible murder or a terrible death.

Bac-kac-he.

Why does that spell? Why, "backach," of course, though you would not suspect it at the first glance. It spells what hundreds and thousands of women are suffering from every day of their lives, but what they need not suffer from, if they know the virtues of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." All those "dragging down" panis and sensations of nausea and weakness, peculiar to women, can be cured by this same boom to womankind. It is almost magical in this results.

A Sensational Libel Suit.

An ex-Fenian wants Damages—Some Celebrities Sued.

LONDON, August 8.—The libel suit brought by Mr. St. John Brennan, the ex-Fenian, against Ridgeways, publishers, and the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, Secretary of War, also includes Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. Among the defendents the Ridgeways are sued for publishing the libel originally in a phamphlet. Mr. Smith is brought to book for selling the pamphlet, and Mr. Barlett is prosecuted as the owner of a journal which quoted copiously from the publication. The pamphlet accuses Mr. Brennan of complicity in the Phœnix Park murders. The trial promises to be highly sensational. Brennan's lawyer has cited Mr. Parnell and other Irish leaders to appear as witnesses. He has applied to the Government to guarantee the safe conduct to and from England of Captain McCafferty, James Stephens and others, under the ban of British law, that they may testify in Brennan's behalf. If the Government will permit these men to come to England and give evidence in the case the trial will disclose the nature of the difference between the Clan Na Gael and anti-dynamite sections of the Fenian organization. The Ridgeways, under the pressure of threats of prosecution by several of the leaders of the Irish party, have suppressed the publication of the pamphlet, and caused as many as possible of the copies extant to be destroyed.

ON THE RISE

"Leaves have their time to fall," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in Making Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the infallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and other Summer Complaints.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. No one need suffer. Prepared for Piles only. It never fails to cure. Sold by druggists for $1.00, or mailed on receipt of price. WILLIAMS MF'G. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY AUGUST 12.

TWO PLATFORMS.

WHICH WILL THE PEOPLE OF CANADA ENDORSE?

The platforms of the Rielites and of the Government of the Dominion were thus stated, in unmistakable terms, by the Hon. Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Laurier during the election campaign in Chambly:

The Government's Platform.	*The R'elite Platform.*
I have been offered by Mr. Mercier, speaking for Mr. Laurier and in the name of the whole of their friends, if I would put myself at the head of the National party and lead a crusade against that so-called anti-patriotic Government at Ottawa, to give me honors, power, glory, portfolios and premierships. Yes, my friends, I have been offered more than that. I have been offered in solid gold money enough to represent more salary than I should receive for five years as a Minister of the Crown if I took the leadership of that party; but, gentlemen, I refused it. I promised my Queen when I swore allegiance to her as a Cabinet Minister, that I would be true to her and to the laws of my country. Never, even though the penalty should be death to refuse, will I take up the flag of rebellion. No; from the depth of my soul I proclaim that I would rather be the humblest soldier in Her Majesty's army than the grand dictator of a rebellion against our Sovereign.	"I do not fear to say that the cause of the Metis was even a more righteous one than that of the French-Canadians of 1837. I have said that had I been on the banks of the Saskatchewan, I should have taken my gun and used it—*j'aurais pris mon fusil et j'aurais fait le coup de feu.* Mr. Chapleau recalled that phrase of mine in the House. I said it, and I now repeat it. We are here on the classic ground of Canadian liberty. In the grave yards of this county are to be found the bones of those who were not afraid to face English bullets, and it is for you, gentlemen, to follow their patriotic example and to avenge in a constitutional way the unfortunate Metis leader."

RETRIBUTION AT HAND.

Mr. Laurier was rather unfortunate, when stating the platform of the Rielites to be a war of races, in referring to the graves of those Frenchmen who were not afraid to face English bullets. He thereby reminded his hearers of Britain's conquest. There will be no war, however—Mr. Laurier will not be called upon to use his terrible *fusil*. His compatriots love their country, their institutions, their religion, their laws and their language, which have been guaranteed to them. Some of them have surrendered their reason to untruthful appeals to their passions, but a very large number of them recognize the fact that people of all nationalities are equal before the law—that no man can escape the punishment due his crimes because of his origin. The ranks of those who think thus rightly are receiving numerous accessions daily. Messrs. Joly, Watts, Beaubieu and other men of eminence have already joined them. The others will in a very short time learn that they have been deceived and played upon for political purposes, and Laurier, Mercier & Co. will find themselves execrated by the generous people whom they have so foully deceived—so heartlessly led astray, in order to accomplish their own selfish objects.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The Montreal *Journal of Fabrics*, remarking on the state of trade, says:

There has been a vast amount of business done, but prices have ruled low; still merchants generally throughout the Dominion are in a healthy state, payments as a rule being met satisfactorily, and with every prospect of a good harvest we look forward to much better results for the remainder of the year.

The cotton mills are running on orders and are fully employed; prices are firm with a tendency to harden, but no material advance has been made yet.

The woollen manufacturers are hard at work on repeat orders for the fall; their spring samples are in the hands of their agents and many orders have been placed.

The wholesale dry goods houses are busy shipping fall goods, and their travellers are sending in first-rate orders, they report a good trade, but competition is keen and prices are low; still the tremendous advance in the price of colonial wool at the London auctions just closed, although it has not yet materially affected the Canadian market, is bound to do so soon, and this, coupled with the small stocks generally, will have a tendency to raise prices.

Imported goods are firmly held, and repeat orders are subject to an advance, the general prospect is that higher prices will prevail.

Add to this satisfactory report the fact that railway traffic is booming; that the shipping business at Montreal shows an immense increase; and that manufacturing establishments generally are fully employed, and it will be seen that the croakings of Grit orators about depression and "ruin and decay" are utterly without foundation.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The Toronto *Telegram* makes this important announcement:—"The month of July is at an end, and now comes August." Goodness gracious! what will be the next wonderful discovery of our astute contemporary?

The Grit papers have announced that Sir Charles Tupper is coming over to take the position of Finance Minister; to assume the Premiership; to do something for the Pacific Railway; to win Nova Scotia back to her allegiance to the Government, and to "raise Cain" and elevate corruption generally. Wonderful man, Sir Charles! It is a pity, though, that he should so freely unbosom himself to the Grit reporters, even when these enterprising and truthful purveyors of "news" are thousands of miles distant from him. The most wonderful thing about it is how he succeeds in doing so unknown to the Tory scribes, who naturally claim a small share in his confidence.

The Toronto *Telegram* has information that if the Nova Scotians "cannot get repeal at the hands of Great Britain they will raise the flag of annexation and try to have their province made a State of the adjoining union," and it proceeds to remark: "This is rather an awkward state of affairs." Decidedly so, we should say—for the annexationists of Nova Scotia.

The Grit papers have been grumbling because the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, who recently went to London, was not appointed an honorary commissioner at the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, and asking why Speaker Kirkpatrick was appointed and Mr. Ross was not. The answer is that Mr. Ross was appointed.

The position of our neighbors with regard to the fishery question is thus stated by the Syracuse *Herald*: "The people of this country, we are assured, will not be satisfied with any settlement of the quarrel that gives Canada as good a bargain as the United States get." Our people, on the contrary, simply want a fair bargain, and will insist on getting an equitable arrangement or keep the Yankees off our fishing grounds.

The Montreal *Witness* says the English Liberal votes were cast for the anti-Riel candidate in Chambly. Mr. J. D. Edgar—henchman to Mr. Blake—sent to the Rielite candidate a telegram congratulating him effusively on his victory. Thus we have the curious but instructive spectacle of an Ontario Liberal rejoicing over the defeat of his party in Quebec. To complete the scene Sir Richard Cartwright should send a letter to Mr. Jodoin regretting his defeat by the Rielites.

Why, by the way, have not the congratulations of Mr. Blake and the *Globe* been sent to Mr. Prefontaine? Surely the leader of the Ontario Rielites and the leading organ of that notorious alliance have reason to rejoice, as the election was a triumph for their "principles." We can only attribute their silence to their cowardice. They would fain rejoice publicly, as they no doubt do in private, but they dare not do so. This, as the Mikado would remark, is "the pathetic part of it."

The Pembroke *Standard* remarks:—"As for those Liberals of this province who are now rejoicing over the success of the Rielites in Chambly, let them remember that victories won by the total abnegation of every principle of justice and righteousness never yet permanently benefitted any nation or any party. Their alliance with the Rielites of Quebec is in the last degree unprincipled and immoral, and must in the end bring disgrace and destruction on their own party. They may shout in triumph now, but they will weep hereafter. The Grit alliance with the French National Party on the basis of revenge for the death of Riel is not one that can last. In the end it will surely bring disgrace and political ruin on its authors."

Commenting on the Grit-Rielite alliance, a Conservative contemporary remarks:

Like foul weeds they may shoot up strong at first, but they will soon wither from the effects of the poison contained in their own roots.

This is not a good figure of speech. It is almost as bad, in fact, as the *Globe's* famous comparison of a prominent Conservative with a "fish sniffing oats across a fence." No, poisonous weeds do not wither from the effects of the poison in their roots, but are either uprooted by those upon whose premises they intrude or shunned and left to decay. And so it will be with the Rielite conspiracy.

La Patrie, a Rouge journal, remarked concerning the result in Chambly:

This little French Canadian people that they had sworn to grind down, that they had thought to deprive of their last breath, and on whom a sect of fanatics had been called on to trample, has once more shown its pluck by raising its head and biting in turn.

If *La Patrie* will tell us who, besides the Ontario section of its own party, has tried to grind down the French Canadians, it will do the public a great service. The Conservatives have, for many years, as it must be aware, been accused by the Grit-Rouge alliance of being governed by the French Canadians.

A National Work.

The Splendid Enterprise of an Old Citizen.

Mr. John Lovell has issued the prospectus of his "Gazetter" and history of every county, district, parish, township, city, town, village, island, lake and river in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Lovell purposes publishing this work in nine volumes, each of which will be complete in itself. Each of the first eight volumes will be devoted to a separate Province, the North-West Territories being taken as one; while the ninth volume will contain eight maps, lists of lakes, rivers, post-offices, etc.

The work is to be published in about two years, after a sufficient number of subscribers and illustration contributors have been obtained to cover cost of publication. The object of the work is to give, from the lips of the oldest inhabitants or from other sources, a history of over 10,000 counties, districts, etc., with descriptions of more than 3,000 islands, lakes and rivers in the Dominion of Canada. One or more editors and assistant editors of well-known literary ability will be appointed to each Province, and their reports will, from time to time, be placed in the hands of Mr. G. Mercer Adam, Historian for the Province of Ontario, whose report will be forwarded to the editor-in-chief. Every pains will be taken and all precautions used to make the information on every subject as accurate and full as possible, and if its promise be carried out it will, in truth, be what the prospectus calls it—a national work.

In concluding his preface to the work, Mr. Lovell says:—

"I may here say that I can myself look back to Montreal as it was in the year 1820, my father and mother, with eight children, having arrived here on the 4th of August in that year—now 66 years ago. This city, now so great, and with such promise of greater things, was then but a small place, not even incorporated; without even a wharf for a ship or steamer to land at. I recollect when the late Jacques Viger, Esq., was inaugurated as first mayor. I well remember the Citadel Hill, a miniature mountain on what is now known as Dalhousie square, where the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway is situated. I can recall the English Protestant Burying Ground on St. James street, from St. Peter to McGill street—Craig street being then a creek. Nor shall I ever forget Windmill Point, or the Common, with only the Priests' Farm building on it. As a child I spent many days there, pasturing a colt. In 1820, it was a wild, barren place, used in summer as a resting place by hundreds of Indians, and as free pasturage for the cattle of the neighborhood. I saw the first sod turned on it for the Lachine Canal. It is now known as Point St. Charles, a little world in itself, thanks to the energy of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., whose enterprise has made Canada a prosperous country and a home for thousands. It is there that the chief offices, machine shops and works of the Company are situated.

"I am now in my 77th year, and it is, perhaps, time that I should take some rest, but I will not look for it until my encyclopedic Gazetter and History is in the hands of the people of the Dominion of Canada.

"In bringing out this work, and thus transforming what to me has long been a cherished dream into a grand acomplished fact, may I look for sympathy and co-operation? Prepared on the plan I have sketched out, I feel assured that such a work would be a boon to thousands of my fellow-countrymen and reflect credit and honor on the land I have, for sixty long years, tried to serve with devoted loyalty and with what gifts heaven has endowed me. Leaving to Canada such a legacy, I think I could die content."

A Gold Mining Boom.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—A gold mining boom is again setting in. The Whiteburn mine, in the newly discovered gold districts in Queen's county, reports 200 ounces of gold from twenty tons of quartz, the product of eight men in three weeks. This record has only been equalled once before in Nova Scotia gold mining history.

—The Ontario barley crop is reported to be finer and larger than last year.

—C. P. R. magnates are at Victoria, B. C., arranging the terminus matter.

The Regina Scaffold.

The success of the Rielites in Chambly has naturally produced intense satisfaction in the minds of the followers and admirers of that incendiary both in Canada and the United States. A number of the Nationalists who say that Riel should have escaped simply because he was a French-Canadian and because he had merely been privy to the slaughter of a few *Orangistes, i. e.,* Protestants from Ontario, have telegraphed this from St. Cesaire to Mr. Prefontaine, the successful Rielite candidate:

"ST. CESAIRE, July 30.

"The national honor is avenged. Your success is worthy of you."

So that in the opinion of these gentlemen the result in Chambly establishes the right of a man of their nationality to break the law and to escape the punishment. From Massachusetts has come the following:

"LAWRENCE, Mass., 30th.

"Long live the Nationalists! All the French-Canadians of the United States thank the electors of Chambly for having avenged the national honor. Down with the hangman!

"L. MORIN."

Thus the Massachusetts Nationalists who take an interest in Canadian politics unite in the opinion that the return of Mr. Prefontaine is a condemnation of the Government as hangmen. The following telegram came from Yamaska:

"ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, 30th.

"In the name of the Nationalists of Yamaska I congratulate you. Your success gives to our hearts the joy that ought to animate all patriots.

"V. GRADU."

A gentleman named D. E. Cameron, residing at Lucknow, Ont., and understood to be a prominent Young Liberal, thus telegraphs Mr. Prefontaine, presumably on behalf of the Young Liberals of Ontario:

"LUCKNOW, Ont., 30th.

"Accept our sincerest congratulations on your magnificent victory, which I regard as preceeding a still greater triumph.

"D. E. CAMERON."

The young man is a seer as well as a statesman. He detects in the election a still greater victory for the Rielite cause. Here is another note of congratulation. It is the most effusive Mr. Prefontaine appears to have received:

"TORONTO, 30th.

"The Liberals of Toronto congratulate you on your splendid victory! Welcome to our colleague!

"J. D. EDGAR."

Mr. Edgar, it will be observed, is carried away by enthusiasm. He regards the declaration that there should be one law for French-Canadians and another for Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, as a splendid victory; and he welcomes as a colleague the man who was elected, not because he is a Reformer, but because he condemned the execution of a rebel which the Reform press so earnestly demanded. Mr. Edgar further, by implication, approves of the means adopted to score the Reform victory. He thinks it is "splendid" that a Quebec constituency should be carried by a cry against "Ontario, Ontario," the province of which he once so sweetly sung; and by such stories as that the Orangemen, of whom he was once one, are sworn to wade knee deep in Roman Catholic blood, and that "the bloody-minded people" of Ontario, he being an Ontario man himself, are ruthless enemies of the sister province and of its population.

Mr. Edgar represents himself as speaking for the Liberals of Toronto. The Liberals of Toronto know best whether he speaks for them. But one thing is certain, and that is that he speaks for his principal, Mr. Blake, who, judging by the tone of the communication, must have repented his determination to refain from constructing a platform out of the Regima scaffold. Mr. Blake has evidently measured the scaffold, and now thinks he can "go it."—*Mail.*

A Great Man Gone.

Death of Samuel J. Tilden—Sketch of his Career.

YONKERS, N.Y., Aug. 4.—Mr. Tilden died peacefuly, at Greystone, this morning, at 8.45. There were present with him Doctors Simonds and Swift and his niece Miss Gould. His death was entirely unexpected. The cause was failure of the heart, following an acute attack of diarrhœa and nausea.

Mr. Tilden has been long in poor health, and being a comparatively old man, his death was not altogether unexpected, though there has been less apprehensions of late than a year or two ago, when his name was still prominent in political circles. Mr. Tilden was born in a village of the State of New York seventy-two years ago last February. He graduated at Yale College, and after studying law, was admitted to the New York bar. By his legal practice, which soon became exceedingly large, he acquired an immense fortune. While still young he took a prominent part in the political affairs of New York, and though avoiding office, which would have interfered with the practice of his profession, he became a leader of the Democratic party, and for many successive years was elected Chairman of the Democratic Committee of the State of New York. He served his party also in some State Conventions, and served for two terms in the Legislature of the State of New York. In 1855 he ran as Democratic candidate for Attorney General of New York, but was defeated. In 1871 he took part in the prosecution of the Tammany Ring, who were charged with defrauding the city treasury of millions of dollars, his most valuable service being his famous analysis of the accounts of the Broadway Bank, showing how Tweed and others had shared the spoils. When Tweed impudently demanded "what they were going to do about it," and action was taken in the Courts, Mr. Tilden furnished legal proofs which did much to bring about the conviction. In the case he was much associated with the great lawyer O'Conor, who gave his service in this work gratuitously. In 1874 Mr. Tilden was elected Governor of New York State by a plurality of over fifty thousand votes, and he succeeded during his term of office in overthrowing the Canal Ring who were only less famous than their brethren of the "Tammany Ring." The National Democratic convention, held at St. Louis in 1876, nominated Mr. Tilden as a candidate for the Presidency. He accepted the nomination, and the celebrated contest between him and Mr. Hayes, the Republican candidate, took place. In this election he received 4,284,255 votes, against 4,033,205 votes for Hayes. The votes of the Electoral College, however, was in Mr. Hayes' favor, but the Democrats disputed the count for the States of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, which, they contended, had given majorities to Mr. Tilden, and which should, therefore, have been represented in the Electoral College by a Democratic delegation. Congress had to decide, but the Senate was Republican, while the House of Representatiues was Democratic, so that a deadlock ensued. This was got over, however, by legislation enabling a joint meeting of the two Houses to decide, and they decided in favor of a tribunal which, being Republican by 8 to 7, gave the position to Mr. Hayes, who was, therefore, inaugurated and sat for the term, though there can be little doubt that Mr. Tilden was the lawfully elected candidate. Mr. Tilden might have had the nomination at both conventions of the Democratic party since held, but he declined, owing to feeble health. His counsel has always been valued and sought by the party, however, he being known as the Sage of Gramercy Park, and he has always contributed liberally from his "bar'l" to the expenses of the Democratic campaign. Mr. Tilden was a pure politician and an able lawyer, who has done the State some service in his day, and his death will be regretted by both political parties.

Irish Affairs.

A Reward for Healy—Salisbury's Policy-The Incoming and Outgoing Lord Lieutenants.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Judge Monroe granted Mr. Healy's petition for the scrutiny of the ballot papers cast in South Londonderry election which resulted in Mr. Healy's defeat.

LONDON, August 4.—Much importance is attached to Mr. Balfour's address to his constituents as reflecting the views of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Balfour says: "The decisive verdict of the country on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone makes it clear a majority of the people are opposed to any loosening of the bonds knitting the United Kingdom. In spite of the additional difficulties with which Mr. Gladstone's recent action has loaded an already diffcult problem, the Government will pursue a policy just to every interest of Ireland; generous to every legitimate Irish aspiration. The Government will be firm in the execution of the law, while striving to remove the chief evils from which Ireland suffers."

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The *Times*, alluding to the demonstration in Dublin, yesterday, upon the departure of the Earl of Aberdeen, says: "It would be absurd to attempt to draw any conclusions, for the spectacle which, though not without its pleasing features, chiefly illustrates the instability and insincerity of the Celtic character. All the scenic apparatus is ready to show Ireland's heart-hatred of England when it suits the stage managers to change the performance."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the Marquis of Londonderry will start for Dublin to-morrow.

The *Standard* says:—The state entry of the new Lord Lieutenant will doubtless be a brilliant affair, but after the wild enthusiasm of yesterday any ordinary pageant will appear tame. It was a demonstration in favor of Home Rule which Mr. Gladstone at the proper time will doubtless make the most of. Lord Londonderry and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach must be content to dispense with approbation which is to be won only at so perilous a price.

An Important Industry.

There has been established at Picton an industry that has already proved very profitable to the farmers of Prince Edward, and is being rapidly extended to much greater proportions throughout not only Prince Edward, but the adjoining counties as well. The industry was first put in motion by Mr. Robt. Clapp, U. S. Consul at Picton, who, as agent of a wealthy company in the United States, imported a choice article of peas in March, 1885. Fifteen hundred bushels of a choice quality of peas were first distributed, the Company agreeing to take the product at one dollar per bushel.

The industry has been so rapidly extended and has proved so satisfactory to all concerned, that this year the Company have distributed 9,000 bushels of peas and have contracted for the product of a thousand acres of beans. The Company have just completed a store-house for their business 72x40, five stories high, at Picton, where their purchases are housed, sorted, riddled and cleaned by hand before shipment.

It is expected that the business will employ 50 men constantly in fitting the grain for shipment, and next year they purpose adding power for splitting 500 bushels of peas daily. On Wednesday, July 15th, the new storehouse was opened with an entertainment, when the President, A. B. Cleveland; Treas., F. Sterns; cashier, J. H. Howard, were present, as well as H. C. Coleman, Minister of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Mr. Hand, President of the Chatham Bank, H. B. McLellan, President of the Wabash Railway, and many other distinguished guests from the United States and Canada, who joined heartily in celebrating the inception of an industry that promises great things in the near future.

The Dynamite Treaty.

No Immediate Prospect of the Convention Being Ratified.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The postponement of the extradition treaty is not surprising. The *Standard*, which expresses the general opinion, says: "The thing concerns the people of the United States as nearly as ourselves. With us it is a question of safety; with them, one not only of safety but of honorable obligation. The country is bound to render municipal law effective for the fulfilment of international duties, but no honest American pretends that his government has done in relation to the case what a civilized government is bound to do. Of late, however, the people of the United States have had some domestic experience with the pest. It is probable that fellowship in suffering will quicken conscience. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Like the International Copyright law, the extradition treaty is absolutely certain sooner or later," but it infers that we shall have to wait for it for important reasons.

A Terrific Explosion.

Five Men Killed and Twenty More Seriously Injured.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Aug. 4.—The latest information received from Lansford, the scene of yesterday's explosion in the machine shops, is that five men are dead and twenty seriously injured, and that at least seven of the wounded are likely to die. The shops employed over two hundred men, and it is almost a miracle that more were not killed or injured. The loss to the company cannot be estimated, for the machinery is covered with debris caused by the explosion. The force of the explosion was felt for miles and the head of the boiler was thrown fully two hundred feet in the air. Many of the injured were buried beneath the ruins and it was some hours before they were rescued.

The Fishery Question.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 4.—The new cruiser yacht "Yosemite," purchased by the Canadian Government, but on which Mr. Washington E. Connor and party of New York are pleasuring, she having been chartered to Mr. Connor by her former owner, sailed through the Strait of Canso yesterday. The American war ship "Yantic" also passed through the Strait.

Capt. Lavache says he fished in Miramichi Bay for three weeks, in company with a fleet of fifty American seiners, without seeing a cutter. The Americans pay no attention to the three-mile limit, but fish wherever they can take mackerel.

Two Fatalities in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—John Murphy, laborer, aged 23, was buried by the cave-in of a drain on Daly street to-day. He was dead when extricated. He leaves a wife and two children.

The first fatality in connection with the erection of the new Parliamentary building occurred this morning, when Robert Parry fell a distance of twenty feet, from the top of the wall, and fractured his skull and both arms. He died while being removed to the hospital. He was aged 42 and leaves a wife and family in England.

—A Gloucester fishing schooner which attempted to clear from Shelburne without reporting was overhauled by the Dominion cruiser Terror and compelled to conform with the regulations.

Imperial Parliament.

Opening Scenes in the Commons.

HARTINGTON AND CHAMBERLAIN SIDE BY SIDE TO GLADSTONE—THE EX-PREMIER TO VISIT THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF IRELAND IN THE AUTUMN.

(*Special to the Star.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON, August 5, 3 p. m.—Parliament met at 2 and proceeded with the usual formalities to re-elect a Speaker. No Parnellites supported the nomination, it being understood that Mr. Gladstone represents them on such occasions.

The chief feature of interest was the presence of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain by the side of Mr. Gladstone in the front Opposition bench. This was rendered possible by the decision of the meeting at Lord Hartington's to-day, postponed from yesterday, to abandon at once any attitude of hostility. Lord Hartington said the consolidation of the great Liberal party was a mere matter of time. With a view to further it the Unionists, who are entitled to do so, should now take seats on the front bench. Mr. Chamberlain expressed hearty sympathy with these views. The meeting was characterized by great hopefulness for the future.

Mr. Gladstone looked extremely well this afternoon. His voice was fresh and clear. It is said he will go to Ireland in the Autumn and visit the principal cities.

[PRESS DESPATCH.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A meeting of Liberal Unionists was held in Devonshire House, the residence of Lord Hartington, to-day. Lord Hartington presided. Among those present were: Messrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Jas. Raylands, Caine, Heneage and Jesse Collings. Lord Hartington, in a long speech upon the coming Parliamentary work, proposed that all attitude of hostility towards the adherents of the late Government be abandoned. The Liberal sections should co-operate in the endeavor to secure the enactment of useful legislation and oppose unitedly all proposals looking to the separation of the Empire. He said the consolidation of the party was only a matter of time. (Cheers.) Towards that end the Unionists should at once identify themselves with the rest of the Liberals by taking seats in the House of Commons among themselves. He reiterated his opinion, that the split in the party would soon heal.

Mr. Chamberlain said he would willingly accept the leadership of Lord Hartington, with whom he was in entire and cordial sympathy. He declared that such action as Lord Hartington proposed would speedily restore the unity of the party. The Unionists, he said, were the real victors at the late elections. Mr. Chamberlain's remarks were received with enthusiastic cheers.

Messrs. Rylands, Collings, Caine, and Sir Henry James also spoke in a similar strain. A vote of thanks to Lord Hartington was passed by acclamation and a resolution was unanimously adopted that the Radical and Whig Unionists should work together, and that the leaders who are Privy Councillors should claim seats in the House of Commons on an equality with the Gladstonite leader. The meeting unanimously endorsed the sentiment of the speakers. Some reports say that forty and others sixty were present at the meeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Justin McCarthy, in a despatch to the *Herald* says he thinks there will be a debate on the Home Rule question at the session of Parliament, which opens to-day. "I feel quite certain," he says, "that if Mr. Gladstone does not himself bring it up, the English Radicals below the gangway will do so and will probably press it to a division. What the Gladstonians of the inner circle say is that they do not see much use just now in calling a division upon the Home Rule question, which would merely repeat and accentuate the division given by the general elections. On the other hand, what the Gladstonians of the outer circle and independent Radicals below the gangway say is that, the sooner they force the secessionist Liberals to declare themselves the better."

Labor Riots in Boston.

Loss of Life and Injury to Person—Cause of the Trouble.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—A serious riot occurred about six o'clock last evening near the pork packing establishment of John P. Squire & Co., in Somerville and Cambridge, the result being probably fatal injuries to one policeman and one rioter, more or less severe injuries to a large number of policemen and rioters and the arrest of several of the latter. Early yesterday a committee of locked out employees of the firm waited upon Mr. Squire to enquire upon what concessions they would be allowed to return to work. Mr. Squire refused to make any concessions. The report of the committee enraged the strikers. During the afternoon they assembled in a street adjacent to the works. Just before six o'clock several teams belonging to the firm approached the works under guard of the police. The strikers, who numbered nearly one thousand, and who were encouraged and aided by many roughs and rowdies, made a rush for the teams, and attacked the workmen on the waggons. The police at first repulsed the mob. The rioters then returned, armed with bricks and stones, with which they pelted the teamsters and policemen. One officer fell unconscious with his head cut open. Several workmen received bad bruises from a volley of missiles. The police then began clubbing heads right and left. The riot had assumed such proportions that the riot alarm was sounded on the fire bells, bringing the entire police force of Cambridge and Somerville to the scene. The reinforcements succeeded in rescuing the teams and teamsters and in forcing the mob back some distance. At six o'clock, as the hands at work in the packing houses came out, the rioters rushed for them, but were held in check by the police. One workman named Valleyley was struck by several stones and received probably fatal injuries He was carried home followed by the mob, who nearly wrecked his home with stones and tried to set fire to it. The police, after using their clubs freely, finally succeeded in dispersing the mob after arresting a number of the leaders.

Dispersed by Police.

Another Riot in Belfast—Many People Injured by Stones and Bullets.

BELFAST, August 5.—Rioting was resumed here yesterday. Two parties of working men engaged in a serious conflict. The police, in attempting to disperse the rioters, were turned upon by both parties and received a heavy volley of stones and other missiles, to which they responded by firing into the crowd. Several rounds were necessary to disperse the mob, which was only accomplished after many of them had been injured. Some of the rioters are wounded very seriously. Magistrates Keough and Miller were severely wounded with stones while engaged in reading the riot act to the mob.

A Third Tea Ship

Arrives in British Columbia From Yokohama.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 5.—The third tea ship, the Flora F. Stafford, was reported passing here last night for Port Moody. The ship Flora F. Stafford belongs to Windsor, Nova Scotia. She carries a cargo of tea for transhipment by the C. P. R. The Stafford left Yokohama on the 10th of July, and made the voyage in 24 days. She had fair wind a good part of the passage and made the trip in ten days less than the American clipper barque W. B. Flint, which brought the first cargo out a week ago. Her tonnage is thirteen hundred, and she carries 2,200 tons cargo. The cargo of the Flint was shipped by James Magor, president of Commercial Exchange, Montreal. Cable advices announced that the British ship Cyrus has been chartered to bring a cargo of tea from Shanghai and Yokohoma to Vancouver for American and Canadian cities, making the fourth vessel with tea via this route. The Stafford's cargo will be conveyed across the continent by a fast express train for distribution at various points, Winnipeg, Port Huron, Toronto, and Ottawa being among the number.

No More False Hair.

No Parisienne wears false hair since the picaures of Watteau and the statues of the Louvre have shown her the charm of the line of the neck and of the pure brow framed in smooth or waved baudeaux, says the London *World*. The tcurnure has met with the fate of all mere eccentricities, and succumbed to ridicule. The corset has long ago become a mere supporting waistband.

On the natural coiffure of the Parisenne of to-day, held in place by three or four pins of blonde tortoiseshell, you see by way of hats a postillion leather-brown straw trimmed with ribbons of almond green; a casque-shaped pliss of tulle, surrounded by a garland of lilacs; a network of green reeds no larger than your hand, lined with satin and decked with a bunch of yellow roses; two choux of tulle point d'esprit attached by a little charm of pearls; a cloud of Chantilly held captive on one side by a bouquet of wild flowers or a bunch of red ribbons pointing skyward like blades of vigorous grass.

Tulle, satin, lace, osier, the finest straw—such are the materials of the ethereal head-dresses of the day, the most voluminous of which are postillion. Rembrandt and mousquetaire forms diminish in size and lightness by graceful rolling of the brim.

As for the dresses, the ideal of the couturieres is simply to drape the human figure, and the height of elegance is to have a dress artistically draped. The stuffs used are all such as produce beautiful folds, as surah, foulard, etamine, draped with lace and crepe pongees, velvet and "pelure de chataigne"—a new and very light woollen stuff, with a downy surface that produces the soft reflections of velvet or plush.

The triumphant colors are red, almond-green, leather, violet of the shade known as "Orphelie," and all the degradations of these tones, for which the dictionary, alas! only gives words that are insufficient.

Rings Going Out.

Do the girls know that rings are going out? Not many rings, but all rings. In England it is voted bad form to wear the glittering circlets, and even the marital badge of slavery is reduced to a golden wire. If the English do not approve of jewels, off comes our baubles. This is on the plan of the New York Anglomaniacs, who learn by private wire that it is raining in London and immediately turn up the bottoms of their trousers.—*San Francisco Report.*

To be Buried at His Birthplace.

YONKERS, New York, Aug. 5.—Greystone is thronged with friends of the dead statesman Samuel J. Tilden. Last night the body was embalmed by the undertaker in charge. It now lies on a catafalque in the south-west corner of the second story of the building. The parlor is being darped with mourning. The funeral service will be held at Greystone on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. After service the remains will be taken to Lebanon, Columbia county, for burial.

Canadians Victorious.

The Montreal Cup Won by the Canadian Team at Shoeburyness.

LONDON, August 5.—The contest for the Montreal Challange Cup, between a detatchment of Canadian artillery men and various British detachments has taken place at Shoeburyness. The Canadians won, with a score of 66. The Middlesex team was second with a score of 36. Much enthusiasm was shown over the Canadians' victory and their team was warmly applauded.

A Farmer's Terrible Death.

QUEBEC, August 4.—Mr. Augustin Langlois, a farmer, of Point aux Trembles, Portneuf, while feeding his fowls some days ago, was assailed by a vicious cock. In lifting his hand to push the bird away, the hand got pierced by its spurs. Mr. Langlois took ill the following day and died three days afterwards from lackjaw, having, in the short interval, suffered terrible agony. It took three of his neighbors at times to hold him.

Serious Damage by Storm.

MONCTON, N. B., Aug. 5.—The crops in parts of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia were greatly injured, and in many places destroyed by the disastrous hail storm yesterday. Hundreds of panes of glass in houses were broken. One hnndred panes were broken in the Catholic Chapel at St. Mary's, N. B. The hail stones were an inch to an inch and a quarter square.

Seven Persons Drowned.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—By the upsetting of a boat in the harbor this afternoon seven persons were drowned. Their names are: J. Wellington Masters, aged 70, Jane Masters, his wife; Maud Whitten, aged 12; Ben Whitten, agen 7; Harry Cleveland, aged 7; Samuel Cleveland, aged 11; James Masters, aged 9.

Crops Damaged.

The *News Argus* says: "We learn that on Thursday of last week considerable damage was done to crops west and northwest of this village by a heavy rain and hail storm. Hail fell of a large size in some localities and standing grain was in some places almost completely destroyed.

Cholera Returns.

ROME, Aug. 5.—The cholera returns for yesterday were:—Bologna, 11 new cases, and 5 deaths; Revenna, 16 new cases and 13 deaths; Verona, 7 new cases and 6 deaths; Trieste, 7 new cases and 4 deaths, other places, 101 new cases and 34 deaths.

Ireland's New Rulers.

DUBLIN, Aug 5.—The Marquis of Londonderry took the oath of office as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach took the oath as Chief Secretary for Ireland to-day in this city.

—The Queen's speech will be read in the Imperial Parliament on the 19th inst.

—Leamy has been added to the Parnellite delegation to the Chicago Convention.

—A party of French artists and scientists are expected to visit Canada next summer.

—Arthur Wellesley Peel has been re-elected Speaker of the Imperial House of Commons.

—The Dominion Government has decided to grant police protection to the Touchwood Hills district.

—The Woodbine hotel, near Toronto, was burned on Wednesday night. One of the inmates lost his life in the building.

RAW SUGAR

If you want PURE SUGAR buy Raw SUGAR at

TEMPLETON'S GROCERY.

PURE FRESH - TEAS

If you want PURE TEAS, go to

TEMPLETON'S GROCERY.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST GOODS — AT THE — Least - Money GO TO

Templeton's Grocery.

Front St. - Belleville.

Poetry.

A MYSTERY.

Life held in her hand a measure,
And swung it lightly and low;
And she said: I will see if my pleasure
Do not outweigh my woe.
And she gathered all stingless laughter,
All loves that were lasting and sure,
All joys that left memories after,
All wealth that was wingless and pure;
She gathered all sunlight and starlight,
All thornless and fadeless flowers;
She gathered the faint light and far light,
Of pangless and perfect hours;
She gathered all glimpses elysian
That never had blasted the soul,
All hopes that had held to fruition,
All talents that won to the goal;
All wisdom that never had saddened,
All truths that never had lied,
All ambitions that never had maddened,
All beauty that satisfied.

And she flung them all in her measure,
But they nothing out balanced the pain;
And she said: I must add yet a treasure,
The kindest and best in my train.
And she reached out and took Death and laid it,
All restful and calm, on the scale,
Yet pain as before still outweighed it;
And she sighed as she said: Could this fail?
Then she reached up and to merciful heaven,
Took down, and flung o'er earth's strife,
A little pale hope all unproven—
The hope of a measureless life;
Flung it down with a doubting and wonder,
With question and touch of disdain.
When lo! swift the light scale went under;
Life's woe was outweighed by life's gain!

Oh! strange! Oh! most strange! If the measure
Of all mortal days be but woe,
Compared with their acme of pleasure
(Life mused as she hung the scale low),
Why then should it lessen Earth's sorrow?
Why magnify Death's consequence
To believe in a timeless to-morrow?
And life held the scale in suspense.

—*New York Independent.*

Sunday Reading.

TABERNACLE SERMONS.

Discourse by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

"THE KING OF BOOKS"—A DISCOURSE ON THE BIBLE, WHICH THE PREACHER SHOWS TO BE RIGHT IN ITS AUTHENTICATION, STYLE, DOCTRINE AND EFFECTS.

LAKESIDE, O., Aug. 1.—Vast throngs of people came here to-day from all parts of the country to hear the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., of Brooklyn. This place is a summer encampment on the Chautauqua plan, where meetings are held for several weeks, and the visitors employ their time in Bible study, and in listening to scientific lectures. Many of the guests spend the whole summer here. The subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon was, "The King of Books," and the text from Psalm xix., 8, "The Statutes of the Lord are Right." Following is the sermon in full:—

Old books go out of date. When they were written they discussed questions which were being discussed; they struck at wrongs which have long ago ceased, or advocated institutions which excite not our interest. Were they books of history, the facts have been gathered from the imperfect mass, better classified and more lucidly presented. Were they books of poetry, they were interlocked with wild mythologies, which have gone up from the face of the earth like mists at sunrise. Were they books of morals, civilization will not sit at the feet of barbarism, neither do we want Sappho, Pythagoras, and Tully to teach us morals. What do the masses of the peoble care now for the pathos of Simonides, or the sarcasm of Menanker or the gracefulness of Philemon, or the wit of Aristophanes? Even the old books we have left, with a few exceptions, have but very little effect upon our times. Books are human; they have a time to be born, they are fondled, they grew in strength, they have a middle life of usefulness; than comes old age, they totter and they die. Many of the national libraries are merely the cemeteries of dead books. Some of them lived flagitious lives and died deaths of ignominy. Some were virtuous and accomplished a glorious mission. Some were neglected and died as foundlings at the door of science. Some expired in the author's study, others in the publisher's hands. Ever and anon there comes into your possession an old book, its author forgotten and its usefulness gone and with leathern lips it seems to say. 'I wish I were dead." Monuments have been raised over poets and philanthropists. Would that some tall shaft might be erected in honor of the world's buried books! The world's authors would make pilgrimage thereto, and poetry, and literature, and science, and religion would consecrate it with their tears. Not so with one old book. It started in the world's infancy. It grew under theocracy and monarchy. It withstood storms of fire. It grew under the prophet's mantle and under the fisherman's coat of the apostles; in Rome, and Ephesus, and Jerusalem, and Patmos. Tyranny issued edicts against it, and infidelity put out the tongue, and Mahommedanism from its mosques hurled its anathemas, but the old Bible still lived. It crossed the British Channel and was greeted by Wickliffe and James I. It crossed the Atlantic and struck Plymouth Rock, until like that of Horeb it gushed with blessedness. Churches and asylums have gathered all alone its way, ringing their bells and stretching out their hands of blessing; and every Sabbath there are ten thousand heralds of the cross with their hands on this open, grand, free, old English Bible But it will not have accomplished its mission until it has climbed the icy mountains of Greenland; until it has gone over the granite cliffs of China; until it has thrown its glow amid the Australian mines; until it has scattered its gems among the diamond districts of Brazil; and all thrones shall be gathered into one throne, and all crowns by the fires of revolution shall be melted into one crown, and this Book shall at the very gate of heaven have waved in the ransomed empires. Not until then will this glorious Bible have accomplished its mission.

In carrying out, then, the idea of my text—"The statutes of the Lord are right"—I shall show you that the bible is right in authentication, that it is right in style, that it is right in doctrine, that it is right in its effects.

I. Can you doubt the authenticity of the Scriptures? There is not so much evidence that Walter Scott wrote "The Lady of the Lake"; not so much evidence that Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet"; not so much evidence that John Milton wrote "Paradise Lost," as there is evidence that the Lord God Almighty, by the hands of the prophets, evangelists, and apostles, wrote this book.

Suppose a book now to be written which came in conflict with a great many things, and was written by bad men or impostors, how long would such a book stand? It would be scouted by everybody. And I say if that Bible had been an imposition; or if it had not been written by the men who said they wrote it; if it had been a mere collection of falsehoods, do you not suppose that it would have been immediately rejected by the people? If Job, and Isaiah, and Jeremiah, and Paul, and Peter, and John were impostors, they would have been scouted by generations and nations. If the book has come down through fires of centuries without a scar, it is because there is nothing in it destructible. How near have they come to destroying the bible? When they began their opposition there were two or three thousand copies of it. Now there are two hundred millions, as far as I can calculate. These Bible truths, notwithstanding all the opposition, have gone into all languages—into the philosophic Greek, the flowing Italian, the graceful German, the passionate French, the picturesque Indian, and the exhaustless Anglo-Saxon. Under the painter's pencil the birth, and the crucifixion, and the resurrection glow on the walls of palaces; or under the engraver's knife speak from the mantel of the mountain cabin; while stones, touched by the sculptor's chisel, start up into preaching apostles and ascending martyrs. Now, do you suppose, if that book had been an imposition and a falsehood, it would not have gone down under these ceaseless fires of opposition?

Further, suppose that there was a great pestilence going over the earth, and hundreds of thousands of men were dying of that pestilence, and some one should find a medicine that cured ten thousand people, would not everybody acknowledge that that must be a good medicine? Why, some one would say: "Do you deny it! There have been ten thousand people cured by it?" I simply state the fact that there have been hundreds and thousands of Christian men and women who say they have felt the truthfulness of that book, and its power in their souls. It has cured them of the worst leprosy that ever came down on our earth, namely, the leprosy of sin; and if I can point you to multitudes, who say they have felt the power of that cure, are you not reasonable enough to acknowledge the fact that there must be some power in the medicine? Will you take the evidence of millions of patients who have been cured, or will you take the evidence of the skeptic, who stands aloof and confesses that he never took the medicine?

The Bible intimates that there was a city called Petra, built out of solid rock. Infidelity scoffed at it. "Where is your city of Petra?" Burkhardt and Laborde went forth in their explorations and they came upon that very city. The mountains stand around like giants guarding the tomb where the city is burned. They find a street in that city six miles long, where once flashed imperial pomp, and which echoed with the laughter of light hearted mirth on its way to the theatre. On temples fashioned out of colored stones—some of which have blushed into the crimson of the rose, and some of which have paled into the whiteness of the lily—aye, on column, and pediment, and entablature, and statuary, God writes the truth of that Bible.

The Bible says that Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by fire and brimstone. "Absurd," infidels year after year said, "it is positively absurd that they could have been destroyed by brimstone. There is nothing in the elements to cause such a shower of death as that." Lieutenant Lynch—I think he was the first man who went out on the discovery, but he has been followed by many others—Lieutenant Lynch went out in exploration and came to the Dead Sea, which, by a convulsion of nature, has overflown the place where the cities once stood. He sank his fathoming line and brought up from the bottom of the Dead Sea great masses of sulphur, remnants of that very tempest that swept Sodom and Gomorrah to ruin. Who was right, the Bible that announced the destruction of those cities, or the skeptics who for ages scoffed at it?

The Bible says there was a city called Nineveh, and that it was three days' journey around it, and that it should be destroyed by fire and water. "Absurd," cried out hundreds of voices for many years, "no such a city was ever built that it would take three days journey to go around. Besides, it could not be destroyed by fire and water; they are antagonistic elements." But Layard, Botta, and Keith go out, and by their explorations they find that city of Nineveh, and they tell us that by their own experiment it is three days' journey around, according to the old estimate of a day's journey, and that it was literally destroyed by fire and water—two antagonistic elements—a part of the city having been inundated by the River Tigris, the brick material in those times being dried clay instead of burned, while in other parts they find the remains of the fire in heaps of charcoal that have been excavated, and in the calcined slabs of gypsum. Who was right, the Bible or infidelity?

Moses intimated that they had vineyards in Egypt. "Absurd," cried hundreds of voices, "you can't raise grapes in Egypt; or, If you can, it is a very great exception that you can raise them." But the traveller goes down, and in the underground vaults of Eilithya, he finds painted on the wall all the process of tending the vines and treading out the grapes. It is all there, familiarly sketched by people who evidently knew all about it, and saw it all about them every day; and in those underground vaults there are vases still encrusted with the settlings of the wine. You see the vine did grow in Egypt, wheather it grows there now or not.

Thus you see that while God wrote the Bible, at the same time He wrote his commentary, "That the statutes of the Lord are right," on leaves of rock and shell, bound in clasps of metal, and lying on mountain table and in the jewelled vase of the sea. In authenticity and in genuineness the statutes of the Lord are right.

II. Again: The Bible is right in style. I know there are a great many people who think it is merely a collection of genealogical tables and dry facts. That is because they do not know how to read the book. Your take up the most interesting novel that was ever written, and if you commence at the four hundreth page, to-day, and to-morrow at the three hundredth, and the next day at the first page, how much sence or interest would you get from it? Yet that is the very process to which the Bible is subjected every day. An angel from heaven, reading the Bible in that way, could not understand it. The Bible, like all other palaces, has a door by which to enter and a door by which to go out. Genesis is the door to go in and Revelation the door to go out.

These epistles of Paul the Apostle are merely letters written, folded up and sent by postmen to the different churches. Do you read other letters the way you read Paul's letters? Suppose you get a business letter, and you know that in it there are important financial propositions. Do you read the last page first and then one line of the third page, and another of the second, and another of the first? No. You begin with "Dear Sir," and end with "Yours truly." Now, here is a letter written from the throne of God to our lost world; it is full of magnificent hopes and propositions, and we dip in here and there, and we know nothing about it. Besides that people read the Bible when they cannot do anything else. It is a dark day, and they do not feel well, and they do not go to business, and after lounging about a bit they pick up the Bible—their mind refuses to enjoy the truth. Or they come home weary from the store or shop and they feel, if they do not say, it is a dull book. While the Bible is to be read on stormy days and while your head aches, it is also to be read in the sunshine, and when your nerves, like harp-strings, thrum the song of health. While your vision is clear, walk in this paradise of truth, and while your mental appetite is good, pluck these clusters of grace.

I am fascinated with the conciseness of this book. Every word is packed full of truth. Every sentence is double barrelled. Every paragraph is like an old banyan-tree with a hundred roots and a hundred branches. It is a great arch; pull out one stone and it all comes down. There has never been a pearl diver who could gather up one half of the treasures in any verse. John Halsebach, of Vienna, for twenty-one years, every Sabbath expounded to his congreation the first chapter of the Book of Isaiah, and yet did not get through with it. Nine-tenths of all the good literature of this age is merely the Bible diluted. Goethe, the admired of all skeptics, had the wall of his house at Weimar covered with religious maps and pictures. Milton's "Paradise Lost" is part of the Bible in blank verse, Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" is borrowed from the Bible. Spenser's writings are imitations of the parables. John Bunyan saw in a dream only what Saint John had seen before in Apocalyptic vision. Macaulay crowns his most gigantic sentences with Scripture quotations. Through Addison's "Spectator" there glances in and out the stream that broke from the throne of God clear as crystal. Walter Scott's best characters are Bible men and women under different names, as Meg Merrilies, the witch of Endor. Shakspere's Lady Macbeth was Jezebel. Hobbes stole from the Castle of Truth the weapons with which he afterwards assaulted it. Lord Byron caught the ruggedness and majesty of his style from the prophecies. The writings of Pope are saturated with Isaiah, and he finds his most successful theme in the Messiah. The poets Thomson and Johnson dipped their pens in the style of the inspired Orientals. Thomas Carlyle is only a splendid distortion of Ezekiel; and wandering through the lanes and parks of this imperial domain of Bible truth, I find all the great American, English, German, Spanish, Italian poets, painters, orators, and rhetoricians.

Where is there in the world of poetic description anything like Job's champing neighing, pawing, lightning-footed, thundernecked war horse? Dryden's, Milton's Cowper's tempests are very tame compared with David's storm that wrecks the mountains of Lebanon and shivers the wilderness of Kadish. Why it seems as if to the feet of these Bible writers mountains brought all their gems, and the seas all their pearls, and the gardens all their frankincense, and the spring all its blossoms, and the harvests all their wealth, and heaven all its grandeur, and eternity all its stupendous realities; and that since then poets and orators and rhetoricians have been drinking from exhausted fountains, and searching for diamonds in a realm utterly rifled and ransacked.

This book is the hive of all sweetness. It is the armory of all well-tempered weapons. It is the tower containing the crown jewels of the universe. It is the lamp that kindles all other lights. It is the home of all majesties and splendors. It is the marriage ring that unites the celestical and the terrestrial, while all the clustering white-robed denizens of the sky, hovering around, rejoice at the nuptials. This book—it is the wreath unto which are twisted all garlands; it is the song into which are struck all harmonies; it is the river into which are poured all the great tides of hallelujah; it is the firmament into which suns and moons, and stars, and constellations, and universes, and eternities wheel and blaze and triumph. Where is the young man's soul with any music in it that is not stirred with Jacob's lament or Nahum's dirge, or Habakkuk's dithyrambic, of Paul's March of the Resurrection, or John's anthem, where the elders, with doxolgy on their faces, respond to the trumpet blast of the archangle as he stands with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, swearing by him that liveth for ever and ever that time shall be no longer?

I am also amazed at the variety of this book. Mind you, not contradiction or collision, but variety. Just as in the song you have the basso, and alto, and soprano, and tenor. They are not in collision with each other, but come in to make up the harmony. So it is in this Book—there are different parts of this great song of redemption. The prophet comes and takes one part, and the patriarch another part and the evangelist another part, and the apostles another part, and yet they all come into the grand harmony—"the song of Moses and the lamb." If God had inspired men of the same temperament to write this Book, it might have been monotonous; but David, and Isaiah, and Peter; and Job, and Ezekiel, and Paul, and John were men of different temperaments, and so, when God inspired them to write, they wrote in their own style.

God prepared the book for all classes of people. For instance, little children would read the Bible, and God knew that; so He allows Matthew and Luke to write sweet stories about Christ with the doctors of the law, and Christ at the well, and Christ at the cross, so that any little child can understand them. Then God knew that the aged people would want to read the book, and so He allows Solomon to compact a world of wisdom in that Book of Proverbs. God knew that the historian would want to read it, and so He allows Moses to give the plain statement of the Pentateuch. God knew that the poet would want to read it, and so He allows Job to picture the Heavens as a curtain, and Isaiah the mountains as weighed in a balance, and the waters as held in the hollow of the Omnipotent hand; and God touched David until in the latter part of the Psalms he gathers a great choir standing in galleries above each other—beasts and men in the first gallery, above them hills and mountains; above them fire, and hail, and tempest; above them sun and moon and stars of light; and on the highest gallery arrays the hosts of angels: and then standing before this great choir, reaching from the depths of earth to the heights of Heaven, like the leader of a great orchestra he lifts his hands crying:—"Praise ye the Lord. Let everything that hath breath, praise the Lord;" and all earthly creatures in their song, and mountains with their waving cedars, and tempests in their thunder, and rattling hail, and stars on all their trembling harps of light, and angels on their thrones, respond in magnificent acclaim:—"Praise ye the Lord. Let everything that hath breath, praise the Lord."

God knew that the pensive and complaining world would want to read it, and so he inspired Jeremiah to write:—"Oh, that my head were waters and mine eyes fountains of tears!" God knew that the lovers of the wild, the romantic, and the strange would want to read it, so He lets Ezekiel write of mysterious rolls, and winged creatures, and flying wheels of fire. God prepared it for all zones—for the Arctic and the Tropic, as well as for the Temperate zone. Cold blooded Greenlanders would find much to interest them, and the tanned inhabitant at the Equator would find his passionate nature boil with the vehemence of heavenly truth. The Arabian would read it on his dromedary, and the Laplander seated on the swift sled, and the herdsman of Holland guarding the cattle in the grass, and the Swiss girl reclining amid Alpine crags. O, when I see that the Bible is suited in style, exactly suited to all ages, to all conditions, to all lands, I cannot help repeating the conclusion of my text:—"The statutes of the Lord are right."

III. I remark again. The Bible is right in its doctrines. Man, a sinner. Christ a saviour—the two doctrines. Man must come down—his pride, his self righteousness, his worldliness; Christ, the Anointed, must go up. If it had not been for the setting forth of the Atonement, Moses would never have described the creation; prophets would not have predicted; apostles would not have preached. It seems to me as if Jesus in the Bible were standing on a platform in a great amphitheatre. as if the prophets were behind Him, throwing light forward on His sacred person, and as if the apostles and evangelists stood before Him, like footlights throwing up their light into His blessed countenance, and then as if all the earth and heaven were the applauding auditory. The Bible speaks of Pisgah, and Carmel, and Sinai, but makes all mountains bow down to Calvary. The flocks led over the Judean hills were emblems of "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world;" and the lion leaping out of its lair was an emblem of "the lion of Judah's tribe." I will in my next breath recite to you the most wonderful sentence ever written: "This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners," No wonder that, when Jesus was born in Bethlehem, heaven sympathized with earth, and a wave of joy dashed clear over the battlements and dripped upon the shepherds in the words: "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace good will towards men." In my text sentence every word weighs a tons:—"God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Show me any other book with such a doctrine, so high, so deep, so vast.

IV. Again, the Bible is right in its effects. I do not care where you put the Bible, it just suits the place. You put it in the hand of a man seriously concerned about his soul. I see people often giving to the serious soul this and that book. It may be very well, but there is no book like the Bible. He reads the Commandments and pleads to the indictment "guilty." He takes up the Psalms of David and says, "They just describe my feelings." He flies to good works. Paul starts him out of that by the announcement, "A man is not justified by work." He falls back in his discouragement; "Remember Lot's wife," "Grieve not the Spirit," "Flee the wrath to come." Then the man in despair begins to cry out: "What shall I do? Where shall I go?" and a voice reaches him saying: "Come unto Me all ye who are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Take this Bible and place it in the hands of men in trouble! Is there anybody here in trouble! Ah, I might better ask are there any here who have never been in trouble. Put this Bible in the hand of the troubled. You find that as some of the best berries grow on the sharpest thorns, so some of the sweetest consolations of the Gospel grow on the most stinging affliction. You thought that Death had grasped your child. Oh, no! It was only the Heavenly Shepherd taking a lamb out of the cold. Christ bent over you as you held the child in your lap, and putting His arms gently around the little one, said: "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Put the Bible in the school. Palsied be the hand that would take the Bible from the college and the school. Educate only a man's head and you make him an infidel. Educate only a man's heart and you make him a fanatic. Educate them both together, and you have the noblest work of God. An educated mind without moral principle is a ship without a helm, a rushing rail train without brakes or reversing rod to control the speed. Put the Bible in the family. There it lies on the table, an unlimited power. Polygamy and unscriptural divorce are prohibited. Parents are kind and faithful, children polite and obedient. Domestic sorrows lessened by being divided, joys increased by being multiplied. O father, O mother, take down that long-neglected Bible, and read it yourselves and let your children read it!

Put the Bible on the rail train and on ship board, till all parts of this land and all other lands shall have its illustration. This hour there rises the yell of heathen worship, and in the face of this day's sun smokes the blood of human sacrifice. Give them the Bible. Unbind that wife from the funeral pyre, for no other sacrifice is needed since the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin.

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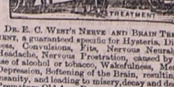
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The Profits which have arisen since 1880, will be divided among Policies in force at the close of the current year, and Assurances now effected will participate.
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L. DIXON,
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Manufactures Artificial Limbs and all kinds of Supporters, Braces, Trusses, Splints, etc., for Cripples and Deformed people.
FACTORY, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,
Opp. Hambly's Old Stand.

AS
EXPERIENCED DRUGGISTS
We would recommend for
DYSPEPSIA! INDIGESTION!
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MORSE'S CARBOLATED NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL!
GLYCEROLE OF CELERY COMPOUND
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ALLAN LINE



—OF—
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
SUMMER SAILINGS AND ARRANCEMENTS VIA QUEBEC.
Commencing with Extra S. S. Circassian from Quebec for Liverpool Direct, on 14th May, to be followed by

Mail Steamer	Polynesian	Thursday, 20th May
Mail "	Parisian	Thursday, 27th May
Extra "	Sarmatian	Friday, 4th June
Mail "	Sardinian	Thursday, 10th June
Extra "	Circassian	Friday, 18th June
Mail "	Polynesian	Thursday, 24th June
Mail "	Parisian	Thursday 1st July
Extra "	Sarmatian	Friday, 6th July
Mail "	Sardinian	Thursday 15th July
Extra "	Circassian	Friday, 23rd July
Mail "	Polynesian	Thursday, 29th July
Mail "	Parisian	Thursday, 5th Aug.

NOTE.—The "extra" steamers do not carry intermediate and steerage passengers.
Rates of Passage—Liverpool & Londonderry
Cabin, $60, $70 and $80, according to accommodation. Servants in cabin, $50. Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20. Return tickets, Cabin, $110, $130, $150. Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $40.
Liverpool Direct.
By Sarmatian, Circassian or other extra steamers, Cabin $50 and $60, according to accommodation. Return tickets, $90 and $110. These steamers go direct to Liverpool.
The last train connecting with the mail steamers passes Belleville at noon on Wednesdays.
Passengers and their baggage are put on board the ocean steamships—at Quebec—free of all expense. The cabin plans of the Circassian, Peruvian, etc., have been altered. The saloon is now amidship on these steamers, and the Cabins are so arranged as to be also in the best position to avoid the motion.
Full information furnished on application to
U. E. THOMPSON,
General Ticket Agent, Bridge St. Belleville.



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J. A. PORTE, CAPTAIN,
WILL leave Trenton every morning (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock, calling Rednerville and all points between the head of the Bay and Picton, leaving Belleville at 8 a. m. Will leave Picton at 1 p. m. on return for the head of the bay, leaving Belleville at 4.45 p. m.
Omnibuses in waiting at Picton and Belleville.
THE RATHBUN CO., Agents, Belleville.
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Daily Line to Picton and Kingston.
(Saturday excepted.)
The elegantly equipped upper saloon steamer

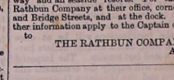


HERO,
C. H. NICHOLSON, Master.
WILL, commencing Monday, July 12th, and until further notice, leave Belleville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m. sharp, arriving at Deseronto at 7.30, Picton 9, Bath 11.45 and Kingston 1.30 p. m.
On Tuesday and Thursday leave Belleville at 4 a.m., Deseronto at 5:30, Picton 7:00, arriving at Kingston at 11:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Kingston daily at 3:30 p. m., sharp, arriving at Bath at 5.00, Picton 7.30, Deseronto 9.00, Belleville (Friday excepted) at 11.00.
Connection at Kingston with Cape Vincent and Rideau Canal steamers, G. T. R. and C.P. Ry's.
Special attention given to the careful handling of freight, satisfactory rates guaranteed. Through rates quoted.
Stateroom and table accommodation and attention unexcelled.
Full information given by the Captain on board or by the
RATHBUN CO.

FOR MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS
The commodious and favorite Passenger and Freight Steamer



"ALEXANDRIA,"
(CAPT. SMITH.)



1886.
DESERONTO NAVIGATION CO'Y (LIMITED.)

STEAMER "QUINTE,"

STEAMER "GIPSY."

STEAMER "RESOLUTE,"
THE RATHBUN COMPANY.
R. C. CARTER, General Manager Deseronto.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY AUGUST 12.

THE ISSUE IN CHAMBLY.

The Montreal *Herald*, fearing no doubt the effect of the victory of the Rielites and Castors in Chambly upon the electors of the other provinces, recently asserted that the Government candidate was beaten because of the bad record which it alleges the Government has made. The Guelph *Herald*, however, points out in replying to the Hamilton *Times*, which argues to the same effect, that Messrs. Laurier, Mercier and company rested their sole hopes on appeals to the French Canadians. Mr. Laurier talked about bodies in the grave yards, and reiterated his famous statement about shouldering a musket. The despatches from day to day while the campaign was in progress, says our contemporary, told as plainly as words could say that Chambly would be lost or won on the strength of the National or Rielite cause. Since the election evidence has not been wanting to prove that what we say is true. Telegrams were received by Mr. Prefontaine after his election as follows:

ST. CESAIRE, July 30.

The national honor is avenged. Your success is worthy of you.

J. A. GABOURY, and others.

LAWRENCE, Mass., 30th.

Long live the Nationalists! All the French-Canadian of the United States thank the electors of Chambly for having avenged the national honor. Down with the hangmen!

L. MORIN.

"The national honor is avenged," and "Down with the hangmen," are sentences which to an ordinary mind would convey the impression that some patriot had been hanged and his followers had got even with the people who they thought were responsible for the execution. But perhaps the *Times* reads these congratulatory messages in a different light from others, and can reconcile the sentiments therein expressed to its contention that the election was fought on general principles. But we do believe that the people of Ontario know full well the true state of affairs in Quebec, and are willing to profit by the lesson which the Chambly election teaches. If a national party composed of effigy-burners and firebrands of the Laurier stripe is to become a dictator in this land; if that party is to demand immunity for its members from the penalties imposed on the rest of our people; and if the demand is acceded to, or if encouragement is given to those who make it by a considerable portion of the English speaking people, we tremble for the future peace and happiness of our country. And yet there are indications that some Ontario Reformers and the Quebec Rielites are a unit in the propogation of race and revenge principles. Mr. Prefontaine was the recipient of two messages from Ontario Grits which, though they do not touch on the "national honor" or "hangmen" part of the subject, are as encouraging as any of the French greetings. Here they are:

TORONTO, 30th.

The Liberals of Toronto congratulate you on your splendid victory. Welcome to our colleague.

J. D. EDGAR.

LUCKNOW, Ont., 30th.

Accept our sincerest congratulations on your magnificent victory, which I regard as preceding a still greater triumph.

D. E. CAMERON.

Messrs. Edgar and Cameron are young Liberals. The triumph of French fanaticism and bigotry the one says is a splendid victory; the other a magnificent one. Do these men voice the sentiments of Ontario Reformers? We think not. The *Times*, and *Globe*, and Edgar & Co., may unite with the murderer's avengers. The great bulk of honest Reformers will refuse to follow them.

PACIFIC COAST DEFENCES.

Now that the Pacific Railway is about to become Britain's great military highway to the East, the Imperial Government are taking the necessary measures to fortify its western end as, more particularly, a safeguard against its possible seizure by Russia, with whom a great struggle for supremacy in India is regarded as certain to come, sooner or later. A despatch from Victoria, British Columbia, on the 5th inst. says:

Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien and three commissioned officers of the royal engineers have arrived here from Halifax, N. S., by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway. They have come for the purpose of surveying Esquimalt harbor, as well as other points on the coast, with the view of selecting suitable sites for forts. When built they will be used as naval stations and military depots for imperial troops, since the Canadian Pacific Railway is regarded as the great highway in future for military transit to India and China. Surveys and propositions have been made before, but now something definite must be done. Since there is a Russian fort opposite, the home Government regards the fortification of the British possessions on the Pacific coast as an absolute necessity. Colonel O'Brien believes we have a great future before us, and as our trade with other nations must naturally develop rapidly, it is deemed advisable that all proper precautions should be taken to ensure the national safety. As soon as the survey is completed the erection of the fortifications will be at once proceeded with, half a million dollars having been voted last session. The Imperial Government will supply the armament and instructors and the Dominion Government the garrison. Some twenty-three submarine miners—"torpedo-men," they are technically called—will be transferred from Halifax to Esquimalt, until such time as their services as instructors can be dispensed with. Colonel O'Brien will remain here until the survey is completed.

POISON IN OLD WELLS.

The following suggestive remarks appeared in a recent issue of the London *Free Press*: "A deadly epidemic has broken out among the employes of the Iron Company's Mills, at Pottstown, Pa., and the works have been shut down in consequence. It is reported that not enough men are left in good health to man a single "turn" of the mills, and several deaths have occurred. Friday afternoon last the spring from which the drinking water used at the mills had been obtained was cleaned out, and a large copper-head snake was found at the bottom in an advanced stage of decomposition. This is believed to account for the epidemic, and it is sufficient to do so. Instances of water poisoning like this are very rare, but many wells in all country parts are not so pure as they should be. Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York City, has a paper in the *Forum* for August on, "Poison in Food and Drink," in which appears the following passage:—

When the thrifty farmer builds his house he digs two holes in the ground as conveniently near as possible. The shallower one he makes his cesspool, while from the deeper he draws his drinking water. Thus he and his family (summer boarders included) make a sort of connecting link in an endless circulating process—family, cesspool, well, family, etc. I do not believe there is in this country one well in a hundred the water from which is fit to drink. The author of "The Old Oaken Bucket" would never have written those beautiful lines had he known what a death-dealing implement "the moss-covered bucket" generally is,

"There is a great deal of truth in this plain presentation of the subject. Impure wells undoubtedly account for many of the deaths from typhoid fever and other diseases in rural districts. It is well known that the death rate among farmers and their families is much larger than it should be. Residents of the better parts of almost any city live longer, on an average, than farmers, and the impure wells of the country are probably the cause of the difference. Wells in cities are apt to be much worse than those in rural districts. The water in a number of public wells in Buffalo was analyzed a few years ago and found to be wholly unfit for use, condemned, and filled up. In Cleveland, also, says the *Leader*, there are many wells still in use."

That nine-tenths of the public wells in this city are filthy beyond description is well known—that very many of them, and a large number of private wells also—are such as are described by Dr. Edson we firmly believe. Not only that, but the quantity of the fluid obtainable for domestic use is totally insufficient, during three months of the year, within one-third of the most thickly populated portion of the city's area. If, then, an abundant supply of wholesome water can be obtained at a reasonable cost to the ratepayers and to the consumers, we hope that no quibbling and unbusiness-like methods will be allowed to stand in the way.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The conduct of a certain clique of United States politicans regarding the Canadian fisheries resembles nothing so much as that of the big bully of the school who strives to bulldose his smaller school-fellow into giving up his marbles, and only refrains from taking them by force for fear of said small boy's big brother. From the speeches of this party in the legislature, and the tone of their organs in the press, it is easy to foresee what would happen if Canada were independent and had to trust the protection of her fisheries to her own unaided ability. But, fortunately for us, there is a power behind which even these blatant braggarts are obliged to respect, and so long as Great Britain remains true to her trust and her record, the people of the United States can only enjoy the privilege of sharing in our inshore fisheries under a treaty agreement by virtue of which our people shall enjoy corresponding and commensurate advantages, notwithstanding the recent declaration that "the American people will never consent to a treaty by which the Canadians are to enjoy equal advantages with themselves."

Fortunately, however, the fair-minded portion of the American nation, as represented by a majority of their leading statesmen and journalists, do not participate in these dishonest views, and Mr. Wm. B. Ellison, of the New York Bar, has lately published a fair and candid statement of the points at issue in the case, which may be epitomized as follows:

Previous to the revolution of 1776, the inhabitants of the New England colonies enjoyed equal rights of fishing along the coasts and bays of the British possessions with their more northern neighbors. When, however, they had revolted from their allegiance, and assumed the status of an independent nation, those rights were naturally held to cease and determine. By the treaty of Paris, signed in 1783, Great Britain granted to the people of the United States "the liberty" of taking and curing fish "on the coasts and in the bays and creeks of all British possessions in North America *as long as the same remained unsettled*." From the date of this treaty until the war of 1812, the use of the fisheries was enjoyed in common by the people of the United States and the inhabitants of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The war, however, annulled all previously existing relations between the hostile Governments and their respective peoples, and at the peace of 1814 the British Government refused to grant gratuitously any privileges of fishery, or to acknowledge the prescriptive right to enjoy the inshore fisheries which the American plenipotentiaries attempted to claim. Matters remained in an unsatisfactory state for some four years, American fishermen pursuing their vocation within British limits, and British cruisers seizing and confiscating their vessel and fishing gear. This state of affairs seemed likely to lead to serious complications, but in 1818 the two governments succeeded in making a treaty by which the United States renounced for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to "take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors" of the British dominions in America, except on certain parts of Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands, and American fishing vessels were to be permitted to enter such bays and harbours "for shelter and repairing damages and to purchase wood and obtain water, *and for no other purpose whatever*."

In 1854 the above restrictive conditions were considerably modified by the terms of a reciprocity treaty, by which the fishermen of the United States were admitted to a full participation in the fishery privileges of our costs in return for certain commercial concessions granted to Canadian fishermen and merchants, to last for ten years. In a fit of spleen at the supposed sympathy of the British nation with the south, this treaty was terminated by the United States Government in 1865, and the nations fell back upon the treaty of 1818, the Canadian Government allowing their southern neighbors to fish within their limits on payment of a small license fee. This agreement was evaded to such an extent as to become in the space of four years virtually a dead letter. To put an end at least for a time, to these complications, a joint commission was appointed to ascertain upon what terms the fishermen of the United States might be permitted to use the Canadian fisheries on equal terms with British subjects. The finding of the commission was: "That the United States should pay to the British Government the sum of $5,500,000, and admit Canadian fish and fish oils free of duty for the term of twelve years." This agreement expired in July 1885, and the American Congress refused their consent to its renewal, or to the appointment of a commission to consider a new treaty on the basis of reciprocity, and consequently the international situation recurs to the conditions of the treaty of 1818. Although every treaty tending to modify those conditions in favor of the United States fishermen has been annulled *by their own Government*, they loudly accuse our authorities of treating them with harshness and discourtesy because they will not allow them to enjoy the continuance of the treaty privileges without paying the treaty equivalent. When the time arrived for the termination of the treaty of 1854, they opposed its renewal on the pretence that the Canadian fisheries were worthless; but now when debarred from their use they are putting forth all sorts of unfounded and ridiculous claims to their enjoyment. For instance, although their own jurists lay down the principle that the term "coast line" includes all bays, gulfs, creeks, estuaries and inlets as bounded by a line drawn from headland to headland, and although they sternly assert their supremacy over such waters as Massachusetts Bay, the great estuaries of the Delaware and Chesapeak, the sounds and inlets of the Carolinas and Georgia, and the wider waters of the Gulf of Florida, where they lately seized a Mexican vessel for fishing 12 miles from any land belonging to the United States; still with what we cannot help characterizing as a most glaring example of impudent and selfish inconsistency, they assert that this principle does not apply to the coasts of the British possessions, but that our "coast line" must be held to follow the sinuosities of the shore, and that their fishermen have an equal right with our own to fish in the Bay of Chaleurs and and all others of our enclosed waters, provided they do not approach within "three marine miles of the shore." They also claim that their fishermen, in virtue of "commercial comity," have a right equally with their trading vessels to enter our harbors for the purpose of obtaining supplies, purchasing bait and shipping men, althought these privileges were expressly renounced, as regard fishing vessels by their own plenipotentiaries in a solemn treaty duly ratified by their Government.

We trust that our rulers will strictly enforce the terms of the treaty of 1818, and firmly resist any attempt to evade or modify the same, unless corresponding and equivalent advantages be granted by the Government of the United States; and that the British Governmedt will not be induced by any overstrained notions of international courtesy to abstain from supporting us in our determination to maintain our natural and indefeasible right to our own property.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The home rulers are not to have it all their own way in Canada. The Loyal and Patriotic Union of Ireland are going to send over some able speakers to lay before our people the views of the minority on the subject.

The Guelph *Herald* remarks:

Mr. Innes rejoices with the rest of them at the result of the Chambly election. Mr. Innes, M. P., voted that the Government did right in hanging Riel. Yet Mr. Innes, editor of the *Mercury*, throws up his hat and shouts when a man who represents the race and revenge party, is elected to sit beside him in the House. Prefontaine won not because he was a Liberal but on account of his being a Nationalist. The *Mercury's* course, therefore, indicates that its editor has taken a somersault, and now stands on the platform constructed from the blood-stained planks at Regina.

The *Globe* and Mr. Blake, more cautious or more cowardly than Mr. Innes, do their rejoicing in private.

Mr. Prefontaine declares that he is a protectionist. This is rather hard on those who proclaimed that his election was a grand triumph of Liberal principles.

The *Globe* gives the following unflattering certificate of character to its co-worker in the Rielite cause, the Montreal *Herald*:

We have of late seen much to admire in the Montreal *Herald*. Of the misgovernment of Canada under Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues, and of the corruption which prevails in the Cabinet, in the Parliament, in the public departments, where ever support is to be purchased, or public money is expended, the *Herald* has frequently spoken truthfully and plainly. But when anything relating to the C. P. R. or those who control it, becomes matter of discussion, the perceptive faculties of the *Herald* are not always clear, nor is its judgment always sound.

The *Herald's* estimate of the *Globe* has not yet come to hand, but it will show that they are *arcades ambo*.

Says the Colborne *Express*: "The Reform papers are at it as usual—contradicting themselves: For a year or more they have been howling about the extinction of their party by the Dominion Franchise Act—now they are yelling as if with one voice that they have gained hundreds over the Conservatives in almost every electoral district. It's the same on all other subjects with a political complexion."

The Hamilton *Spectator* remarks:—"Lady Macdonald is said to have ridden from Calgary to Port Moody—a distance of 600 miles—on the buffer beam of a locomotive. The Toronto *Globe* will probably find it its duty to investigate this grave charge, and point out the fact that the Canadian Pacific railway has bribed the Dominion Government by giving Lady Macdonald the very front seat on the train."

The Toronto *Tribune*—the Roman Catholic organ of the Grit party in Ontario—resurrects a speech delivered by Mr. Bright twenty years ago, in order to prove that he was then in favor of Home Rule. And yet the same paper protests against the reproduction of the *Globe's* vile attacks upon the Irish Roman Catholics thirty years ago. This is as inconsistent at least as Mr. Bright may have been.

The *Tribune* has not, apparently, a very high opinion of the Rielite leader Mercier for it says of him:

Mr. Mercier's offer to resign the leadership of the Quebec Liberals in favor of Mr. Chapleau was a very foolish offer, made no doubt during a fit of enthusiasm, but wholly indefensible.

Had the *Tribune* said that the conduct of all the Rielite leaders thorought the whole affair—Blake, Laurier, Mercier and the rest—has been wholly indefensible it would have spoken the plain truth. All they are seeking to get is place, and that by any means that they can command.

ANOTHER WHOPPER.

The Ottawa *Citizen* says, in its issue of Friday:

In the *Globe's* Ottawa correspondence published yesterday we read:

"Mr. Carling, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs; and Mr. McLelan, Minister of Finance, have engaged a steam yacht and left for a trip up the Rideau River. They will go as far as Manotick. The Ministers will combine business with pleasure, as one of the objects of their trip is the selection of a site for an experimental farm."

At the time Mr. McLelan was represented by the *Globe* as being on a pleasure trip to Manotick he was in the Province of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Bowell was confined to his room—the second day, with an attack of rheumatism! These are specimens of the misstatements which from day to day adorn the columns of the *Free Press* and the *Globe*. Next?

THE SCOTT ACT.

In reply to an enquiry from a correspondent, we would state that the Scott Act was passed in 1878, whilst the Mackenzie Government was in power. The measure was introduced by the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State in Mr. Mackenzie's administration, and from him it takes its name.

Canadian Cheese.

We have recently availed ourselves of the opportunity afforded us of comparing the quality of Canadian cheese with that of American in bond, and unbiased by the slightest predilection for, or prejudice against, either country's make, we could come to no other conclusion than that which we feel confident any fair-minded American judge would arrive at, namely, that the average run of Canadian factory cheese made between here and Toronto is superior in every point to that produced on the other side of the line. As compared with New York State cheese our Western product as a rule, is better cured, more meaty, less porous, and of much finer flavor, resulting no doubt from our superior climate for cheese making.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin*.

—Gen. Middleton totally denies Gen. Strange's accusation that his report on the operations in the North west was altered in any respect by the Department or by any one.

PROSPECTS OF BARLEY.

Reports Submitted to Messrs. Downey & Preston From Creditable Authority.

We are indebted to Messrs. Downey & Preston for the following reports on the prospects of the barley crop. The information is gathered by such a well-known statistican that its reliability need not be doubted.

WHITBY, 29th July, 1886.

MESSRS. DOWNEY & PRESTON, Belleville.

GENTS,—Your favor of 21st inst. was daily received. Thanks for your crop report. Gearing, Picton, estimates barley crop in his section 10% less acreage than last year. Yield fine, some shrunk barley. Campbell, Wellington, puts acreage 30% under last year, owing to great breadth of marrowfat peas crop, which he puts at 200,000 bus. Yield of barley full average in west half of P. E. Co., quality much better than last year both in color and weight.

I send you some extracts from letters, which you can compare with your own correspondence. New York State reports are very contradictory.

Yours truly,
ROBERT H. LAWDER.

Extract from letter from Jordan, N. Y., July 24th, 1886:

From present indications of the weather, I think the color will be good. We have, I think, the largest crop New York State ever produced, fully 20 per cent. increase. The quality fine, and yield will be from 40 to 50 bus. per acre. I bought 10,000 Cal. Chevalier in New York at 90 cents, October delivery.

Extract from letter from Albany, 27th July.

Barley and oats, owing to the very dry and unfavorable weather in this State early in the season, are not likely to be up or nearly up to last year's crop.

Extract from letter from Buffalo, 27th July.

Have but little really reliable information about barley crop in this State. It appears to be an average one, both as to yield and quality. Have had fine harvest weather during past 10 days, and we look for some fine plump samples. In some portions of the State, barley will be light weight and thin, being on account of the dry weather. There is a great deal of old malt unsold.

Extract from letter Milwaukee, 26th July.

We have had some samples of our barley in, which are of very superior quality, and we can safely assert that we have not had such fine quality for 15 years. We would wish that the quantity would come up to last year's produce, but in this respect we are not so fortunate (in Wisconsin.) Iowa has a very fine crop and so has Nebraska. California, Oregon and Washington Territory have a very large crop of very good quality.

Extract from letter from Chicago, 26th July, 1886.

The barley crop tributary to Chicago and Milwaukee is being harvested, and while the yield per acre may be less than last year, by perhapt 1 5, the average is at least 20 per cent. greater, and the quality of the barley up to this time is all that could be desired.

The Nebraska barley is as good in color as last season, while the berry is much heavier. The Iowa barley is excellent in color and the berry heavy; Wisconsin the same, but thin on the ground, Minnesota also, while in Dakota the acreage is small, not much attention being given to the raising of barley in that territory. The little that is grown promises a heavy berry and equally good color with that raised last year.

We incline to the belief that the North-West will be entirely independent of either Canada or the Pacific coast. Unless we have heavy rains within the next two weeks, the great bulk of the crop in the above mentioned States will grade No. 2, and much of it No. 1 Chicago inspection, which you are aware is several stages higher than Milwaukee. This will enable us to furnish the New York and Philadelphia markets to better advantage than can be done by Canadian dealers.

The crop on the Pacific coast is much above an average in quantity and fair in quality. They are already offering it here at 75 cents for No. 1 bay brewing, and are anxious sellers.

The above facts lead us to the conclusion, that present prices 65 to 67 cents for Sept. in this market cannot be maintained as soon as receipts commence to move.

The Tariff of 1858.

All honor to Sir John and Sir Leonard Tilley, for their bold presentment of the tariff of 1879. But it was not the first protectionist tariff in this country by any means. It is important to say that the protectionist tariff of 1858 was the beginning of National Policy in Canada. Sir John A. Macdonald took a prominent part in that movement, but no other living Canadian statesman did, except Mr. Bowell, our present Minister of Customs, and Sir A. T. Galt.

We mean, of course, those who are in active political life: a very few still live, but in retirement. But of the few now remaining who fought the battle of 1858, Mr. Bowell is one of the most conspicuous. He was not a general then, but he was an energetic lieutenant, who gave promise that he was going to be a general some day.

The tariff of 1858 laid the foundation of protection in Canada. Its provisions were these: a general tariff of 20 per cent. on all imports, with 25 per eent. on manufactured clothing, also on boots and shoes and other articles of leather manufactured. Now, let us note what this tariff of 1858 did.

It started manufactures everywhere in Old Canada, but especially in Ontario. Mowing and reaping machines, before made in the States only, began to be made in Canada. We challenge production of the facts, in one case, at least. The late Joseph Hall started his works at Oshawa because of the protection tariff of 1858. But for the tariff, the works would have remained near Rochester.

The protectionist movement of 1858 really gave what life we have to later movements. We must recognize that as the beginning of National Policy in Canada. But it did not attract very much attention in England then, and why?

At that time English exporters had no idea that there was going to be any manufacturing in Canada at all. To them this was a "wooden country," they did not, in fact, know anything about it. A revelation came. The Cornwall Woollen Company made blankets so good and so cheap that they were actually taken by the Hudson's Bay Company's agents in preference to English blankets. Immediately came the tug of war. English manufacturers sent for samples of the Canadian blankets, imitated them with two-thirds wool and one-third jute, undersold the Canadian make, and closed the Cornwall factory for a time.

The tariff in 1858 was a fair tariff for those times. It did pretty well for a while, because then neither English nor American manufacturers imagined that they had competitors in Canada. But times are changed now. We are in competition with Massachuetts and Pennsylvania and Lancashire and Yorkshire; and they all know it. It is imperatively necessary that the tariff of 1858 should be supplemented by that of 1879, but let it be remembered that the older movement was the real National Policy movement of Canada. For confirmation of this statement we appeal to Sir John and to the *Globe*, two good authorities.—*Canadian Manufacturer*.

The Cheese Question.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says: "The easier feeling in the cheese market noted by us last week appears to have been caused by bluff offers made by parties here to deliver July cheese in Liverpool at 37s. 6d. @ 38s. 6d. some of which were accepted, and it is feared will now have to be filled at a loss. It is surprising how stubbornly buyers on the other side withstood the recent advance which was forced upon them only when it became apparent that supplies were actually falling below consumptive requirement and even then they resisted to the last any belief in the short make theory on this side, owing to their being misled by the low offers of July goods. Recent Liverpool, London and Bristol advices admit, however, that dealers there are beginning to realize the fact that there is a material shrinkage in the production of cheese on this continent, and that so far this season Great Britain has received from Canada and the United States about 200,000 boxes less than during the corresponding period last year. Yet in spite of the above fact English buyers seem determined to buy from hand to mouth, notwithstanding that a good consumptive demand keeps their stores comparatively bare of stock. They are willing, however, to pay 8c. @ 8¼c. c.i.f. Liverpool for cool selections of July, which would seem to indicate a decidedly healthier feeling, and more disposition to do business. In this market 8¼c. has been paid for choice white goods this week, and a firmer market appears to be developing all round.

Marmora Notes.

The Village a Resort for Tourists—Mistaken in the Game.

(From Our Marmora Correspondent.)

A short struggle occurred between two cripples of this village on Friday evening. One has the use of only one arm and one leg and the other walks with a cruth and a cane. The trouble came about over the stealing of some fish. Neither was seriously injured, though the red water oozed freely from their noses.

The beautiful camping ground on the shore of Crow Lake is partially occupied by a number of foreigners, some of whom were here a year ago, and evidently found the resort attractive and so fitted to their taste that they recommended it to their friends and relatives. The parties now under canvas there say they can take more real comfort and enjoyment here in one week than they could at the far famed Thousand Islands in double the time, and for one quarter the expense. Consequently I would advise any person taking a week or more to rusticate and improve their health, to come to this little village in the woods, and inhale some of the gentle zephyrs from the lake.

On the morning of the 8th, as Mr. W. McMullen of this place, was going through his field where some of his stock was feeding, he saw a young colt lying in a rather unusual position, and went to drive it up, when he found that it had been shot. As the place where it was found is a common crossing used by deer at night in reaching the river, it is supposed that one of the law breakers who are ever watching for deer, has taken the animal for game and shot it. The slayer is either lacking of principle enough to go and pay for it, or is afraid of being dealt with for violating the law. In either case he conceals his identity.

A party of about twenty-four, among whom was Mrs. Wm. Williams, of Toronto and Miss Addie Powers of the Young Ladies College, Brantford, went out to spend a day at the camp ground in Crow Lake recently. They were deprived of the usual amount of boating owing to the water being rather rough for their boats. However two or three of the young men thought they would show their skill in riding the billows, which they succeeded in doing to the distance of about 50 feet from shore. When that far out they thought it advisable to return, but not quite soon enough. When near the shore the boat went under. They were compelled to carry the boat ashore, with dripping garments amid the laughter of the party.

The tower of St. Pauls Church of this village is now about completed and adds greatly to the appearance of the Church. The work is a credit to the contractor, Mr. E. J. Cowain.

This Canada of Ours.

Australia as our future fish Market.

Mr. Alexander Woods, agent general from Canada to Australasia has returned to the city after a most successful visit to the Maritime provinces. 'My visit, more especially to Halifax," said Mr. Woods to a *Star* reporter this morning, 'will certainly result in the opening up of a large fish trade with Australia. Like all hot countries, they consume an enormous amount of fish, and what Canada has lost across the line she will gain in Australia. An exhibit of boneless fish from St. John, at the Colonial Exhibition, was seen by an Australian buyer, who was so much pleased with it that a large trade at very profitable prices has already resulted. Heretofore this trade has been confined to Scotland, but I feel confident that Canada can monopolize the market.'

"When do you purpose leaving for Australia?"

"I estimate that I will require six or eight weeks before I can complete my tour of the principal industrial centre in Canada. I will remain at the Windsor during the week, and will be glad to give any information."

"How do the business men of the places you have visited view the idea?"

"They are all enthusiastic and willing to try the experiment. When they learned that Great Britain exports annually to Australia $135,000,000, the United States $10,000,000, and Canada only $160,000, they realize that there should be some chips from such a stick."

"In what lines do you anticipate the largest trade?"

"In wooden ware, leather, fish and machinery."—*Montreal Star*.

A Dying Reporter's Special.

It is not so many years ago that Tony B—, the attache of a Central Iowa paper, now defunct, road out from a Southern Iowa city one bright morning, perched daringly on the brake of a flat car that was attached to a "wild freight," and loading with iron rails. He was like other reporters, made up of vices and virtues—only the first seen by the world, the latter best known by his intimate friends. He had been in newspaper work for about six years, and was thoroughly capable, and scored more "scoops" than was ever recorded against him. This, in the eyes of the city editor, insured his entrance into paradise.

To make the story short, forty miles out from its starting point the "wild" freight, with a leap of madness and a terrible crash, went through a bridge, down sixty feet, and Tony, sitting on the brake beam. It was over in an instant. Such things won't wait for time to catch up with them. When the conductor (the only one uninjured) crawled out of the wreck his eyes fell first on Tony, lying across the side of a dismantled box car, on his chest a heavy rail, his legs crushed, and dying. Beyond him lay a dead brakeman; the engineer was buried under his machine, and by a large boulder was the fireman with a broken back, Tony was conscious, and when the conductor reached him, asked for paper and pencil. They were found in his pockets. Unable to write himself, he dictated this, angrily ordering the men who had come up to let him alone:

"C—— E——, managing editor *Star*, Iowa: Train through bridge at——. Was on board and am hurt. Will send particulars at once. T. B."

A farmer was secured, who conveyed it to the nearest station. Then this boy, true to his duty and not flinching before death, suffering frightful agony, and while willing hands sought in vain to release him from his position, dictated a "special" of fifteen hundred words to his paper. What he suffered no one can ever know. It was with difficulty that he could breathe, and every gasp cost him a wrench of agony. But he held death back, down to the last few lines. "The killed were——" and so on, ending with the name "Tony B——, reporter." As he ended that his eyes filled with tears, and he looked up wistfully to the conductor, who had written the telegram for him, and who himself could not keep his tears back. "Tell my mother," said Tony, "that I did my duty; and, boys, rush that over the wires for me." It's a 'scoop.'" It went over the wires all right, and it was a "scoop;" but before it was printed Tony was dead.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

Geronimo Heard From.

INDIAN RAIDS IN ARIZONA—VARYING REPORTS OF MASSACRES—THE COUNTRY TERRORIZED.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., Aug. 9.—Three reports have been received of Indian raids near Ures last week. One was that the Indians killed eleven teamsters, Americans, and 40 mules. Another said seven Mexicans and two Americans were killed. The last and probably the most reliable report is that they attacked a train of our waggons and killed the Mexican teamsters, then made a raid on Mineas Prietas and killed two Mexican wood choppers. They then made another detour and raided round back toward Mowlans, stealing horses as they went. The country is terrorized. The Indians are supposed to be a portion of Geronimo's band.

MCGREGOR & PARKE'S Carbolic Cerate is invalable for Wounds, Sores, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Festers, as a healing and purifying dressing. Do not be imposed on with other useless preparations, recommended to be as good. Use only McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Sold by D. M. Waters, corner of Front and Bridge Sts.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

BROWN mare, white star, 17 bands high, about 6 years old. Branded letter G. on right front foot. Light brown horse, about 17 hands high, 8 years old. Branded letter G. on right front foot. A reward for recovery.

79d&w GILMOUR & CO.

Farm for Sale.

A CHEAP farm for sale containing 100 acres, with reasonably good buildings and well fenced. For further particulars apply to the undersigned on lot No. 8, 4th con. of Rawdon, or to Stirling P. O.

34wtf JOSEPH DOAK.

Clerks Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

Voters' List 1886, Municipality of the United Townships of Marmora and Lake, County of Hastings.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in the third and fourth sections of the Voters' List Act the copies required to be transmitted or delivered, of the list made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal elections, and that said list was posted up in my office at Marmora village, on the 7th day of Aug. 1886, and remains there for inspection. Electors are called upon to examine the said List and if any omission or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

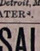
HENRY M. JONES, M. D.,
Clerk of the said Municipality,
of Marmora and Lake.

Dated this 7th day of Aug., 1886. w1t

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION



A successful medicine tested over 30 years in thousands of cases. Promptly cures *Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Generative Organs of* either sex, *Emissions* and all ills caused by indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages is *guaranteed* to effect a cure when all other medicines fail. One package $1, six packages $5, by mail. Sold by druggists. *Write for Pamphlet.* EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., *Detroit, Mich.*



Before. After.

FOR SALE BY D. M. WATERS.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, on

SATURDAY, October 2nd, 1886,

at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, by Ralph Purdy, Esq., auctioneer, at John Doreen's Hotel, in the village of Shannonville, in the County of Hastings, the following land, viz.: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being composed of lot No. 28, in the north range, in the 4th con. in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the said County of Hastings, containing by admeasurement 80 acres, more or less.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the vendors' solicitors at the time of sale, sufficient, with the said ten per cent., to make one-third of the purchase money within one month thereafter, the balance to be secured by first mortgage over the above premises for 5 years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The above property will be sold subject to a reserve bid.

For futher particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

MULOCK, TILT, MILLER & CROWTHER,
99 King St. East, Toronto.

Dated 3rd of Aug., 1886. 35wtd

CANADA'S GREAT
INDUSTRIAL FAIR
AND
Agricultural Exposition, 1886
TORONTO
SEPTEMBER 6TH TO 18TH.

An immense Programme of NEW AND GREAT ATTRACTIONS is prepared for this Exhibition. *Cheap Fares and Excursions on all Ry's* Copies of Prize List and Entry Forms sent to any one on application, by post card or otherwise, to the Secretary at Toronto. Entries close Saturday August 28th.

JNO. J. WITHROW, President. H. J. HILL, Manager and Sec'y, TORONTO.

In the County Court of the Co. of Hastings.

In the Matter of Partition of the Estate of the Late Solomon Johns, Deceased.

HAWLEY vs. BULL.

PURSUANT to the order dated the 8th day of June, 1886, made herein by the Judge of this Court, and the judgment for sale sined herein on the 3rd day of July, A. D., 1886, under the partition Act, there will be sold by public auction with the approbation of Thomas Appelby Lazier, Esquire, the real representative of the lands hereinafter mentioned, at his chambers in Shire Hall, on Church street, in the city of Belleville, on Saturday, the fourth day of September, 1886, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable farm property in one or more parcels, to suit purchasers, viz.: Lots numbers 10 and 11 in the 5th concession, and the west half of lot number 10 in the the 6th concession of the Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, in Ontario, containing 500 acres of land more or less.

This valuable property known as the Johns farm is situated about a mile and a half from the Village of Marmora and about three miles from Marmora Station on the Central Ontario Railway. It lies on both sides of the main road which divides the farm into two nearly equal parts. On the East side of the road are a large frame house a story and a half high, driving house and sheds. On the West side are 2 good frame barns and a driving house and cattle shed.

There are about 250 acres cleared and fit for cultivation, about 150 acres are adapted for pasture land and about 100 acres are wooded with good hardwood.

The land is well watered and there is a good spring on the West side of the road. The fences are in a good state of repair.

The property is adapted for a stock farm.

Possession will be given on the 15th of October, 1886. The sale will be subject to a reserve bid.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser will pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of purchase money at time of sale, and the balance within one month thereafter, without interest.

In other respects the conditions of sale will be the usual conditions of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

For further information apply to George D. Dickson, Q. C., Belleville, S. J. Young, Solicitor, Trenton, W. R. Riddell, Solicitor, Cobourg or F. A. Hilton, Solicitor, Cobourg.

Dated August 1st, 1886.

T. A. LAZIER,
Real Representative.
F. A. HILTON,
Plaintiffs Solicitor,
Cobourg Ont. 34w4t.

SMEATON'S COLUMN



Hot Weather Materials

IN GREAT VARIETY.

JUST OPENED

Fast colored MUSLINS, only 5c. per yd.

Muslins at 8c., 10c., and 12½c.

Beautiful FRENCH LAWNS.

PINK, WHITE and CREAM MUSLINS & PIQUES.

A - LARGE - STOCK.

An Immense Shipment of

Boating Shawls

just arrived.

TERMS CASH. - ONE PRICE ONLY.

W. SMEATON.



Poor Johnnie.

(*Washington Critic.*)

little green apple hung up on a tree.
Singing: "Johnnie, come Johnnie, come Johnnie!"
And it was as modest as modest could be.
Singing: "Johnnie, come Johnnie, come Johnnie!"
And Johnnie he came, in his sweet childish way.
And eat up that fruit as his own lawful prey
The angels in heaven are singing to-day
"Here's Johnnie! Here's Johnnie! Here's Johnnie!

Ladies' Department.

Corsage bouquets are growing larger.

New styles of jerseys are appearing with every week.

The English fashion of embroidering the monogram on the lapels of fashionable jackets will probably appear in this country before another season, but has too little sense in it to be reasonably extensive.

A yachting suit had a skirt of blue flannel laid in deep kilts, and a short washer-woman's overskirt turned up about a quarter of a yard and faced with blue and white striped flannel. The back of the overskirt, which was draped somewhat in shawl fashion, had underfacings of striped goods turned over to form revers. The waist was round belted and had a deep sailor collar ending on the bust over a plastron of crosswise stripes in nautical fashion. The cuffs, standing collar and belt were also striped, while on the left breast was a small pocket with a striped flap to hold the handkerchief.

Half-inch stripes of red, ecru and blue are shown for the skirts of tennis dresses of which the overdress and waist are of plain blue, with collar and cuffs of the stripe.

Nothing is prettier for tennis suits than a costume of white, to wear with which come the jaunty soft white felt hats, white jerseys and low-cut white shoes. There is ample opportunity to ornament such a costume with some kind of colored braid having a sash to match the color.

A few of the most recent dress bonnets are of shirred black tulle or silk muslin, with loops of straw braid in natural colors as trimming. Others are of white or natural straw plaited in lace patterns and ornamented with a cluster of crushed roses and poppies in vermillion, pink, red or white, veiled by black lace net.

A close-fitting little capote has a frame formed entirely of jet beads. There is no lining of any sort used, so that the hair might show through the notches. The trimmings consists of two full pompons of embroidered white crepe lisse edging, in the centre of each of which is set a small jet spray.

A bead bonnet is noticable for its extremely light weight, the beads used being the white pearl, which are hollow and so not at all heavy when strung on the small wires which keep the frame of the bonnet in place.

A little bonnet is of white illusion and fine white lisse blossoms. There are three rows of tiny lilac blossoms, three or four deep, placed in close bands up and down the crown, the space between and on either side being filled with puffs and plaitings of the illusion.

An ecru, almost amber colored, crepe bonnet has a crown formed of a puff of the crepe, with one wide band of close shirring on either side.

A bonnet of ecru beaded lace has a smoothly covered crown, a face puff of ecru silk net, back of which is a row of oval, ecru colored pearl beads.

A brown crepe de chine bonnet has the crown covered smoothly with silk chenille and steel thread lace, and embroidered with garnet and bronze beads.

A black jet, open work bead frame has leaves of jet about the brim, inside of which was a ruching of dotted net. Loops of the dotted net, black ribbon velvet and yellow gros-grain ribbon, with a tissue strip on the edge, trimmed the front of the bonnet, in which nestled also a handsome spray of orange-spotted yellow calcedaria blossoms.

It seems rather superfluous for the Philadelphia papers to advocate the taking of the mother's surname as well as the father's. This would be a city where there is less anxiety in regard to one's pedigree; but where one has to present their credentials of family before the shutters are unbarred and the doors opened, it seems an unnecessary load to carry.

For the seaside are shown large hats of rough-and-ready chip, with brims fully a quarter of a yard deep, that are as light as a feather.

Laced boots don't seem to be favored, button boots continue the style.

The very prettiest hats of the season are now being offered. The high crown turned up on one side and trimmed with crepe lisse, flowers and ribbons are very attractive.

Swell girls now gaze on society through the medium of long-handled eye-glasses, which are attached to their wrist by a chain or loop of ribbon.

Ferns are once more the craze.

Crape fans powdered with spangles are very effective in the evening.

For little girls garden hats are frequently made of wash goods to match dresses, or rough and ready straws are trimmed with a scarf of the dress fabric, which is easily laundered.

Short cutaway jackets of white elder down are fashionably worn over handsome toilets of sheer white wool.

Wide brimmed hats for garden parties are trimmed very stylishly with plumes arranged like those on the crest of Wales.

Bathing shoes are bright red, and the more like a flamingo one can look the more fashionable she will be as a bather.

A WISE PRECAUTION

During the Summer and Fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with the prompt remedy or medical aid at hand, life may be in danger. Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, as a Physician it seldom required.

The Salvation Army.

A SCHISM HEADED BY DR. SCHAAF IN THE PRUSSIAN DIVISION.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Doctor Schaaf, one of the most prominent leaders of the Salvation Army of Prussia, has become disgusted with the manner of conducting the affairs of that body, and with a considerable following of other Dissenters from the teachings of Gen. Booth, intends to found at Zurich a Swiss-German Salvation Church, which will resemble as much as possible the National Church of Germany. All the eccentricities characteristic of the Boothites will be discarded, and the elimination of these features, which have constituted the chief obstacles in the way of the progress of the Salvation Army in Switzerland, will, it is believed by Dr. Schaaf ensure the success of his movement.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

When your horse is galled, scratched or cut, or has any sore, bathe twice daily, and apply McGREGOR & PARKE'S Carbolic Cerate. It is undoubtedly the finest healing and cleansing application for the. Be sure and get McGregor & Parke's. Sold for 25c. per box, at D. M. Waters Drug Store, corner Front and Bridge Sts.

Argyll's War upon Tiree.

The Duke of Argyll is prosecuting his warfare against the crofters on Tiree. On Saturday six of the crofters under arrest were removed from Tiree to Oban, all handcuffed. The populace displayed their feeling by encouraging the prisoners with enthusiastic cheering and hooting the Duke of Argyll.

Something of a Sensation

A CHICAGO HEIRESS SLOPES WITH A MONTREALER—LEGAL STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

The Chicago papers are filled with a story regarding the doings of one Fred. Rickner, who was at one time well known in Canada and especially in Montreal, and who is charged with having run away with one Madelina Kessler, a State street heiress worth over half a million. Rickner, who is now in Montreal, is said to be a married man, having left Montreal some years ago with one Madame Choquette, whom he married in Chicago. Miss Kessler is spoken of as very prepossessing and barely 21 years of age Her father died about three weeks ago and his widow is completely heartbroken over her daughter's escapade. Rickner is in Montreal, and the police here have notified the authorities in Chicago of this fact. He has been occupied for the last few days consulting legal authorities in the city as to the possibility of his being arrested. Last Tuesday Miss Kessler took her dead father's portrait out of the family album (the only portrait her mother had left of her deceased husband), saying she was going to have it enlarged and then hung up in her bedroom. She left the house in a jersey and Milan hat, apparently to proceed on this errand of affection, but, instead of proceeding to the photographer's she went straight to the Twenty-Second street depot, boarded the Michigan Central train, and steamed off to Canada.

Her brother, a government clerk in Washington, has been notified of the affair, and he is now on his way here in search of the deserters.

Cavalry Instructors for Canada.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—Speaking of his recent trip to the old country, Gen. Middleton says: "I had some business with the Horse Guards, and that was the chief object of my visit to England. We want two instructors for the military schools, and I was trying to arrange to bring the officers out here. Arrangements are nearly completed. You see I may not mention names yet, but I believe I may say that two Canadians now holding an honorable rank in the Imperial army, will come out here."

—Mr. Gladstone will, it is asserted, stump the country in the fall.

—The decree nisi of divorce in the Crawford-Dilke case has been made absolute.

—Twenty houses at Hortland, Kansas, were wrecked by a cyclone on the 5th inst.

—Five thousand troops and a thousand police are to be sent to Burmah to restore order.

—About 150 of the North-West volunteers entitled to land warrants have not made application therefor.

—Mr. W. Watt, of the Brantford *Expositor*, was elected President of the Canadian Press Association for the coming year.

—Cutting, the Yankee editor over whose detention in Mexico there has almost been a war, has been tried at El Paso, Mexico, and found guilty.

—An English clergyman has been ordered to pay $5,000 to a London merchant, in connection with a divorce suit in which he was co-respondent.

—Chief Justice Begbie, of British Columbia, has rendered a decision adverse on the extension of the railway along Burrard Inlet to Vancouver.

—Capt. E. G. Green, of the Montreal Field Battery, committed suicide on the 5th inst. by shooting himself at Chateau Lamothe, near Bordeaux, in France.

—Alleged ritualistic practices by Rev. Mr. Austin, the rector of Christ church, Gananoque, have caused dissentions between the rev. gentleman and his congregation.

—Jenny Lind has given up her London mansion and is now living in contented retirement at Malvern Hill. She is 65 years old, and her voice still retains much of its power.

—The Mayor of Belfast has arrived in Dublin to consult with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach respecting the situation in the northern metropolis and the best means of restoring and preserving order.

—The police raided a beer saloon in Hamburg on Thursday night, which proves to be the headquarters of the European Socialists. Many important documents were seized and eight Socialists were arrested.

—Mr. Matthew Arnold, referring to the opinion in favor of Home Rule in the United States, says the main motive the Americans have for sympathy with Mr. Gladstone is the temptation to please the Irish.

—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 137 and for Canada 17, a total of 154 as compared with 192 last week and 184 the week previous. The decrease in casualties reported is pretty generally distributed throughout the country.

—The dry weather, it is said, has affected the crops in the Regina country past recovery. On the evening of July 24th the Calgary *Tribune* says that about ninety farmers from the vicinity of Regina and Indian Head passed through Calargy to the mountains looking for work. In most places in Manitoba and the North-West, however, crops are reported as being fully up to the average.

—A very quick passage was recently made from Liverpool to Winnipeg by a Mr. Forrest, a returned solicitor of Yorkshire, Eng, who was only eleven days *en route*. He cast his vote for the Gladstone candidate on July 13th, and two days later took the steamer at Liverpool, arriving at Winnipeg on the morning of the 26th, making the journey from Quebec over the the Canadian Pacific Railway all-rail route in two days and a half.

ROYAL
ROYAL HIGHEST AWARD
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st. N.Y

A DELUGE OF THE DELIGHTS OF EXHIBITION REALM
COMBINED WITH FOREPAUGH

The most stupendous amusement alliance in the universe, the renowned, romantic, instructive, wonderful, and now for the first season exhibited under canva

WILD WEST EXHIBITION



Introducing Realistic Portraitures of the dangerous life and Heroic Deeds of early Pioneers of the Great West. Wyoming Cow Boys and Ranchmen, Mexican experts with the Lasso, Swarthy Vaqueros, Wild and Unbroken Broncbos, Buffalo and Cattle, Yawnee and Cheyenne Chiefs and Braves, the Post Boy and his fleet Mustang, Encounters with Knife, Pistol and Gun, Trappers and Hero Pioneers, Banditti of the Plains, and the terribly natural scene of the

U. S. MAIL STAGE COACH ROBBERY, NEAR DEADWOOD,
The most thrilling and novel innovation ever attempted under White Tents.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S
NEW AND COLOSSAL
ALL-FEATURE SHOW
Belleville, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

Two Exhibitions Daily at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open One Hour Earlier.

BOGARDUS, Champion Wing-Shot of the World, and his Four Wonderful Son-Pupils, 100 Birds with
Only Horse ever Trained to Walk a Rope.
Climbs Ladder Round by Round.
TRAINED BY ADAM FOREPAUGH, Jr. BLONDIN

ITS EXPENSES FOR A SINGLE DAY ARE MORE THAN THE GROSS RECEIPTS OF ANY OTHER INCA WHOLE WEEK.

Our University of Wonderful Dumb Brute Graduates under the able tuition of Adam Forepaugh Jr.

25 ELEPHANTS that speak with eloquent action. 25
ELEPHANTS which demonstrate superior sense.
ELEPHANTS in Pyramids, Musical accord.
Athletic contests and whirling in waltz and quadrille.

THE SMALLEST AND ALL EARTH'S BIGGEST - CROWN BOLIVAR
19-foot tall Giraffe, twice the largest Hippopotamus this side of the Nile. Enough beasts to overflow 120 cages, and with no doubt.

THREE TIMES THE MOST STUPENDOUS MENAGERIE
Ever gathered and exhibited under tents.

300 Circus performers, carefully culled from every circus and amphitheatre in Europe, first time here. 10 tremendous leaping English Greyhounds from the Hunting Parks of the English nobility. Museums of savage people and living human freaks. 20 newly imported Russian, Italian and Arabian stallions. Bicycle battles, com cal and Classic Roller Skating and a cyclone of mid-air breath-battling deeds an

4 RINGS AND ON THE GRAND ELEVATED STAGE
A Whirlwind of Hippodrome Races.

FUN! 3 COMICAL CLOWN ELEPHANTS. One rides a Velocipede in Mid-Air. Another trains a High Wire, and another knocks out an expert pugilist in a boxing bout The confessed funniest jesters that ever set audiences and table in a roar. Comedian Pigs, Donkeys and Canines, and 12 motley monarchs of mirth.

NOTE! After having witnessed the Superb, Original and gigantic performances of this brilliant show, there will be no desire left to see more, because there is actually and truthfully nothing more to see.

THE SPLENDID SUN-DAZZLING AND COLD-GLISTENING PAGEANT.
A Scintilating line of glory. Moving piles of gold. Statue ornamented dens and lairs. An innovation and surfeit of new delights. Regiments of men, women, and children, rich robed and resplendent with bullion, velvet and gold and silver tinsel. 412 superb Horses, midget Shetlan's and more than a great Zoological Garden full of unfettered animals, led and driven in the streets. World's of enrapturing melody, forming a triumphal pathway of splendor and glare at an absolute cost of $1,750,000. Seats for 20,000 people.

ADMISSION 50C. CHILDREN UNDER 9 YRS. 25C. RESERVED NUMBERED CHAIRS EXTRA.

For the accommodation of those who desire to avoid the crowds on the grounds, reserved seats can be obtained at Fillter & Holden's, Insurance and Ticket agency, the day of exhibition only at the usual slight advance.
NAPANEE, Tuesday, August 17.
COBOURG, Thursday, August 19.

Protecting the Fisheries.

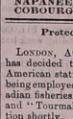
LONDON, August 9.—The Government has decided to reinforce the fleet on the American station to allow of more vessels being employed in the protection of the Canadian fisheries. The corvettes "Pylades" and "Tourmaline" will leave for that station shortly.

HAMILTON HAPPENINGS.

There is now being manufactured here an article for instantly removing pain of any acute external nature, and it is certainly the most perfect cure for Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, and the like that has ever been tried. It is called Fluid Lightning from the rapid manner in which it acts, and is manufactured by McGregor & Parke. Sold in Belleville by D. M. Waters, Druggist.

—Miss R. S. Mills is the heroine of Dakota. She edits the *Huntley Star*, a weekly newspaper of considerable circulation, planted five acres of trees on a tree claim, built a sawmill, and when she has proved up her homestead will have 480 acres of land in her own name.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.



Prescription of a physician who has had a fifty long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

FOR SALE BY D. M. WATERS.

APOLOGY.

I REGRET exceedingly, that I am unable to carry out my promise to those who are anxiously awaiting the issue of my catalogue. The delay is not caused through any fault of mine, but owing to my not having received the descriptions from those who wish to have their property described in it. The farmers are all so busy at present that they have not had time to attend to it. I hope, however, that it will be issued very soon.

If those who wish copies will send me their addresses I will see that they receive a copy at as early a date as possible.

J. LYONS BIGGAR,
Real Estate Agent,
Belleville.

FOR SALE.

128 acres being parts of Lots 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Ameliasburgh, of which 122 acres are cleared and cultivated and 6 in timber soil clay loam watered by springs, &c., has an orchard of 125 trees of which 75 are plum. Nearest market is Consecon 2½ miles. Church and School within ½ mile. The building consist of brick house 26x36 with an extension 24x18. Frame house 26x16 and extension 12x16. Two barns, one 30x50 the other 36x36 with linter 18x30.

This farm can be bought very cheap if bought at once.

A. RUSHNELL,
Secy. Treas.
Holloway P. O. w1t

MOXIE NERVE FOOD.

DISSIPATION IN THE GREAT CITIES THE TERRIBLE NERVE WEAR OF THE PERIOD.

Weak, exhausted overworked women, enervation in high life, and Nervous exhaustion mental and physical live out, alcoholism, recovered or repaired by the extract of the harmless Moxie Nerve Food. Plant now made into the finest beverage on the American Continent, and for sale everywhere. Price 40 cents per quart bottle. Moxie Nerve Food and Richelieu Water, Dominion Depot, 1,793 Notre Dame St., Montreal, branch 85 Church St., Toronto. Mr. D.M. Waters, agent, Belleville.

NEW SILVER GOODS.

OUR stock of the above, very large as our numerous customers are aware, has lately been enriched by various additions, and now includes

THE LATEST DESIGNS,

From the best makers, in every instance scrupulously corresponding with description given. Besides a great and varied assortment, of the leading lines, such as

Cake Baskets,	Card Receivers,
Cruet Stands,	Butter Coolers,
Tea Sets,	Pickle Stands,
Berry Stands,	Prize Cups,
Ice Pitchers,	Napkin Rings,
Tea Bells and Gongs,	Trays,
Spoon Holders,	Flower Vases,
Epergnes and	

Knives, Forks and Spoons of all sizes, we have a number of specialties, some of them in beautifully finished cases. Case and contents novel and attractive. Also SOLID SILVER Tea Spoons always on hand, at lowest practicable prices.

F. H. Rous & Co.

Belleville, Aug. 6, 1886.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 15, in the 4th con. of Thurlow, 200 acres, being the valuable improved farm and homestead of the late Mrs. David Clapp, situated within five miles of the City of Belleville There is a cheese factory on the adjoining lot. Farm well watered, and has forty acres of hardwood uncleared. Buildings in good state of repair and land well cul tivated. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to
BENJAMIN GILBERT,
Front of Sidney,
or to A. G. NORTHRUP,
Executor of the will of Mrs. Clapp.
May 19th, 1886. 22w6m

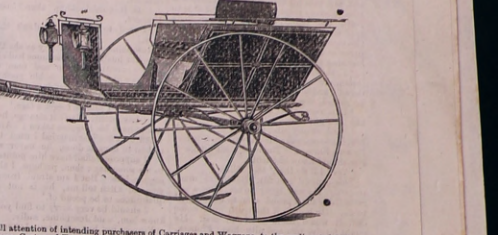
WANTED.

A SCHOOL TEACHER for S. S. No. 4, Township of Huntingdon, moderate salary. Apply to

A. RUSHNELL,
Secy. Treas.
Holloway P. O. w1t

ASHLEY CARRIAGE COMPANY.

MOTTO:—NOT HOW CHEAP BUT HOW GOOD.



THE Ashley Carriage Company would respectfully call attention of intending purchasers of Carriages and Waggons to the undisputed fact we are offering the best bargains in Buggies, Phætons, Carts and Tabular axle Waggons that can be had, and would solicit an inspection of our goods. We manufacture these goods in our own works, where intending purchasers can see our goods in process of manufacture, and the material they are composed of. We also make a speciality of ordered work from the best stock that can be had for money.
A first class Top Buggy with a whole steel axle, $100; first class Buggy, top, $85; Carts ex, $75; Lumber Wagons, tubular, $75.

ASHLEY CARRIAGE CO.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Bannockburn, on the 15th June, one dark brown mare, about 5½ hands high, would weigh about 1,300 lbs., no white marks on her that I know of, about 13 yrs old. Any person finding the same will please send word to Bannockburn by mail and they will be suitably rewarded.
32-3w BENJAMIN WEART.

D. McMullen & Co.,

HAVE opened out on Bridge Street, 2 doors from Front Street, a complete stock of family Groceries, Flour and Provisions. The stock is all fresh and new and will be sold cheap for cash. They solicit a share of public patronage. Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.
D. McMULLEN,
J. KNOX.
31w3m S. R. FARLEY.

A Rare Chance for Farmers and Breeders.

HAVING sold my property in Picton and about to leave for California, on account of health, I now offer my farm of 160 acres for sale at a bargain. I have used it for a stock farm for the last 8 years. There is 60 acres of meadow, 50 acres under crop of grain, balance pasture and wood. It is fenced with cedar. First class good house, barns and sheds. Plenty of fruit, and in a first class state of cultivation. It is 5 miles from Picton, in North Marysburgh. Price, $4,500, $1,000 down, balance to suit the purchaser.
E. HORAN,
31w4t Owner.

TENDERS FOR PRINTING.

TENDERS are invited for the printing and advertising required by the corporation of the County of Hastings, from the date of contract up to Dec. 31st, 1887. A schedule of the requirements may be seen at the County Clerk's office any day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Printing," will be received by the County Clerk up to 4 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, 14th day of August next.
By order of Committee,
JAMES T. BELL,
County Clerk, Co. Hastings.
Shire Hall, Belleville,
July 19th, 1886. 131w4

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the west half lot 19 and part of the east half of lot 19, in the second concession of Thurlow, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, one hundred of which is under cultivation. Situated within three miles of the city of Belleville and near a cheese factory; its location is particularly desirable. A good residence and good outbuildings on the property, which is under a high state of cultivation. Apply to
W. F. GRAHAM,
On the Premises
or Belleville P. O.
November 28th, 1885 178d3t-50wtf

Wells, Water and Pumps.

AFTER drilling over 300 wells in Prince Edward County, which has given universal satisfaction, the undersigned is prepared to

DRILL WELLS

in any part of Ontario at

REASONALE RATES.

The mode of drilling and stopping all surface water, and giving nothing but

PURE WATER,

is approved of by all who have tried it. Wells can be put down in any yard without making scarcely any

DISTURBANCE OR DIRT.

Size of drill (6) six inches. Orders left with JAMES HILL, Foreman with C. F. Smith & Co., Belleville, or correspond with GUS. R. HINCKLY, Picton, will receive prompt attention 24w3m

NOTICE FOR CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry Wright.

THE creditors of Henry Wright, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, who died on or about the third day of March, 1886, are on or before the first day of September, 1886, to send by post prepaid, to Elijah Sarles (the executor of said deceased), at Stirling, or to Messrs. Dale & Williams, of the City of Belleville, the Solicitors of said Elijah Sarles, the executor aforesaid, their christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from participating in the distribution and administration of said estate. All claims due the estate are to be paid to said executors or his Solicitors aforesaid.
Dated July 28, 1886.
ELIJAH SARLES,
The executor of the estate of Henry Wright, deceased. 32w4t

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the farm of the late James P. Howell, being composed of the east three quarters of the north half of lot thirty-two, first concession Township of Sophiasburgh and County of Prince Edward, containing about one hundred and twelve acres in a good locality, and a very desirable situation for any one wanting a good farm.
Terms of payment made easy. For full particulars apply to either of the undersigned at Northport post office, Prince Edward County, Ontario.
ISAIAH MILLS,
S. J. COTTER, } Executors.
33w4t S. J. BARKER,

FARM FOR SALE.

FIFTY acres, or 75 acres, being part of Lot No. 33, 4th Con. of Sidney, all under cultivation. Good frame dwelling. Farm well watered and fenced. Only five miles from Belleville. Terms easy. Apply to
J. W. VERMILYEA,
30w3m on the premises.

SALE - CONTINUED
AT
GEO. RITCHIE & CO'S.,

The cheap sale of surplus stock will be continued this week.

Many good bargains are offered.

Terms of sale, Cash.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

COMMON - SENSE.

Another lot of the popular common sense Button Boots for Ladies and Misses, just received.

HAINES & LOCKETT

CLEARING SALE OF HATS

We intend closing out our entire stock of SOFT and STIFF FELT and STRAW HATS.

During the next four weeks we will be giving decided bargains. Hats at less than they cost to lay down in Belleville.

We have, without doubt, the largest stock and the most fashionable assortment of Hats in Central Ontario.

LAZIER & MEYERS.

NEW - GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
BRIGNALL & THOMPSON'S

New Silk Gloves,
New Thread Gloves,
New Oriental Laces,
New Torchon Laces,
New Black Laces,
New White Dress Muslins,
New Cream Dress Muslins,
New Black Thread Hose,
New Frillings, etc., etc.

BRIGNALL & THOMPSON.

N. B.—A large lot of Remnants on our tables, marked very cheap.

NEW CROP TEAS!

We have a complete assortment of NEW SEASON'S TEAS, our own importation. Japans 25 to 60 cts. per lb., Y. Hysons 25 to 60 cts. per lb., Gunpowder 40 to 70 cts. per lb., Black 30 to 60 cts. per lb. 6 pounds best tea siftings for $1.00. Also Oolong, Caper and India Teas.

Choice COFFEES, fresh ground, at 20 to 30 cts.

STROUD BRO'S.
ASHLEY BLOCK, FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.
Also at Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto.

AT J. C. OVERELL'S

FANCY EMPOIUM, FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

A Full assortment of Croquet Sets, Tennis Bats, Balls and other out door games.

FISHING TACKLE IN GREAT VARIETY

HAMMOCKS.

The balance of Children's Carriages at reduced prices

Selected Literature.

A CARDINAL SIN.

When the second visit to Redhills was paid, he had asked Allan some particulars about his wife's father. Allan told him all he knew; and Mr. Bourchier, aware of circumstances of which his son was ignorant, saw that his tormentor's narrative was true in every respect. He was also able to learn the self-styled Digby Bourchier's true name. He could be none other than the George Manders whom Frances was so eager to find. But it was little use to him learning who the impostor really was.

'I shouldn't trouble in the matter, Allan,' he said. 'He was certainly murdered; and after this interval no good can be gained, even if the truth is found out.'

'I am very much of your opinion; but my poor girl is so anxious.'

'Well, at any rate, if you find this fellow Manders, hear his tale yourself before he sees Frances. Then you can judge if she should know the truth.'

'Yes! I'll do that,' said Allan.

This counsel cost Mr. Bourchier much to give. He was lying to his son—a terrible thing for a proud man to be obliged to do. He hoped, if the truth must come out, it would come to Allan first. He might forgive him and pity him; Frances, he felt, would never forgive.

The sojourn at Redhills came to an end. Allan and his wife went from there to Shortlands. Frances was not sorry at the change. Do what she would she could not entirely throw off the feeling that something or another lay between her and Mr. Bourchier. At Shortlands all went merrily. Mabel found herself every day growing more and more affectionately disposed to her new sister, while her husband looked upon her as a being from another sphere. He was a simple, kind-hearted gentleman, with a great reverence for genius. To have such a woman as Mdlle. Francesca beneath his roof, was to him a great honor. Lords and ladies were every day guests, but a *prima donna* was a rarity. So Frances was made much of; and Allan would have been quite happy had it not been for the approaching trials of the operatic season. However, bad as they might be in London, they would be nothing as compared with his American experiences.

'I hope you will see something of Josephine in town,' said Mabel to Frances. It was on the day before the visit ended, and the ladies were sitting alone.

'I will try and do so,' answered Frances.

'She is a dear little thing; but oh! what a sad life she has. A husband she must abhor, and no baby to brighten her life.'

Here Mrs. Messiter kissed the future peer, who lay in her arms, as if it were an ordinary baby.

'I will write to her as soon as we are settled,' said Frances, 'and beg her to come and see me often. I would call, but Allan does not wish it.'

'No—he is quite right there. Her husband is a bad man. She will understand why you do not call.'

'Try and make her love you, Frances,' continued Mabel. 'She will be happier.'

'I will, if I can,' said Frances, who remembered that Josephine had not been so easy to get on with as Mabel.

Allan also thought of the unhappy Josephine as they were returning to town.

'You will write to Josephine, dear!' he said.

'Of course I will; but Allan, much as I should wish it, I fear she will not be great friends with me—I have tried, but I don't think she likes me.'

'Oh, nonsense! How can she help liking you!'

Frances laughed. 'Every one does not see with your eyes, Allan.'

'With Mabel at your feet,' said Allan, 'it is a matter of absolute certainty with that loving little girl Josephine.'

'Very well; I will do my utmost, but don't be disappointed if I fail.'

'I have not the least fear of being disappointed.'

As soon as a suitable house was found, and Mrs. Melville drawn once more from her semi-obscurity to rule its domestic fortunes, Frances wrote a long kind letter to Josephine, begging her to come and see her, to stay with her if she would; in fact, to step into all the rights and sympathies of sisterhood if she felt so disposed. Josephine, who had heard all about the visits to Redhills and Shortlands, felt quite willing to accept these offers, which were made in well-chosen words. Her husband was in the room as she was reading the letter. His quick suspicious glance caught the characteristic handwriting, which he knew almost as well as his own.

'Dear Allan and his beautiful wife back in town, I suppose,' he said.

Josephine started. 'How did you know?' she asked. 'Do you know her writing?'

He had made a slip. So long as Mr. Bourchier complied with his demands, his greatest wish was to keep out of Frances's way. The explosion which would result from contract would no doubt blow up Mr. Bourchier, but would certainly put an end to his power over that gentlemen. He was even thinking of leaving London for a few months.

'I saw the signature,' he said.

This was a lie, and Josephine knew it to be one. In no possible way could he have read the signature. The very excuse showed her that he must be acquainted with her correspondent's handwriting. All the distrust which his former remarks had given rise to came back with redoubled force. Her husband and her brother's wife were in some way known to each other. She hoped her suspicions might be groundless, but while she had suspicions she could not accept the kindly hand which was stretched toward her—could not accept it unreservedly and with full trust. Poor Josephine having been so cruelly deceived herself had entered upon the stage in which the wronged party views every stranger with an amount of suspicion.

She answered Frances's letter and promised to call. This promise she redeemed in a few days' time, and the kind, frank welcome she received almost lulled her shapeless fears to rest. Digby must have been making insinuations for his own malicious ends; but yet she could not get over his recognition of the handwriting. Could she have forgotten this, she felt she could have loved Frances as a sister—have learned to lean upon her stronger character as upon a tower of strength.

Frances on her side tried her best to win the poor little woman's confidence and affection. She was not accustomed to find such a task difficult. To call any one her friend was always to have the favor she extended readily accepted. And yet she she was going out of her way to get at the bottom of Josephine's heart without the success she anticipated. Hers was a proud nature, and she certainly would not have taken so much trouble had it not been for Allan's sake and at his request. She did not fail entirely; if Josephine was hard to win, her doubts were dying a natural death; and after having, Frances's solicitation, paid three or four visits to Allan's new home, she was in a fair way to succumb entirely to Frances's sisterly and sympathetic manner.

"Did you ever meet my husband?" asked Josephine one day when calling on her sister-in-law.

"Never that I know of. Allan asked me the same question before we were married."

Josephine blushed slightly, well knowing at whose instigation the question had been put.

"Why do you ask?" said Frances, noticing the blush.

'F... something he once let drop, I fancied he must have met you."

Frances shook her head.

"Of course, I have met and spoken to more people than I can remember; but his name is quite strange to me."

"He came from America," continued Josephine. "I thought you might have known him there."

"Tell me what he is like. I don't know him by name at any rate."

Josephine described him, but the verbal portrait did not betray the original to her listener.

'He is good-looking, then?' observed Frances.

'I used to think so; I don't think so now.'

Josephine smiled bitterly as she thought how her husband's appearance had changed to her; contrasting the real man as she now saw him with the noble young hero associated with her first dream of love.

'Let me see a photograph of him,' said Frances; 'I seldom forget a face.'

'I have none. Isn't it strange, he never would have his likeness taken? Although when we were just married I used to beg of him to have it done, he never would.'

'I suppose I shall have him pointed out to me some day; then, perhaps, I shall recognize him. But I am afraid from what you and Allan tell me, he is not an acquaintance to be proud of.'

'I should be very sorry to find you ever knew him,' said Josephine, sadly.

Frances put her arm round her waist.

'Are you very, very unhappy with him, my dear?'

'After I found him out I was unhappy for a time; then my life, as far as he was concerned, was a blank. I ceased to care what he did or where he went. Latterly—'

'Well, 'latterly'?' echoed Frances, glad to encourage her confidence.

'Latterly—don't think me wicked—I hate him—hate the sight of his wicked face and the sound of his sneering voice. Now that I hate him, I am, I think, beginning to be afraid of him.'

'Why not leave him and come to us, or go to your father?'

'I shall soon—I am waiting for one thing.'

'And what is that?'

Josephine could not or would not tell her. She felt the confession must be degrading; but after this conversation the two girls seemed much more drawn to each other. Yet even then, after parting with Frances, Josephine's thoughts could not keep from dwelling on her husband's words. She told herself that Frances was kind, true, pure and noble—that Digby, by leading her to believe he ever had any acquaintance with Allan's wife, was acting, if not speaking, a lie. Yet she could not see his object. That he lied when it suited him she knew by experience, but there had always been some method in his untruths. Unless it could be from a desire to annoy her by traducing her brother's wife, she saw no call for falsehoods. The matter was vexing her very much, so she formed the resolution of undertaking the most distasteful task of telling her husband that Frances denied all knowledge of him, and insisting that he should explain his words, and say where when he had met her.

Some days went by before she found an opportunity of speaking to him on the subject. About this time he spent more days and nights away from home than he spent at home. She knew, moreover, that he was indulging in drink more freely than ever. When he slept at home she could hear his staggering steps on the stairs long after she had gone to rest; and as a natural consequence of the overnight debauch, the next morning he was scarcely in fitting trim to attack. But she was determined to put the questions whenever she saw a chance of his answering them.

It was about midnight. Josephine was sitting alone, reading. Digby had informed her when he left home in the morning that he should not come back that night; so she sat in fancied security. Her book being an interesting one, she was in no hurry to lay it down. Poor Josephine still clung to her novels, although she now read those of a more human natural type. As she read she cut the pages with a small pointed dagger of foreign workmanship. She had bought it the day Digby went down to Redhills. She scarcely knew why, but she felt much safer in that house when the little weapon was near at hand.

As she read, the front door, which was always by Digby's commands left on the latch, was opened, and she heard the sound of feet and of men's laughter. There was no time to escape; she closed her book and waited.

The dining-room door was opened clumsily, as though the hand which turned the handle was inclined to wander about; then Digby, followed by another man entered.

They were both drunk, but in degrees—his friend positive, Digby comparative, on the high road to superlative. Seeing the state her husband was in, Josephine was not altogether sorry to see another man. She was so completely entrapped that it was better a third party should be present. Digby, on seeing her, gave a tipsy chuckle, and turning the key of the door, took it from the lock and placed it in his pocket. Josephine felt she was to have an unpleasant time of it, and blamed herself for not having gone to her room long before.

The master of the house threw himself into an armchair, and looked at his wife with eyes so full of malicious merriment that they might have been a monkey's.

'How do, my love?' he said, with that peculiar strained articulation always noticeable at a certain stage of intoxication—that stage when the drinker is obliged to be careful lest he trip over syllables the most simple—'How do, my love—un'spected honor, I'm sure. So glad I came home early.'

'Introduce me, Bourchier,' said the other man, who had not seated himself. He was sober enough to see the impropriety of doing so while the lady remained standing.

'My wife—Bates,' murmured Digby. 'Take a seat, Bates.'

Mr. Bates sank very willingly into the nearest chair.

'Now we'll all be happy,' said Digby. 'Get the brandy,' he added, turning to Josephine.

She continued to stand and paid no attention to his words. He grew furious as he saw her calm and scornful.

'Get the brandy, I say,' he shouted, half rising from his chair. 'Get it at once, or ——' She could not stoop to an altercation, so she quietly obeyed and took the spirit case, glasses, and water jug from the side-board; Mr. Bates, who was a gallant young man, endeavoring to assist her.

'Mix up,' said Digby. 'Bates, you sit down and enjoy yourself; light a cigar.'

'Perhaps Mrs. Bourchier objects to smoking,' said Bates, politely.

'Nothing of the sort—she objects to nothing, do you, my dear? I'm master of my own house—light up, Bates.'

'Do you object, Mrs. Bourchier?' asked Mr. Bates.

'Not at all,' she answered, coldly—so Bates did as desired.

'Now mix the grog, and don't let's have more nonsense,' said Digby, scowling at his wife.

She did even this. Her husband drained his glass to the bottom, and made her mix another.

'Will you give me the key, if you please?' she said.

'No, my darling, I won't give you the key. We'll have a jolly night of it, and you shall keep us company—eh, Bates?'

'Perhaps Mrs. Bourchier is tired—it is getting late,' simpered Mr. Bates.

'Tired! she's never tired with me—are you, my darling?'

This was getting intolerable.

'Give me the key,' she said, peremptorily.

Digby laughed and drank some more brandy. Mr. Bates saw he had not strayed into a happy household.

'It's rather too bad,' he said, 'to keep Mrs. Bourchier against her will. Give up the key, old fellow.' He spoke the last sentence in that soothing, patronizing kind of way which is supposed to be highly efficacious under circumstances like these.

'I'll see her——first. Give her the key—not I. Yes, I will though. Josephine, my dear, you shall have the key in 'schange for a kiss.'

She looked at him with cutting scorn. He laughed wickedly.

'Isn't that fair, Bates? The key for a kiss. She can kiss very nicely Bates. That's a fair exchange isn't it?'

'Seems so,' said Bates, doubtfully; for he fancied there was something between husband and wife of which he was ignorant.

'Come, Jos'phine, put your arms round my neck—or shall I come to you?' Her face grew very pale; but she neither moved or spoke.

'There's a 'fectionate wife, Bates,' said Digby, in a half-maudlin, half-jeering voice. 'Yet you'd neverb'lieve that once that girl used to hang round my neck and kiss me like any thing. It was dear Digby—Digby, my own. See her now—with never a word for me. Don't you get married, Bates—they're all alike. Why there's a a little girl I know—'

'Hush!' said Bates.

Josephine drew herself up. Her eyes flashed.

'Don't trouble about me, Mr. Bates,' she said. 'I have long known that this man is one of the most cowardly, unprincipled villains on the earth. No insult he can heap on me can be a greater one than forcing me to stay in his society for a moment longer than I choose.'

'Oh, hush! hush! please hush!' said Bates, who saw he was getting into a difficult position.

Digby swore a vicious ooth, and, draining off the remainder of his liquor, rose from his seat, and staggered across to her. Her words had raised all the devil within him, and his rage increased when he saw her standing pale but resolute before him. For a moment he was mad.

'You——!' he hissed, and raised his hand.

Bates, who was, from the stress of the situation, growing sober, sprang forward. He was a second too late. The coward's hand fell on the girl—fell on the upper part of her arm close to the shoulder with a sounding slap. So violent was the craven blow that it hurled her with force against the wall; indeed, it was with difficulty she kept her feet.

Bates, who, although a friend of Digby's, was not a very bad young man, was much horrified and excited.

'You awful cad!' he cried, as he threw his arms around the ruffian. He was much lighter and weaker than Digby, but, as the latter was now in a high state of intoxication, he managed to restrain him, and even pull him back to his seat, into which he pushed him, and then stood on guard over him.

He seemed inclined to renew the attack, and sat glowering at Josephine and cursing both her and her protector. Bates kept both eye and hand upon him, ejaculating at intervals, 'You awful cad!'

'Would you—you jade!' cried Digby, in a manner which made his guardian turn his head and look at the lady, and for a moment feel much frightened.

Josephine had recovered; she was standing at the table with the small glittering dagger in her hand. This, after what had happened, was a startling sight. The ill-used Bates began to tremble lest a tragedy was afoot.

But no—she had no intention of using the weapon as he feared. The sharp point and edge were turned only against herself, and even then not with suicidal intentions. In a moment she had ripped the tight fitting sleeve of her dress from elbow to shoulder, and the white round arm gleamed out from the dark material. There is no more beautiful sight in the world than the upper part of a fair woman's arm—so what crueler or more moving sight could there be than to see that soft round white surface marred by four red bands left there as mementoes of the fingers which had fallen with merciless intent upon it. Now Josephine had a beautiful arm, so it is no wonder that Mr. Bates was moved at the pitiful sight.

'Give her the key and let her go!' he cried. 'Let me go too!'

'Let's kish and forgive, then,' said Digby, who was growing more than maudlin.

'Leave him alone if you please,' said Josephine. Bates fancied her voice was curiously changed, but she was a plucky little woman!

Seeing that Digby was succumbing to the effects of the brandy, he left him. The wretch had enough strength left to pour himself out more spirit. He looked round hazily for the water, and realized that the jug was empty, so he put more brandy in his glass.

'Ne'r min',' he said, with an attempt at jocosity. 'Warrer's a mishtake.' So he drank away at the neat spirit.

And Josephine sat there with white face and lips, with her wounded arm with the fiery red bars across it, still bare; and Mr. Bates, although from time to time he ventured to glance at her, could not muster courage enough to attempt any clumsy consolation. He could only long for the moment to come when his host should fall out of his chair, senseless.

The moment came at last. If Digby did not exactly fall under the table, his head went on one side, his senses left him, and he lay like a log. Mr. Bates, and perhaps Josephine, watched him attentively—the former satisfying himself as to his harmless state and relieving his own feelings by bestowing one or two kicks upon his insensible form. The end, as far as Josephine and Digby were concerned, had come.

Mr. Bates never understood the half-pleased sigh which escaped his fair companion as she rose and looked down in utter contempt on her drunken lord.

'Please take the key from his pocket,' she said.

He did so, and opened the door.

With one accord they passed out and stood in the hall. Mr. Bates began to apologize.

'I awfully sorry, Mrs. Bourchier—it seems a funny thing to say—but please don't judge me by your husband. I had no idea he was that kind of man. I shall never speak to such a cad again.'

'Yes,' said Josephine, 'he is a cad.'

'You will forgive my share I may have had in this?'

'Freely. I am glad you were there; or I don't know what might happened.'

Josephine shuddered. How could she ever have run the risk she had been running for so long?

'Can I do any more for you? I will stay to any time if I can be of service.'

'Nothing more, thank you. Good night.'

'You are sure you are not afraid to remain in the house?'

'Not at all. But you won't forget what you have seen, Mr. Bates?'

'Never—the cad!'

'Will you give me your address?'

Mr. Bates wrote it down.

'I may call and inquire for you, I hope,' he said.

'No, please not. I can only hope that we may never meet again. A woman cannot feel glad to meet a man who has witnessed her degradation.'

'Good night, then,' he said. 'You are sure that I can do nothing.'

'Nothing. But how long will that sleep last?'

'For hours, I should say. How ashamed he will feel in the morning.'

Josephine doubted this, so said nothing. Then Mr. Bates left the house, feeling very much ashamed of himself, and resolving to turn over a new leaf, and cut all loose companions. Let us hope that he did so.

Josephine went back to the dining-room. She had no fear, nor much grief. Her deliverance was at hand. She gazed for a minute at the prostrate form. Oh! such a pitiful state for her whilom hero to be in! She turned down the gas, and going to the top of the house knocked at the servants' door. The domestics appeared in great trepidation.

'I am sorry to disturb you,' said Josephine. 'I will not keep you a minute. If you are quite awake look at my arm.'

They looked in open-mouthed astonishment.

'La, mum!' said the cook, 'it's finger marks. Has master—'

'Yes,' answered Josephine, quickly, 'he struck me just now. Please don't forget the day and the hour I showed it to you. Now go to bed again. I want nothing more.'

She went back to her own room, took all her jewelry and trinkets and placed them, with any papers or letters she wished to keep, in a little bag. She did not change her mutilated dress, but wrapped a thick cloak around her, put on a hat, and walked down stairs. When she reached the hall a fancy seized her. She thought she would like to take her little dagger with her. It was but a fancy, at first, but she soon saw it would be well to have it. In any subsequent legal proceedings Digby would be villain enough to produce it, and perhaps swear she had threatened him with it. Yes, she would have the dagger.

She opened the door cautiously and stepped once more into the room. At one glance she saw that she need not be afraid of awaking the sleeper. He lay void of sense or motion—a log, a breathing log—that was all. She took the little weapon in her hand, and, gentle as her nature had once been, felt that, if freedom depended upon it, she could drive the steel then and there to his heart. She stood looking at him for a while, finding a sort of fascination in his utter helplessness. In this short time she reviewed the part he had played in her life since that ill-omened day when, by her father's invitation, he first came to Redhills. Then she thought of her father, and the mysterious hold this man he detested had over him—a power strong enough to wring large sums of money at will from him. What could it be? If only she knew—if only she could rescue her father from his clutches. Her face flamed as a sudden impulse urged her to do something she saw dimly might be of service. This man had wronged her, deceived her, ruined her life—if she could not only revenge herself but aid those she loved, why should she shrink from the means which were at hand?

She went near to him, leaned over him, and shuddering as she touched even his clothes, ascertained that his keys were in the pocket of his loose coat. She had no difficulty in gaining possession of them. Then she went up stairs once more—went to a room she had not entered for years—his room, and hastily unlocked a small iron chest he kept there. There were papers in it, and a roll of bank notes, and many letters in women's handwriting; and, moreover, there was a pocket-book or letter-case full of papers. She opened this, and saw that every paper had on some part or other the name of Bourchier. It struck her directly that these papers must in some way be connected with the sway he exercised over her father. She thrust the pocket-book into the bosom of her dress, and was about to close and relock the safe when another idea came to her, so before she closed it she selected two or three of the topmost, and, therefore, probably the most recent of the letters—they might be useful. Then she locked the safe and replaced the keys in the sleeper's pocket, went from his hated presence without giving a backward glance; went out of the front door into the dim-lit street—left her husband forever.

It was now past three o'clock. Where was she to go? Her first idea was to walk about the streets all night and take the early morning train to the west. Then a man passing her and making a remark which set her cheeks flushing showed her the impossibility of this plan. She must go somewhere. Allan was her natural guardian in London, so an empty hansom fortunately passing she hailed it, and directed the man to drive to Caversham Place, where Allan now lived, and in a short time was weeping in her brother's arms, wildly crying for his protection, while Frances was petting, soothing, and comforting her.

And Allan, when he saw those red bars on his sister's arm, ground his teeth and swore that some day he would pay them back with interest to the ruffian whose cowardly fingers had placed them there.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FACE TO FACE.

Although he did not at once realize the fact, it was broad daylight when Digby Bourchier's senses began to return to him. When he dimly comprehended the position in which he was lying—his head resting against the leg of an arm-chair, and his feet somewhere in the region of the fender—and found that it behooved him to get out of it as soon as possible, his idea was that it was still night. The shutters and the door were closed; the gas alight. The servants had looked into the room, and seeing the state of affairs had left their master to make the best of them. It was about ten in the morning when he rose from the hearthrug, and with some difficulty, and wondering the while if that splitting ball surmounting his shoulders could be his head, transferred himself to the couch and slept again. At present he was not equal to the exertion of recalling the events which had placed him in so uncomfortable a state. He had been drunk—very drunk; no effort of mind was needed to arrive at that conclusion; so he troubled no more about the matter, but slept on for two or three hours longer. Then he awoke, sober, but very ill.

He lay blinking and thinking; by and by matters began to arrange themselves in his racking brain. He remembered coming home with Bates—remembered that Josephine was in the room when they entered it. Then he remembered Josephine with a dagger in her hand, and sitting opposite to him with one arm bare; then he remembered he had been angry; that he had struck her in his anger.

'I must have been awfully gone,' he said, 'or she must have been uncommonly provoking. It doesn't matter which.'

His watch had run down, but the clock on the mantelpiece told him the time. He was surprised to find it so late, and being troubled by no sense of shame, rang the bell for the servant.

'Open the shutters,' he said; 'clear the place up and get me some tea.'

He went to his room, plunged his head in cold water, and presently came down to his tea feeling a trifle better.

'Where's your mistress?' he asked the servant maid.

'I don't know, please, sir.'

'Don't know! Has she gone out?'

'If you please, sir,' said the servant, mysteriously, 'I think missus has gone away, sir.'

'What do you mean? Where has she gone to?'

'She came to our room last night, sir, and showed me and cook her poor arm. We haven't seen her since.'

'Isn't she in her bedroom—go and see.'

'No, sir; the door was open this morning, and the bed hasn't been lain upon. She has gone away, and I don't wonder at it. And, if you please, me and cook would like to go as soon as convenient.'

'Go and be d—,' said Digby, politely.

He was not much surprised to find that his wife had left him. He assured himself of the fact by a visit to her room. She had simply gone, leaving no letter or trace behind her. He cared little for her flight, thinking that the time had come when he could do without her. As for the safety of the woman who had left his roof at three o'clock in the morning, there was, he felt, no need to trouble. As a natural course she would go straight to Redhills, where she was welcome to stay until he wanted her. He could claim her when he chose, and this would give him another hold on her father.

Several days elapsed before he discovered that Josephine had not gone away empty-handed. Having had no occasion to go to his safe for money, the absence of an important item of its contents was not revealed. He had slept at home each night, and had paid no visits to that cottage a few miles out of town. The reason of this omission was that the fair occupant whose mode of life was such a subject of interest to the quiet village had suddenly quit it. No doubt she had found the Arcadian life dull, and at the instance of another admirer, had left to better her condition. Her successor not yet being installed, the cottage was empty for a time.

About a week after Josephine's flight, Digby was waited upon by his servants. They asked him if he expected Mrs. Bourchier would return, and upon hearing his surly negative informed him that having as good as taken other places, they intended leaving his service that day. Their going or staying being a matter of perfect indifference to him, he contented himself with his former polite remark; and in reply to their request for wages due, told them to get them where they could. The domestics left in a tantrum, threatening to sue him for the amount; and he was quite alone in his house.

This being such an uncomfortable state of things, he soon followed his servants' example, and, packing up what he wanted, purposed to take up his abode for awhile at a hotel. The last thing he did before he quitted the house was to take his money from the safe. He counted it and found it right; then he looked for the pocket-book full of papers, which were too valuable and important to leave behind him. The pocket book was gone. He turned all the papers in the chest out upon the floor, and found it was undoubtedly missing. It was a long time before he could believe it: nor did he quite give up hope, until he had searched every pocket of every article of clothing he owned, wondering if he could have left it in either. No; he could distinctly remember that the last time he went to the safe the book was there. He remembered seeing and handling it. It was gone—stolen, and stolen for a purpose.

He sat down and used a great deal of vigorous language. There was no one to hear him, so he could indulge without the slightest restraint. He directed many of his remarks to himself, but many more to his absent wife; but not for a moment did he doubt who had robbed him. So far as he knew the key had never been out of his possession—so far as he knew, for he thought of those hours when he lay insensible to touch and deaf to all sounds—dead drunk.

That night Josephine had left him, but before leaving had taken the key and had ransacked his private safe. It could be no one else. Another would have taken the money, and left the documents. The act was Josephine's, but the instigation Mr. Bourchier's. That was why she had lived so long with him after domestic comfort became a mockery—it was simply to wait for this opportunity, which at last his own folly had made for her. The thing was clear as daylight. He threw the worthless papers back into the box, locked it and went down stairs to think—with the assistance of brandy and water—to what extent this unexpected loss jeopardized his interest.

TO BE CONTINUED.

—The work of the Afghan Boundary Commission is drawing to a close, the difference between the British and Russian members having been settled.

—John E. Redmond, M. P., and W. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, have been appointed Irish delegates to the Chicago National League Convention.

—Master Workman Powderly has written to a well known politician that under no circumstances will he allow his name to be used as a candidate for Congress.

—Mr. Jarrett, the theatrical manager who died at Buenos Ayres, was manager of the Bernhardt Company and no relation of Henry C. Jarrett. The latter is in Europe.

—The traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific railway for the week ending July 31st were $313,000, an increase of $11,000 compared with the corresponding week last year.

—Michael Davitt, the well known Home Ruler, who is about to pay a visit to this continent, is, it is said, to be invited by the St. Patrick's Literary Association to deliver a lecture in Ottawa.

—T. F. Brady, Inspector of Irish Fisheries, has been knighted in recognition of the able manner in which he administered the funds for the relief of starving fishermen on the west coast of Ireland.

—Mr. Chamberlain and the Birmingham Radicals will oppose the re-election of Mr. Mathews, the new Home Secretary. This is regarded as an indication of a breach in the Conservative-Unionist compact.

—On the first occasion that Lord Randolph Churchill addresses the House he will be met by a hostile demonstration from the Gladstone members, as a token of their disapproval of his manifesto against the ex-Premier.

—A train of thirteen cars, containing the second load of tea direct from Yokohama, arrived in Winnipeg on Tuesday evening, having made the run from Donald, B. C., a distance of 1,022 miles, at an average speed of thirty miles an hour.

—Caroline Jackson, colored, died at the County house in Troy, N. Y., Monday night, aged 110 years. She was born in New York State, and was a slave until liberated by law. She was once a noted cook at Saratoga Springs.

—At the village of Napier, on Monday James G. Sutherland, aged 17 years, lost his life. He was in the woollen mills of his brother and while trying to adjust a misplaced belt, was drawn in and thrown around several times, striking against a staircase at each revolution. His arm was broken and he was otherwise so bruised that in half an hour he was a corpse.

—Monday afternoon three children of Wm. Hauch, living three miles from Keosauqua, Ia., a grandchild of Hauck's and two children named Gillitte, went to Desmoines River, and five of them went in bathing. One fell in a deep hole in the river, and in trying to extricate the struggling one, five were drowned. The children's ages ranged from 5 to 12 years.

—The Callender extension railway is open for local traffic. Orders will be issued almost immediately for traffic to commence between South River, Powassing, Callendar, LeVase, and South East Bay. This will open the road for through traffic by the short line from Toronto and Western Ontario points to Winnipeg and the great North-west.

—In a saloon at Elizabeth, N. J. lately ex-Alderman Connelly badgered John Lonahan, a young man of 18, about his inablity to drink. Lonahan said he would drink all Connelly would pay for. This was agreed to and Lonahan emptied twelve large glasses filled to the brim with whiskey. He reached the street, staggered along for about a block and dropped dead.

The Revolver.

An English Journalist's Introduction to its Use.

"An English Journalist" writes to the St. James *Gazette* on the use of the revolver in America, saying:

My first evening in New York was also the occasion of my first, but by no means of my last, experience of the important part which is still played by the revolver in the large cities of America. It was in the early autumn. In the summer of the previous year I had made the acquaintance in London of a tolerably well-known American actor, X., and on landing at New York, I found him awaiting me, and good naturedly anxious to act as my cicerone. It was in pursuance of his advice that I engaged quarters at an hotel in Union Square, a locality which is the favorite resort of men of his profession. We dined together early at Moretti's; I accompanied him to the theatre at which he was acting, and at midnight, after I had been shown the marvels of the Hoffman House saloon we found ourselves at Theiss's beer garden, in Fourteenth-street.

I believe that the oriental Theiss' has since been partially eclipsed by the new arabesque decorations of a neighboring house, which is kept by another man of the same name; but in the days of which I write, the original Theiss' was the nightly haunt of a certain set of opera singers and actors, who went thither "after the show" to drink imported beer, eat a light supper, and talk over the events of the day. We sat down at a little round table, and had scarcely ordered what we required, when a man who had followed us into the salood approached X, as if desirous to speak with his privately. I seized the opportunity of rising to look at some fine lobsters which were displayed upon the counter. While my back was turned to X, I became conscious that something unpleasant had happened. The German proprietor, to whom I was speaking, ducked suddenly down behind the lobsters; a waiter slipped nervously beneath the table, and several people started up and made timorously for the door. Then I turned and saw X. and the stranger standing angrily face to face. Each was pointing a revolver at the other, and the distance between the men was not more than five or six feet. For several seconds they stood thus, neither budging an inch, and most of the spectators crouching in shelter and maintaining breathless silence. Then X. advanced slightly and said: "I guess you had best get right away or I shall shoot. I give you while I count three. One!" The enemy moved a foot or two to the right; but X. still covered him, and I could see the actor's finger stiffen slowly on the trigger. "Two!" The enemy stood his ground. Then the hammer of Y.'s pistol began to rise. That was sufficient. The stranger backed rapidly toward the street, and vanished behind the swing doors of the saloon. We all breathed again; the waiter crept out from under the table; the landlord reappeared from behind the lobsters; the guests returned to their seats, and X. replaced his revolver in his hip pocket. The whole drama was over in a minute. No one suggested the calling of the police. No one seemed to regard the episode as particularly unusual; and X.'s only fear appeared to be lest his enemy might lie in wait for him outside and "pot" him ignominously as he was going home.

Domestic Hints.

TO CLEAN GLASS AND SILVERWARE.

Eggshells crushed in small bits, and shaken well in decanters three parts filled with cold water, will not only clean them thoroughly, but make the glass look like new. By rubbing with a flannel dipped in the best whitening the brown discoloration may be taken off cups in which custards have been baked. Again, all of us are aware that emery powder will remove ordinary stains from white ivory knife handles, and that the lustre of morocco leather is restored by varnishing with white of egg. Nothing, it is said, is better to clean silver with than alcohol or ammonia, finishing with a little whiting on a soft cloth. When putting away the silver tea or coffee pot which is not in use every day, lay a stick across the top under the cover. This will allow fresh air to get in, and prevent the mustiness of the contents familiar to boarding-house sufferers.

TOAST.

Many seem to think that they have made toast when they brown the outside of a slice of bread. Have they? The object in making toast is to evaporate all moisture from the bread, and holding a slice over the fire to singe does not accomplish this; it only warms the moisture, making the inside of the bread doughy and decidely indigestible. The true way of preparing it is to cut the bread into slices a quarter of an inch thick, trim off the crust, put the slices on a pan or plate, place them in the oven—which must not be too hot—take them out when a delicate brown and butter at once.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

Dissolve half an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of cold water. Whip a pint of sweet cream to a stiff froth and add to it the whites of two eggs, beaten until they are firm. When the gelatine is dissolved let it come almost to boiling point and strain it into the egg and cream; sweeten all with four ounces of powdered sugar, and flavor with a dessert-spoonful of vanilla. Beat all together and turn into a mould lined with thin pieces of sponge cake. Set on the ice for three hours and serve.

STEWED STEAK.

Put one pound of tender, thick steak, having a little fat, in a saucepan. Pour over it two cups of boiling water and a finely minced onion, seasoning with salt and pepper. Spread a thick layer of mushrooms on the top of the steak; cover the saucepan tight and set it where it will simmer, about two inches above the level of the fire. The saucepan should not be uncovered until the steak is to be removed to the dish. Forty minutes is enough time to cook it to a turn.

—Texas is being visited by disastrous floods.

—Turkey is forming additional army corps in Durope.

—It is stated that the Quebec elections will be held in October.

—Petroleum has been discovered near Lake Dauphin, N. W. T.

—Counterfeit Bank of Commerce bills are in circulation at Quebec.

—Hon. John Norquay has left Winnipeg on a trip to the Pacific coast.

—An inch and a half of snow fell on Mount Washington on Tuesday.

—An attempt has been made to assassinate the Grand Vizier of Turkey.

—The Toronto rate of taxation for 1886 has been fixed at 16½ mills on the dollar.

—Mr. Jarrett, the theatrical manager, died at Buenos Ayres on Monday of consumption.

—Large numbers of the Amsterdam police have resigned, it is supposed on account of fear of mob violence.

—It is estimated at Toronto that the wholesale Autumn imports this year will be larger than they have been for several years back.

—Mr. Gladstone states in a letter to Mr. Arnold Morley, that it is absolutely necessary that he should forthwith seek change and repose.

—Sir John Macdonald is being entertained with warm hospitality by the people of Victoria, B. C., and has greatly improved in health.

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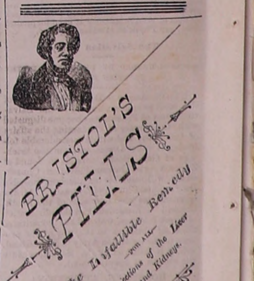
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SUNLIGHT ALL THE WAY.

Good-by, Jennie, the road is long,
And the moor is hard to cross;
But well you know there is danger
In the bogs and the marshy moss.
So keep in the foot path, Jennie,
Let nothing tempt you to stray,
Then you'll get safely over it,
For there's sunlight all the way."

The child went off with a blessing
And a kiss of mother-love;
And the daisies were down at her feet,
And the lark was singing above.
On, on the narrow foot-path—
Nothing could tempt her to stray;
So the moor was passed at nightfall,
And she'd sunlight all the way.

And I, who followed the maiden,
Kept thinking, as I went
Over the perilous moor of life
What unwary feet are bent,
If they only could keep the foot-path,
And not in the marshes stray,
Then they would reach the end of life
Ere the night could shroud the day.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A Little Maid of Long Ago.

Away off in the beautiful country of Greece, a long, long time ago, there lived a little maiden, the daughter of a king. Her name was Gorgo, not a very pretty name, perhaps, to us who are used to calling little girls "Maud" and "Ethel" and "Helen," but a strong name, and therefore quite appropriate to the little maid who bore it, as you shall see. In those old times there used to be many wars, and the country of Sparta, the part of Greece where Gorgo lived, was famous for its brave warriors, who never thought for a moment of their own safety when their country was in danger. Sometimes these were not good wars, but wars for spite and revenge, instead of for freedom and for loyalty to beautiful Greece. Some wicked man would wish to avenge an injury he had received, and in order to do this he would go about among the different kingdoms and persuade the rulers to join with him and try to overcome his enemy, and then there would be terrible bloodshed in order to satisfy one wicked man's revenge, Aristagoras was such a man as this. He was dissatisfied with his king and wished to become the king himself instead. One day he came to Sparta on this evil errand and tried to persuade King Cleomenes, the father of little Gorgo, to help his base project. He talked with the king a long time. He promised him power and honor and and money if he would do as he wished; more and more money, and, as the king refused, still more and more money he offered, and at last the king almost consented. But it had happened that when Aristagoras had come into the presence of the king, the king's little daughter was standing by his side with her hand in his. Aristagoras wanted Cleomenes to send her away, for he knew very well that it is much harder to induce a man to do something wrong when there is a dear little child at his side. But the king had said: 'No, say what you have to say in her presence, too,' and so little Gorgo had sat at her father's feet, looking up into his face with her innocent eyes, and listening intently to all that was said. She felt that something was wrong, and when she saw her father look troubled and hesitate, and cast down his eyes, she knew the strange visitor was trying to make him do something he did not quite want to do. So she stole her little hand softly into her father's and said

D... &c., Post Office Block Bridge St., Belleville.

FLINT & SHERRY,
Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, &c. Office in Ridley Block, next door to Division Court Office, Campbell Street, Belleville.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. GEO. J. SHERRY.
N. B.—Money to loan at lowest rates and on best terms. Straight loans. No commission. d&w

JOHN J. B. FLINT,
BARRISTER, has received a large quantity of money to loan at 6, 6½ and 7 per cent. Fees reduced to suit the times. 24t

W. J. GIBSON, M. A., M. D., C. M.
FORMERLY House Surgeon of Kingston General Hospital. Graduate of Queen's University. Physician, Surgeon, Accoucher. Office Pinnacle St., near the Merchants Bank.

B. S. WILSON, M. D., C. M.

when the Grecians did not know that the great Persian army was coming to destroy them, and a friend of theirs who was a prisoner in the country where the great Xerxes lived, wishing to warn the Spartans of the coming of the Persians, so they might prepare, sent a messenger to King Leonidas. But when the messenger arrived all he had to show for his message was a bare, white, waxen tablet. The king and all the lords puzzled over this strange tablet a long time, but could make nothing out of it. At last they began to think it was done for a jest and did not mean anything.

But just then the young queen Gorgo said "Let me take it," and after looking it all over she exclaimed, "There must be writing under the wax!"

They scraped away the wax from the tablet, and there, sure enough, written on the wood beneath, was the message of the Grecian prisoner and his warning to King Leonidas.

Thus Gorgo helped her country a second time, for if the Spartans had not known that the army was coming they could not have warned the other kingdoms, and perhaps the Persians would not have been conquered. But, as it was, Leonidas and the other kings called their armies together, and when the Persian host came sweeping over the plains the Greeks were ready to meet them and to fight and die for their beautiful Greece.

So this one little maid of hundreds of years ago, princess and queen, helped to save her father from disgrace and her country from ruin. And we may feel sure that she was strong and true to the last, even when her brave husband, Leonidas, lay dead in the fearful pass of Thermopylae and she was left to mourn in the royal palace of Sparta.—*Mrs. Harriet B. Shattuck, in Springfield Republican.*

Over in a Minute.

Kitty had constructed a new swing for her doll's entertainment, but it proved unsatisfactory, for that wooden lady slipped from her perch and landed with considerable violence upon the table, overturning an inkstand upon a picture Walter was copying. In another instant Walter sprang to his feet, snatched up the doll, threw it into the fire and marched out of the room, leaving Kitty in tears and the table in confusion. In half an hour he returned gay and sunny as ever, bringing a handsome doll to replace Kitty's loss, She was easily comforted, and was more sure than ever that Walter was the best brother in world.

"If a fellow is quick-tempered, why, he is; I suppose that's all there is of it," said Walter, more carelessly than penitently.

"I do get angry in a jiff, but its all over in a minute or two."

"Are you sure of that?" asked his grandfather gravely.

"Oh, yes. I'm not one of the sort to go sulking about over anything. I flash up quick enough, but I never bear malice."

'But the consequences, can you be sure that they are 'all over in a minute or two?' I never hear any one speak carelessly of that fault without recalling one scene in my own boyhood. I was quick-tempered, too, Walter, and, as you say, quick over it, flying into a rage one minute, and ready to laugh at my own tempest of passion the next. I held a high place in my classes, and one day had spoken rather boastingly of my position and how long I had kept it; but that very afternoon, through some carelessness, I failed, and gave an answer so absurd that it was received with bursts of laughter. Mortified by my blunder, vexed at having lost my place, I passed an uncomfortable afternoon and when school closed I walked out moodily, inclined to speak to no one and pretending to be busily whittling.

'Here comes the infallible! here's the fellow that never misses!' called the teasing voice of a schoolmate in front of me; and then he mockingly repeated my absurd answer.

"With all the force of a sudden fury I threw my open knife at him. It just missed his head, and in an instant it was quivering in the tree behind him. The sight of it and his white, startled face recalled me to my senses, and I sank down upon the ground, covering my face with my hands. The boys gathered round me kindly, even Charlie, the one at whom I had aimed the blow, saying that the fault was more his own than mine. But I knew that only God's mercy had saved me from seeing my schoolmate dead at my feet and my whole life darkened with the stain of murder.

"For weeks afterward I lived it over in horrible dreams; and to this day, Walter, ungoverned temper can never seem a light thing to me. Anger that is 'over in a minute' may be like a spark of fire on powder, and give you cause for shame and sorrow all your days."

And let it be added that not all are spared the natural fruits of their sudden passion. In Philadelphia a boy struck at a playmate in sudden anger; the knife-blade cut an artery, death followed and the boy was a murderer; nor is this a solitary case. Beware of an ungoverned temper!—*Morning Star.*

Facts About the Mule.

It is said that a mule cannot bray if you tie a weight to its tail and hold it down. This was touchingly illustrated in the cavalry movements that preceded the second battle of Manassas. Gen. Stuart, with a large force of cavalry manœuvring around the retreating army of Pope, got caught between two columns of the Union troops, and was obliged to conceal himself in the dense wood between two parallel roads along which the enemy were retreating. He had to lie low all night until the columns passed by. Messengers that the Union generals sent to each other through the woods were captured and held with as little noise as possible. One great difficulty was to keep the mules in the ordnance and commissary waggons from braying and thus calling the attention of the foe. For this purpose Stuart ordered a man to be detailed to stand by each mule and whack him with a stick as soon as he offered to bray; for a mule, like an orator, requires a certain preparation before beginning his neat and appropriate vocal exercises. There is a preliminary protest made with the ears, and certain solemnities of the nostrils, an expression of sorrow overspreads the countenance, then the tail is lifted. A bray does not break forth from the lips of the mule. It begins away back in the abdominal viscera and comes gradually up. Now as soon as the cavalry mules began to prapare for a bray, whack, whack! would go the sticks, and the bray would be suppressed—and thus all night. It was said that this was needless severity, for it would have sufficed to tie a brickbat to the tail of each mule.—*Major Randolph in Baltimore American.*

Curing Hay too Much.

The great feat of farmers in getting hay into the barn is that it will be too green and heat in the mow. This is more especially true where hay has been cured mainly, as hay should be, in the cock. After it has lain in cock one or two days, they will open and expose it to the sun several hours. This is not only unnecessary but injurious. We never knew hay left in cock twenty-four hours that could injure in the mow, if got in without rain. The dried pieces of the grass have a preservative effect, very different from the moisture left on hay by rains. After being wet the outside moisture must be thoroughly dried out; but it is better to do it with as little exposure to the sun as possible. More hay is injured by bleaching and sunburning than by rotting.

Watering Horses at Work.

Horses hard at work in warm weather need water frequently. If a handful of oatmeal is thrown in a pailful of water, and one or two swallows given two or three times between morning and noon, or noon and night, it will stimulate them to renewed exertions and keep them fresh all day. This sort of stimulation has no bad effects, as does that which men often take in the harvest field. The work of harvesting with self-binders is now as severe for teams as cutting grain was in the old times for men when done by hand labor, and it is a time when grain feed for horses has been mostly used up. With the labor thus thrown on the teams they need proportionate good care.

A Wonderful Result.
A single bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup has frequently destroyed from 100 to 200 worms. It is pleasant to take—no other cathartic being required. Tape worms have also been removed by it, of 15 to 31 feet in length. It is effectual for all varieties of worms afflicting both children and adults

IN GOOD REPUTE.
James McMurdoch, writing from Kinsale, says:—'B.B.B., as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it.'

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.
"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cts a bottle.

The Fire Bells
Ring out an alarm and it is heeded. This is to notify you that base substitution is practised when the great, sure-pop corn cure is asked for. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails to take corns off. It makes no sore spots and gives no pain. Be sure and get "Putnam's."

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT.
There is no one remedy offered to suffering humanity whose use is so universally and frequently required as Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, sore throat, deafness, croup, lumbago, and aches, pains, lameness and soreness of all kinds, when internally and externally used.

A Beautiful Head of Hair. There is nothing more pleasing in the external appearance of women or men than a beautiful head of hair, and it is possible for every person to possess it by using the long and well known Cingalese Hair Restorer. Sold at 50 cents per bottle.

The discovery of the instantaneous process of taking photographs has been quickly followed in the medical world by a perfect and instantaneous remedy for all acute aches and pains, as Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, etc. This valuable remedy is called Fluid Lightning, and is sold at 25 cents a bottle by D. M. Waters, corner of Front and Bridge Sts., Druggist.

One can't expect to succeed in business or in pleasure either, for that matter, unless one feels all right in health and spirits. This is the *first consideration.* Now, its a small matter when this remedy, ZO-PE-SA, is recommended so highly, even *guaranteed* to renew one's energy and spirits by invigorating the Liver and aiding Digestion, by clearing the Brain, opening the the pores of the skin, regulating the Bowels and system, to go to the drug store and get a single bottle of, ZOPESA as a trial. It is a duty every one owes to himself. Try a bottle then

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—For Pimples, Blotches, Tan, and all itching tumors of the skin use Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap.

Concerning Butter.

In the months of June and July the manufacture of butter in the United States is nearly double that of any other two months. An important question is, how shall the dairymen equalize the shipment of goods during the year? The New York State farmer would do well, after he gets fall grass butter, to hold the June and July butter; but when the time arrives that the butter supply is light, old butter will not answer for the trade. So keep the market well supplied. We usually have an advance in August. The Western goods in the month of August are not as good as during July. Generally, if the farmers takes his dairy products and ships forward during August, he will get good prices.

After he has supplied the market during August and September with fresh goods that will lead the western goods, when fall comes he is ready to dispose of June and July butter, which usually brings more money with it. June butter often brings more during January and February than it would have brought in June. It is, of course, better for the dairyman to sell when it is the best that is going forward to the market. The system usually followed in New York State is to carry a very large per cent. over to October. A few will sell September butter while the western dairyman is getting rid of his fresh crops. The habit of carrying the entire dairy clear through the season is not advisable. If your fresh butter goes forward in September, you will make a better average of your dairy than you will by following the old system of letting it all go together.

The style of packages formerly used was the one-half firkin tubs and Welsh tubs. For carrying butter there is nothing equal to the one-half firkin tub, because it carries the pickle better. The old Welsh tub is better for shipping the butter fresh. The best way to keep butter after it is packed is in any manner by which the air can be kept from it. Cover it with about one-half an inch of salt, so that it will be continually moist. If the salt dissolves, put on more and keep it packed tight, and always in a cool place. Do not head up the butter, but keep the head out, and keep salt well packed on the top so the air will not get through. The air will affect the butter. A pickle is objectionable because it is impossible to make it so pure and clean that there will not be a sediment on the top of the butter. Better cover over the butter with a cloth a little larger than the cover, so that it will turn up at the side; then put on three-quarters of an inch of salt, moistened, with a stone laid on top.

The whole secret is keeping the air from the butter. There is no wooden package perfectly air-tight. By soaking the firkin in a pickle, you get it nearly air-tight. Butter carried in refrigerators any length of time in a low temperature, after being brought out will get strong in less than half the time that butter will which has been carried in cellar temperatures.

The starch should always be washed clean out of new cloth before being placed on the butter, else it will make the butter white on top. The objection to driving the hoops firmly on the firkin, then cutting it, making two tubs, is that the merchant who ships the butter to the South prefers to cut it himself, for the reason that if it is cut by the farmer the impression will be given that it is not cut fresh. The farmer may as well save his labor and take his firkin as it is.—*Mr. Van Valkenburg, before the N. Y. State Dairymen's Association.*

The 100-Yards Running Record.

From the Chicago News.

At last there is what may be accepted as an authentic record of 100 yards being run by a man inside the even time of 10 seconds. The old apocryphal chestnut, "George Steward, Turnpike Road, Hammersmith, Sept. 30th 1844, 9¼ seconds," that has done duty as the best on record for more than forty years, has served its purpose of deceiving men into delusion of betting that others could beat 10 seconds. While we have H. M. Johnston's performance at Cleveland last Saturday there is no necessity to go back to the days of careless timing and gullibility to get the record under 10 seconds. The distance was two inches over the 100 yards. All the conditions were guarded and exact. Five watches, carefully adjusted, were held by men familiar with the nice work of catching the start and finish in a sprint race. Three of them showed that Johnston run his distance from the pistol's flash to the tape in 9 3-5 seconds; the other two marked 9 4-5, which according to the rule, stands as the record. That there is only one-fifth of a second between the five watches it proves the expertness of the timers and guarantees the correctness of the record. It has long been evident that Johnson was the man to beat the record if it was to be done in the present generation. He runs with magnificent strength and speed. His spring is great and his average stride at top speed 7 feet 7 inches —tremendous. With him, as with all really good runners, the strides in a sprint race measure almost exactly the same after the first mometum is attained. Speed, then, comes from the number of times the runner can hit the ground with his toes in the distance. Johnston struck in something like forty times. It was a great feat and gives him a standing among athletes that can hardly be eclipsed, for he has accomplished what thousands have been trying to do. That is what constitutes greatness in any popular line.

Why Pork is the Cheapest Meat.

Some years ago enthusiastic poultry breeders made the extraordinary claim that it costs no more to produce a pound of poultry than a pound of pork. Possibly, deducting value of eggs from laying fowls, this may often be the fact; but that is not what was meant. The truth is that for many reasons chicken meat must always cost more to produce than any other, while pork is nearly always the cheapest of all meats. The hog has a smaller proportion of bone and limbs than any other domestic animal. Its body is compact and its digestion is rarely out of order. A further possible reason is that the hog loses less than other animals by evaporation. Horses, cows and many other stock sweat from their entire bodies. The pig only prespires through two or three small issues in his front legs. This inability to sweat causing the retention of much matter in swine's flesh that would in other animals pass off into the air, is unpleasantly suggestive as to the healthfulness of pork as food, especially that slaughtered in warm weather. As the hog is thus lacking its means of removing effete matter through its skin, it is the more important that the other excretory organs should always be in good order. Hence the advantage of feeding sulphur and charcoal occasionally, to keep the bowels open. Corn, which will always be a staple food for hogs, has the advantage of being both laxative and diuretic, but it is so fattening that plenty of water and some green food should be fed with it to promote free discharges of the urinary organs. If pigs do not fatten quite as fast on this regimen their flesh will be apt to make more healthful food.

PECTORIA! Pectoria! Pectoria! the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat or Chest. Pectoria loosens the phlegm and breaks up the Cough. 25 cents per Bottle. Don't give up until you have tried Pectoria, all Druggists and General Store-keepers sell it.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND.—National Pills are a good blood purifier, liver regulator and mild purgative for all seasons.

OLD STAND!

New Owner! New Goods! New Prices!

THE undersigned having purchased the grocery and liquor business so long carried on by W. Y. Mikel, in the premises on Front Street, between the Hastings and Albion Hotels, has added to the stock a large assortment of choice Brandies, and Wines, which he has removed from his former wholesale store, opposite the City Hall, thus making the largest and finest stock of Liquors, Wines and Ales to be found in Belleville, consisting of the following vintages and brands: Brandy, Jas. Hennessy & Co., vintage 1872; Brandy, I. Denis Henry Mounie, 1878; Brandy, Pinet Castillion & Co., 1878; Brandy, Jules Robin and Co., 1882, and other brands. In Wines, Silva and Cosen's Port; D. M. Feuerheerd, jun., and Co., Port; Peter Domecy, Sherry. All are of the choicest vintages and brands and will be sold, wholesale or retail at the lowest possible prices.

GROCERIES.

The stock in the grocery department has been completely renewed with a choice assortment of Fresh Groceries, which, having been bought for cash, will be sold at prices which customers will find satisfactorily low.

E. F. POTTS.



"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

In the High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

FINKLE vs. WEESE.

PURSUANT to a judgment or order of the above named Court, bearing date the 1st day of July, 1886, made in said cause, the creditors of Jacob Finkle, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, who died in or about the month of July, 1869, and all persons holding general or special liens upon the said estate, or upon the shares of the parties entitled to share therein, are on or before the

17TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1886,

to send by post prepaid to Messrs Skinner & Redick, of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, solicitors for the plaintiff, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my Chambers, Shire Hall, in the city of Belleville, on Thursday, the 2nd day of September, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, being the time and place appointed for adjudication on the claims.

S. S. LAZIER, Local Master.
SKINNER & REDICK, Plaintiff's solicitors,
Dated 13th July, 1886. 31w4t

In the High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

FINKLE vs. WEESE.

PURSUANT to the Judgment or Partition order made herein, and dated the 10th day of July, 1886, there will be sold, with the approbation of Samuel Shaw Lazier, Esq., Local Master at Belleville, by Public Auction, at the office of said Local Master in the Shire Hall, in the City of Belleville, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of AUGUST, 1886, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, the following Lands, being the Northwest quarter of Lot number 8, in the 5th concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 50 acres, more or less.

Upon the premises are erected a frame dwelling house about 24x30 feet, with frame kitchen attached; also a frame drive-house with stable underneath 24x30ft. The farm is well watered, and has an orchard of 300 trees on it.

The lands will be sold subject to a reserve bid to be fixed by the Master. The purchaser will pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of the purchase money at the time of sale to the plaintiff's Solicitors, and the balance in a month thereafter. All other conditions to be the standing conditions of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bell & Biggar, Belleville, and to plaintiff's Solicitors.

S. S. LAZIER, Local Master.
SKINNER & REDICK, Plaintiff's Solicitors.
Dated 14th July, 1886, 31w4t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE south half of lot 27, 8th con. of Thurlow, containing 100 acres, is in a good state of cultivation, is well fenced with cedar. There is a never failing spring creek running across the centre of the farm, also a spring that never freezes, 4 rods from the barn. There are two frame dwelling houses, and two frame barns(one new) with shed attached, and all necessary out buildings, two good bearing orchards &c. This farm is midway between Roslin and and Plainfield, on gravel road. Money no object in selling, terms to suit purchaser, title indisputable. Possession given at once. For particulars apply on the farm, or by letter to Plainfield.

S. C. EMERSON.
Plainfield, July 3, 1886. 29wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

149 ACRES, in the eighth concession of Rawdon, being part of Lots 3 and 4. There is a good brick dwelling and drive-house 36x26 ft., a good barn 30x81 ft., and also a shed 20x48 feet; two floors in the barn.

A fine sap bush, about eight hundred trees.

There are three wells on the place, possession given immediately if wanted. Three miles from the Town Hall and nine from the Village of Stirling. Convenient to school and church and cheese factory. Fifty acres in the ninth concession; part of lot two. There is about 25 acres of green cedar, some laying down and the rest seeded. This will be sold separate if wanted.

PHILIP BROWN, Jr., Harold, P. O., Ontario.
Harold, June 11th, 1886. 16w3m

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE west part of lot 18 in the 2nd con. of Hungerford, containing 55½ acres. Will be sold cheap. For terms and full particulars apply to the owner on the premises, or by letter to

J. H. WILSON, Moneymore P. O.
Hungerford June 17, 1886. 27w4t

CLARENDON HOUSE

HASTINGS.

THIS new and commodious Hotel is now open to the public, and will be found neatly furnished with all the modern appliances necessary for the comfort of guests. The proprietor most respectfully solicits a call from the community and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage.

S. SMITH, Proprietor.

FARM FOR SALE.

IN the Township of Rawdon, being west half of Lot No. 8, 3rd Con., two and one-half miles from the Village of Stirling. School one-quarter mile distant. Cheese Factory 50 rods distant. Excellent orchard of choice fruit. For other particulars apply to owner, on the premises.

Z. HELMER, Stirling, Ont.
June 19, '86 27w3m

THE PRINCIPLE



VAPOR. FO TREATMENT

COLD MEDICATED.

N. Washington, M. D., L. C. P. S. O., &c.
EMINENT THROAT AND LUNG SURGEON,
Will Visit Belleville, Dafoe House,
AUGUST, 13 AND 14.

DISEASES TREATED—Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Catarrhal Deafness, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Also loss of Voice, Sore Throat, Enlarged Tonsils, Polypus of the Nose removed.

COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.

South Barracks, Royal Engineers, Halifax, N.S., Oct. 29th, 1885,
Dr. Washington,
Throat and Lung Surgeon, International Hotel.
DEAR SIR,—I write you with feelings of the greatest pleasure for your extreme kindness to me, and as I am now about to leave Halifax for another station, express my most hearty gratification at the success which has attended your treatment in removing so many growths from my nose, which has for years proved a terrible annoyance to me as well as seriously impairing my health. For your exceeding kindness and great skill in freeing me from what other physicians had failed to accomplish, accept my warmest thanks.

Yours truly, SERGEANT QUARNO.
Head Office, 215 Yonge Street, Toronto.
Write for particulars. d&wly

BEWARE

OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS



As there are many inferior goods, corded with jute, hemp, etc., offered and sold as Coraline by some unprincipled merchants trading on the reputation of our genuine Coraline, we warn the ladies against such imposition by drawing their attention to the necessity of seeing that the name

'CROMPTON CORSET CO.'

is stamped on inner side of all Coraline goods, Without which none are genuine.

TO FARMERS,

WHO USE

SAWYER MACHINERY

They will find repairs at

A. R. Chown's,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

358 Front Street, Belleville.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

TIN ROOFS

Painted with Asphaltic Cement, and warranted

WATER TIGHT FOR 5 YEARS.

PRICE—50c. per 100 square feet.

SHINGLE ROOFS,

Painted, making them essentially fire proof and

Greatly increasing their durability

PRICE—75c. per 100 square feet.

This paint has been in use many years, and is absolutely the best for the purpose in use.

H. S. PARMALEE,
BELLEVILLE, ONT
43d&27w1m

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. ROOT,

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

Valuable Farm, 120 Acres, for Sale,

IN good state of cultivation. All buildings necessary and in first class condition. Well watered, and good orchard. Terms very easy, and possession given to purchaser at any time.

Apply to ROBERT BOGLE, Real estate agent, Belleville.
June 10th, 1886. 26w2m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, on easy terms, lot 3, 6th con. Rawdon, containing 200 acres, good frame dwelling, drive house and barn. One hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, the balance good hard wood. The farm is well watered with natural spring and a creek. A young orchard on the premises. A good school and cheese factory adjoining. Apply to

SL. PATTERSON, on the premises, or West Huntingdon P. O.
24w3m

FOR SALE.

THE south part of lot 20, 2nd con. of Sidney, 90 acres, good house and barn and orchard. Also the north part, 110 acres, good house, necessary outbuildings, orchard, etc, or the whole lot to suitable purchaser. Any quantity of pasture to let for quiet animals by the month.

W. S. YATES, on the premises.
Sidney Crossing, May 25th, 1886. 15d&24w3m

Greene & Sons COMPANY.

MONTREAL, — QUE.

WELL ASSORTED STOCK IN ALL LINES.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

1886.

BUFFALO —AND— FANCY ROBES,

Gents' Furnishings.

LATEST STYLES SELECTED FOR

FALL - TRADE!

Agents for Woodrow's Hats

WAREHOUSE, 517 to 525 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, CORRECT ALL DISORDERS OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS

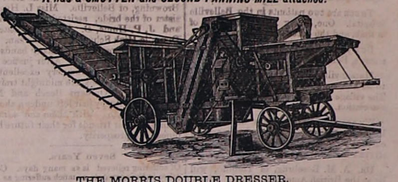
Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON.
And are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

The MORRIS DOUBLE DRESSER

Easily Managed, Light Running, Durable.
Threshes Clean and Fast. Separation Unexcelled.
PERFECTLY BEARDS BARLEY. Removes all White Caps from Wheat.
CLEANS GRAIN FIT FOR MARKET.
BECAUSE
It has a SHUTTER and SECOND FANNING MILL attached.



THE MORRIS DOUBLE DRESSER.

Great Improvements in 1886 Machines. Write post card for Illustrated Pamphlet.

MORRIS & WATTS, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Also supply Threshing Engines at Maker's Prices and Terms.

W. MOORMAN, Agent. Hastings House, BELLEVILLE.

THE SUN
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of CANADA.

The policy-holders of this Company will be pleased to hear that the business for the year just closed has been very satisfactory. The Life Applications received were for over $2,600,000 against $1,900,000 in 1884. The income increased by over $40,000, the assets by $140,000 and the Life Assurance in force by $1,100,000. In every detail (new business, amount in force, income and assets) the business was far ahead of any previous year in the history of the Company, and furthermore the business of 1886 is more than $100,000 ahead of 1885 to date, which proves clearly the increasing confidence of the public.

The SUN issues an absolutely unconditional policy. It pays its claims promptly, without waiting for sixty or ninety days, and has not one contested or disputed claim on its books.

Money to loan and no commission charged.

W. T. McINTYRE, Gen. Agent, Belleville.

N.B.—Office, Bridge Street, opposite Post Office UP STAIRS

[MIC]HIGAN FARMERS 300,000 Acres

FARMERS,

For your MOWING and REAPING MACHINES you can save money by using

McCOLL'S

LARDINE - MACHINE - OIL.

TRY IT. Manufactured only by

McCOLL BROS. & CO., TORONTO

And for sale by principal dealers.

—JUST RECEIVED—

ONE - CASE - OF

JAPANESE GOODS

Consisting of FANS for decorating, hand painted Scrolls, hand painted SPLASHERS, hand painted LANTERNS etc., at

J. C. Overell, Fancy Emporium, Front Street

FARMERS AND THRESHERS

SHOULD USE ONLY THE CELEBRATED

PEERLESS MACHINE OIL,

And should insist on their dealers procuring it from SAMUEL ROGERS & CO. sole manufacturers. This brand is made only at QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS, TORONTO ... and all first class dealers sell it.

Carpets! Carpets!

WE expect in a few days large importations of CARPETS for the Fall Trade. Until they arrive, we offer our

Present Stock at Reduced Prices,

We want more room for the new stock, and will make great concessions in prices to reduce or clear out lines of Carpets.

REMNANTS OF CARPETS OFFERED CHEAP.

WE STILL CONTINUE OUR REMNANT SALE of Summer stock. Our remnants are being rapidly cleared out, and no wonder for we are giving SUCH BARGAINS in them.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING the first instalments of our Fall purchases. We placed our orders early, before the late advance in the finer classes of woollen goods. We are now showing

New Prints,
New Dress Materials,
New Plushes,
&c., &c., &c.

And some VERY GOOD VALUE in cottons and stripes.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Belleville, July, 1886

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 12.

MERE MENTION.

RURAL schools will open on Monday, Aug. 16th.

BUY ordered clothing at Hennessy's, Belleville.

AT the present time there are 9 females and 10 males in the County jail.

THE rate of taxation in Stirling for the year 1886 is 18 mills on the dollar.

JOHN HUFF, chief of the Madoc police, was recently married to the captain of the Salvation Army of that village.

MR. Nathan Jones is laying the foundation for a double brick dwelling on Bridge Street, corner of George Street.

THE Wesleyan church of the Front of Sidney will give a lawn festival and moonlight excursion on Friday, Aug. 13th.

THERE are two patients in the Belleville hospital. One, Tursy Kerr, ulceration of a limb, and the other a case of apoplexy.

BUY your ready made clothing at Hennessy's, Belleville.

MADOC village is to have a two days fair, to be held on the 29th and 30th of Sept. The village council has granted $125 to the association.

WE are offering 60 pairs of women's kid button boots, also 30 pairs women's curacoa kid for $2.50 per pair.—A. W. VERMILYEA & SON.

DR. A. M. Rosebrug, of Toronto, will be at the British American Hotel, Kingston, Thursday and Friday the 19th and 20th of August. d&w1t

ALD. LaRoche and Alex. Robertson Esq. M. P. left for Ottawa on the noon train today to confer with the Minister of Public Works concerning permanent improvements to the hardor.

MR. T. Scripture, who has for the past seven years ably conducted the Brighton *Ensign*, has sold the paper to Mr. Chas. Lapp, in whose hands we trust it may prove increasingly prosperous.

BUY your Men's and Boy's tweeds at Hennessy's, Belleville.

IT is remarkable that the County Clerk has received no applications for free admission to the Guelph Agricultural College. Has the youth of Hastings County nothing to learn in this industry?

THE attention of our readers is called to Mr. Burrows' advertisement of the Ontario Mutual Life Company, also his removal to his new and commodious office, Front St., one door north of Dominion Bank.

THE old Mail Couch of the famous Deadwood Line, is reproduced and driven in the Wild West street parade by an old frontiersman. This exhibition now constitutes a part of the great Forepaugh show.

MR. James F. Wolff, customs agent, who is well and favorably remembered by business men here, has sued the Montreal *Witness* for libel and places his damages at $10,0 0. The articles complained of are two referring to the Customs system, which was in one described as "That blackmailing system."

BUY your dress goods at Hennessy's, Belleville.

SEE E. R. Reynolds' advertisement on 4th page $500,000 to loan at 6 per cent. yearly. No valuations, commissions or agents' fees to pay. No delay. Parties purchasing farms or paying a high rate of interest on notes or mortgages can have their mortgages paid off at once and obtain a lower rate of interest by applying immediately to MR. REYNOLDS. 17w6m

SOME miraculous results have followed the use of Dr. Dorenwend's Hair Magic. It has saved many from becoming bald. It has produced good heads of hair on bald heads in cases where the roots are not all gone. It is an unfailing remedy for dandruff, and is a splendid dressing, keeping the hair and scalp in a clean, healty condition. A. Dorenwend, sole Manufacturer, Toronto; R. Templeton, agent for Belleville.

THE bell, the young ladies are trying to buy for the new Bridge Street Church is a large E flat weighing 2,500 lbs. It is the largest of a chime of nine bells and cost about a third of the whole chime although the ladies have no thought at present of putting in a chime we have no doubt they might be induced to undertake it if donations to the extent of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars were promised to them.

BUY your corsets, gloves and Hosiery at Hennessy's Belleville.

PENNY Royal Wafers, the new discovery, for ladies. Sold by D. M. Waters. 80d1yr.

DON'T BE DECEIVED

Beware of any druggist who will try to induce you to take anything in place of McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. It is a marvel of healing for Sores, Cuts Burns, etc. No family should be without it. It has no equal. Get McGregor & Parke's and have no other. Only 25c. per box at D. M. Waters' corner of Front and [illegible] St.

Highway Robbery.

A Watch and Chain Stolen on Front Street—Two Arrests.

Last Wednesday night a man named Jas. B. Mosey, established himself in a certain saloon in this city, and liberally spent his cash, of which he seemed to have a good supply, in "setting 'em up" for the boys. Near midnight he left the saloon and started down street. When in front of the INTELLIGENCER office two of the young men who had been in the saloon, and who had followed him, came up and asked for 10 cents for a drink. Mosey considered that his generosity at the saloon had been suited by the capacity of the young men, and refused them, recommending that they go home. The end of the matter was that they assaulted Mosey and relieved him of a watch and gold chain. In the scuffle he secured the hat of one of the assailants and carried it to police headquarters. The hat was identified and subsequently Sergt. McCrudden and Officers Hayes and Newton arrested Thos. Badgley and R. Dalton, charging them with larceny.

Badgley and Dalton were before the Mayor for preliminary examination this morning, and were committed for trial.

The bar-tender of the Hub, where Mosey had been drinking, stated in his evidence that after Mosey left the place he went to the door and saw him talking with two parties in front of the INTELLIGENCER building. He was sure in his own mind that one of the parties was Badgley. He went into the saloon and told the proprietor that he believed Badgley and Dalton were going to "do" that fellow. He, the witness, was told to go down and protect Mosey. He started out to do so, but met the man at the door, who stated that he had been robbed.

Mosey in his testimony believed the prisoners to be the parties who had assaulted and robbed him.

Sgt. McCrudden swore to having found the bar of the watch chain on the walk at the place where Mosey claimed to have been robbed. About two hours after the robbery he arrested the prisoners at their homes, but found no trace of the missing property on their persons.

Mosey is a traveling salesman for a Toronto cigar factory. He claims to have lost a red leather wallet containing $35, besides the watch and chain.

Both the prisoners are young men and declare they are innocent.

During the progress of the trial, Chief McKinnon said if saloon keepers and bar tenders would give more willing aid and not withhold information from the police, robberies of drunken men in the city would soon decrease in number. The police, he said, protected the saloons, but the proprietors would not even try to protect their patrons.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by R Templeton.

Wedding Bells.

Wednesday evening the wedding bells resounded, when Miss M. Hunter, late teacher of drawing in Belleville High School, and T. M. Henry, Esq., B. A., Head Master of Newburg High School, and late Mathematical Master of Belleville High School, were united in holy wedlock. The pleasing ceremony was conducted at the residence of the bride's father, in the presence of a few friends, by the Rev. Mr. Leech, of Barrie, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Browning, of Belleville. Miss L. Hunter, sister of the bride, assisted as bridesmaid, and J. P. Hume, B. A., Head Master of Dunville High School, as groomsman. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and valuable presents. After justice had been meted out to the very excellent repast, the couple took the midnight train en route for Old Orchard Beach and New York. The happy pair left under a shower of rice, carrying with them the kindest wishes of their friends for their future happiness and prosperity.

Seven Years.

Of suffering relieved in as many days. Corns cause in the aggregate as much suffering as any single disease. It is the magic solvent power of Putnam's Corn Extractor that makes it speedily successful in removing corns. Take no substitute, however highly recommended. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best. Sure, safe, and painless.

Fine Goods.

Every week brings new and elegant goods to the Crystal Hall of W. J. Reid & Co. This week they are opening a fine assortment of Aurora glass wines, clarets, champagnes and a beautiful wine set of the same.

In the line of decorative glass goods the latest and handsomest is the wonderful satin finished glass, Peach Blow, Oxidized and Dore is also to be seen here. In general crockery and china the stock now is simply immense and as to lamps, the firm are now opening and arranging the largest and best assortment of hanging and table lamps ever offered to the citizens of Belleville. d&w

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by R. Templeton.

A Child Scalded.

A Little Two Year Old Backs into a Tub of Hot Water.

Mr. M. Robinson, Reeve of Huntingdon, was in the city Thursday and reported a serious scalding accident from his neighborhood. A two year old child of Mr. Richard Potter, District Master of South Hastings Orangemen, was playing about the kitchen on Tuesday, 3rd inst. The child, in its play, backed against a tub of hot water and fell in. Assistance was at hand but before aid could be rendered the child was frightfully scalded. Dr. Hudson, of Roslin, was summoned, and dressed the burns. It is thought that the injuries are not fatal, though serious.

Pain cannot exist after the patient has taken a single dose of West's Pain King, the magic cure. Do not be induced to take a substitute, but insist upon having West's Pain King. Genuine sold by D. M. Waters, Druggist.

More Horse Stealing.

Three Horses Stolen from Newcomb's Mills.

Chief McKinnon has been notified by Wm. Kemp of Newcomb's Mills, that three horses were stolen from that place on the night of Aug. 3rd. Two were black horses, with star on their foreheads. The other is an iron gray mare 15 hands high.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by R. Templeton.

The Late Cheese Markets.

Liverpool cable 41s.

INGERSOLL, Aug. 4.—6,990 boxes offered, no sales.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 4.—4,550 boxes offered, no sales.

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 5.—Fifteen factories offered 1,050 white, 300 colored.

At 2:30 Mr. Thompson offered 7¾ for the board.

Sporting Notes.

The various lacrosse clubs competing for the championship stand as follows:

	GAMES PLAYED.	LOST.	TO PLAY.
Torontos	7	0	5
Montreals	6	2	6
Shamrocks	6	4	6
Cornwall	6	4	6
Ontari s	7	5	5

WATER WORKS.

The Scheme as Presented by Mr. Freemen Recommended to the Council after a Lengthy and Heated Discussion.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the City Council to take into consideration the scheme proposed by Mr. Freeman for water works for the city, met in the Council Chamber on Saturday evening. There were present Mayor McIninch, Ald. Diamond, Smeaton, Hanley, Falkiner, Frost, Keith, LaRoche and a number of citizens.

On motion of Ald. Falkiner, his Worship the Mayor, occupied the chair.

The plan of the proposed works as prepared by Mr. Freeman, under the supervision of the Chief and Assistant-Chief of the fire department, was presented.

Mr. W. H. Campbell, Chief of the fire brigade, presented a report of the probable cost of the fire department if the water works system were in operation. His report showed that a large amount would be saved annually if the works were adopted.

After some discussion on the report, Ald. Falkiner moved, seconded by Ald. Smeaton, the following resolution:

The special committee of the City Council appointed to examine the proposition of Mr. Freeman and his associates for supplying the City of Belleville with water for fire protection, manufactures and domestic purposes, to enquire into details and its probable cost in case of an agreement being entered into, beg to report that they have carefully examined the proposal of Mr. Freeman and his associates for the construction of water works for fire protection, and for the supply of pure and wholesome water for domestic purposes, and having fully considered its terms deem it worthy of the immediate and favorable attention of the Council, and in the judgment of the committee the proposed contract offers a system admirably adapted to meet the wants and desires of the community so long desired and hoped for, they respectfully submit the following reasons to the Council of the proposal offered: Its adoption will incur no adverse risk on the city, as the contract offered calls for no payment until sufficient supply for fire protection is given in terms of the warrant offered, and for domestic purposes abundance of pure and wholesome water to those who may desire the same. In this latter connection the committee have pleasure in noticing that the contractors offer to effectually filter the water before its entry into the supply pipes. During the construction of the works large sums of money, aggregating from $80,000 to $100,000, of foreign capital will be expended in this city for labor and supplies, to the benefit of every class in the community. The labor of 500 men and many teams will be employed, and the required supplies of food, clothing and other necessaries will be furnished by our citizens. Its economy, the efficient water supply for fire protection under the proposed contract will not increase our present expenditure to a greater extent than $3,000. It will reduce the premium on fire insurance in every part of the city from 5 to 25 per cent, while supply for domestic purposes at a cost of 1½ cents per day assures the comfort and healthfulness of our homes, now denied by a large majority of our citizens. Its adoption will increase the value of real estate.

After a lengthy and heated discussion, in which several of the Aldermen took part, Ald. Diamond moved the following amendment:

That as sufficient time has not been allowed to get detailed information, to enable this committee to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, they would recommend that further time be given this committee to report to the Council.

The resolution submitted by Ald. Falkiner was carried, Ald. Diamond alone voting against it.

The committee adjourned.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by R. Templeton.

Forepaugh's Feats For This Year.

The famous Adam Forepaugh show is to be here on Aug. 18th, and every body is on the tip-toe of expectancy. The veteran Manager has added much sensational interest this season, presenting a horse for the first time which walks a rope suspended in the air, climbs ladders and does all manner of wonderful feats; Captain A. H. Bogardus, the champion wing shot of the world, and his four famous sons, together with a complete Wild West show of cowboys, experts, Indians, wild bronchos, cattle and bison. An elephant combats and vanquishes an athlete and pugilist in four rounds with boxing gloves, another rides a velocipede, and the circus performance in four rings, an elevated stage and hippodrome course is a most remarkable and satisfactory one.

The always tremendous menagerie has been materially strengthened by many valuable and rare additions. It now possesses the largest hippopotamus, the tallest giraffe by four feet and the heaviest and most majestic elephant ever exibited. There are twenty-five elephants, including a very diminutive specimen and the lordly giant, Bolivar. Mr. Forepaugh has more than enough animals to overflow fully one hundred cages, if presented as nearly all shows exhibit them, and it is safe to say there is no notable specimen described in natural history the prototype of which is not found in his gigantic collection. The museum will be elaborate, novel and attractive, and there will be no fault about any department of the mammoth show, whose reputation is bounded only with the limits of the earth.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

Another Curiosity.

Thos. Cross, of Madoc, whilst out for a on Aug. 8th, found a young garter snake in his path with two perfect heads. He captured it and has it preserved in alcohol. Mr. Coste, of the geological survey has acquired proprietorship of the curiosity, and will forward it to the museum at Ottawa.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you.

Over a Precipice.

One day last week a two year old boy of John Campbell, of Canifton, fell over the bank of the river whilst at play and struck on the rocks 14 feet below. The accident was noticed by Mr. Jacob Finkle, of Thurlow, as he was passing on the opposite shore. He picked the child up and carried it home. It was unconscious for some hours, but finally rallied and recovered.

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as charge of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering, and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a wide spread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

Good Husbandry.

Mr. J. E. Cook, of the 5th concession of Thurlow, has harvested 180 bushels of fall wheat from a sowing of six bushels. A stool of barley grown on the same farm from one grain, bore six heads yielding over 400 kernels in all. Four of the heads averaged 78 grains each.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by R. Templeton.

The McDonald Family

Are Tried for Receiving Stolen Goods.

Mrs. McDonald, wife of "Coffin" McDonald, together with her son and daughter, were put on trial before A. L. Smith and George Phillips, J. P.'s, in the Police Courtroom, Tuesday morning. The witnesses who were called to identify property were, County Constable G Johnston, J. Mahony, Miss M. Holden, Dr. Murphy, Mrs. Frances Murdoff, Mrs. Fenn, Geo. Ross, Mrs. M. A. Clarke, John Frederick, R. N. Thompson and G. L. Bird, all of whom have been the victims of petty larcenies. John Austin, W. A. Beckwith, W. H. Campbell and others, swore to having found the property which was identified by the first witnesses, in McDonald's house.

The Crown endeavored to establish that the defendants knowingly received stolen goods. The boy and girl were discharged; Mrs. McDonald was committed for trial.

Coffin's mother and stepfather were in court, interested spectators of the case. Much sympathy is felt for these estimable people who are deeply troubled over the misconduct of the erratic Coffin who endeavored to make their house a repository for his plunder. The day after the Plainfield robberies he left a bag at Mr. Murphy's which he claimed contained oats. When Coffin's mother heard of his arrest, she opened the bag and found it contained tea. It was promptly brought to the city and surrendered to the police.

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhœa and such complaints while teething, and as this period of their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

The Island Robbery.

A Second of the Three Arrested at Kingston.

Dennis Keegan, one of the three who are charged with robbing Jas. Houghtlin on Zwick's Island on the night of July 31st, was arrested at Kingston Sunday and brought to Belleville. Police officer Cook get track of Keegan at Deseronto. Hearing that he had shipped on the schooner A. G. Ryan, he telegraphed to Kingston and upon the arrival of the boat on Sunday Keegan was arrested.

On Monday Keegan and Lewis Massett were arraigned before Mayor McIninch. Houghtlin gave his evidence, when both prisoners were remanded for a week. John Shorts, the third party to the affair, is still at large.

Fenian Raids.

A movement has been started in Montreal to obtain from the Government some recognition of the service of the volunteers in 1866 and '70, by medal or land grant. Some blank forms of the memorial have been sent to Lt.-Col. Lazier for signature by the veterans of '66 and '60 in this locality. All the old members of the force who participated in either of these campaigns and who are desirous of joining the movement, are requested to call at Colonel Lazier's office and sign the memorial.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by R. Templeton.

The Fall Fair.

At the Fair grounds things are fast assuming shape. Stables are nearly completed to accomadate four hundred head of cattle and horses. The track has also been surveyed and work will be commenced without delay. Any person feeling disposed to contribute men or teams to assist in grading it up will be entitled to drive on the track during the season. They will please communicate with the Secretary G. H. Pope who will send prize lists or any information upon application.

Laying the Corner Stone.

Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, will lay the corner stone of the new St. Michael's Church on Aug. 22nd. We were shown to-day a handsome silver trowel, which bears the following inscription:

Presented to most Rev. J. W. Cleary, S.G.D., Bishop of Kingston, occasion, blessing and laying corner stone St. Michael's Church, Belleville, 22nd Aug. 1886.

OFF WORK

"I was off work for two years suffering from kidney disease, and could get no relief, until advised by a friend to try B.B.B. I was cured by two bottles, and consider it a miraculous cure." The above is the substance of a communication from Wm. Tier. of St. Marys, Ont.

Water Works.

Mr. John Bell, Esq., Q.C., has returned from a yachting cruise to different American ports. Whilst abroad he made enquiries about the Moffitt Hodgkins & Co's system of Water Works. He reports that where ever in use it gives satisfaction and that he heard nothing against the company or their works.

On Trial.

Robt. Dalton and Thos. Badgley, charged with robbing a Toronto cigar drummer named Jas. B. Mosey, of a watch and chain and a sum of money on Wednesday last, were before Judge Lazier Monday afternoon. Part of the evidence for the prosecution was submitted when the case was enlarged until 4 p. m. to-day.

The New Depot.

It is now understood that the changes to be made to the Grand Trunk depot in this city, will consist in raising the walls of the old building to two stories, remodelling the interior, and erecting a frame building west of the depot for the general offices. The new building and the depot will be separated by an archway.

Committed to Gaol.

Chief of Police Huff of Madoc arrived in the city Monday with two women from Madoc, sentenced to 30 days each in the County jail. The women, named Anna Shooters and Elizabeth J. Keller, were committed by E. D. O'Flynn and John Dale for vagrancy and using abusive language.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by R. Templeton.

Cable Notes.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The official report of the Liberal Unionist meeting, over which the Marquis of Hartington presided yesterday, confirms despatches already cabled, announcing acceptance by Mr. Chamberlain of Lord Hartington's leadership, and proves that the Unionists are resolved not to allow Mr. Gladstone to force the Irish question upon Parliament.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

A deputation from the Imperial Federation League will have an interview with Lord Salisbury on Wednesday next, to ask him to appoint a Royal Commission, composed of delegates from the United Kingdom and colonies, to suggest practical means for the defence of ports and commerce in time of war, and for the closer federation of all ports of the Empire. Forty members of the House of Commons will accompany the deputation.

TORONTO REGATTA.

Misplaced Buoys Confuse the Fleet of Yachts.

A VERY UNSATISFACTORY RACE.

The fourth annual regatta of the Toronto Yacht Club, under the auspices of the Lake Yacht Racing Association, turned out a disappointing affair, both to the visiting yachasmen and the members of the club. All the trouble was brought about because it is alleged by several of the yachtsmen that the lake buoy (No 2) off Mimico Point, was not visibte to the naked eye when they wanted to pass around it.

The starters in the first-class were the Cygnet, Atalanta, Aileen, Verve and Whistlewing. The yacht belonging to the Toronto Club coming in first gets the Murray challenge cup and the flag now held by the sloop Winona.

When the gun was fired at 10 a. m. to start there was no breeze. It was 10:45 before any of the boats could make the Queen's wharf. At noon the breeze freshened and the boats stood out for the buoy off Mimico Point. None of them could find the buoy. The Atalanta lost her top mast and withdrew from the race, together with Verve and Aileen. The Cygnet and Whistlewing searched for the buoy until it was found. The Cygnet claims first prize and the Murray Cup. A cross protest was entered with the sailing Committee. The Whistlewing protests that the Cygnet did not round the buoy at all, and the Cygnet protests that the Whistlewing rounded the buoy on the starboard instead of the port side. Mr. Ayre, owner of the Atlanta, is very anxious that the race should be sailed over again. However the Sailing committee will decide the matter to-day.

The same trouble was experienced by the second-class yachts. The starters were the Iolanthe, Yoland, Molly (of Hamilton), Laura and Niobe. The Molly and Laura were the only yachts that claim to have been able to make the lake buoy. The Molly was first and the Laura second. No time.

NONE BETTER

There is no more wholesome or delicious fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effectual remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps, and other summer complaints of infants or adults, than Dr. Flowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Truly a Colossus.

There is more than the usual enthusiasm and excitement always manifest on such occasions, since the formal announcement that the tremendous show of Adam Forepaugh is to exhibit here on Aug, 18th and that it comes in largely increased proportions.

The amusement-going public have been want to claim that the Forepaugh exhibition was too large; that there was always too many rings and acts taking place at once, and that one pair of eyes could not see them all with satisfaction. What will these people now think when they learn that this showman has redoubled his efforts and that now instead of too circles and a platform, there are to be four arenas a double stage and an immense hyppodrome track. The old number of acts, sixty, are to be doubled, and not less than a hundred and twenty will be given at every performance. Double the number of trained elephants, and double the number of beautiful performing horses, ponies and other animals will appear at every exhibition. The chief novelties of this immense establishment are uncommonly attractive and embrace the convocation of giants, the smallest woman that breaths; the well-filled menagerie and brilliant circus performers—will make the occasion a rare one for those who delight in such things. The Blondin horse does extraordinary rope-walking feats; while Captain A. H. Bogardus, champion shot of the world, his famous four sons and a complete and picturesque Wild West and frontier show, with cowboys, Indians, broncho horses, long-horned Texas cattle and bison have been added.

The holiday is to be inaugurated with a grand daylight parade which will disclose to public view the great rescources of this stupendous entertainment.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, Beamsville, Ont., had what was supposed to be a cancer on her nose. She was about to submit to a cancer doctor's treatment, when she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and externally, a few bottles of which entirely cured her.

Toronto Industrial Fair.

The success which has attended the Industrial Fair in the past, appears likely to be eclipsed by the success of the one for the present year, which opens at Toronto on the 8th of September next. Already the space in all the large buildings is nearly taken up, and the character and novelty of the exhibits will be far ahead of those of previous years. The latest improvements in farming implements, machinery and all kinds of manufactures, will be found there, and the number of entries already made in the live stock department ensure a magnificent display in this respect. Our space will not permit us to particularise, but an excellent programme of special attractions has been provided, and the reputation of the Toronto show in this respect justifies us in saying that they will be an interesting and novel character. Cheap excursions and reduced fares will be given on all the railways. A large number of conventions and other attractions will be going on in the city at the time of the Fair, and any of our readers contemplating taking a holiday, will not have a better opportunity of spending it with pleasure and profit than by taking a trip to the Toronto Industrial Fair. Entries in all departments close on the 28 of August. For prize lists and all particulars, drop a post card to Mr. Hill, the Secretary, at Toronto.

West's World's Wonder or family Liniment is a remedy that no well regulated household should be without, as it is a positive cure for Rheumatism. It is invaluable for Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds and all diseases requiring external application. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by D. M. Waters, Druggist.

Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway.

The Napanee Tamworth & Quebec Railway Company at their annual meeting in Napanee elected the following stockholders: Directors, A. Henry, Napanee; W. F. Hall, do.; W. S. Williams, do.; H. B. Sherwood, do.; F. S. Rathbun, Deseronto; Herbert B. Rathbun, do.; W. R. Aylsworth, do.; R. C. Carter, Kingston; E. W. Benjamin, Yarker. The directors reappointed all their old officers.

Another Victim.

An exchange says:—"A man sent a dollar for a lightening potato bug killer which he saw advertised in a paper He received by return mail two blocks of wood with directions printed on them as follows: Take this block which is No, 1, in right hand, place the bug on No. 2 and press them together. Remove the bug and proceed as before.

Putnam's Corn Extractor.

Is the best remedy for corns extant. It acts quickly, makes no sore spots and effects a radical cure. A hundred imitations prove its value. Take neither substitutes offered as good nor the close imitations of the genuine too often offered.

Colonial Exhibition

The number of visitors to the Exhibition for the week ending 24th July was 166,791, making a total since the opening of 1,970, 398.

The Late Cheese Market.

(From the Utica Herald.)

The week just passed has given us a steady market for cheese, with ⅛c. added to the price at the close. There is a difference of about $17,000 boxes between the receipts and exports, but in spite of that, all the reports say that stock was well cleaned up, and that even more first-class goods than were available could have been used. A disposition was manifested in some quarters to add another eight to price the last of the week, but as shippers absolutely refused to negotiate on such a basis the attempt was given up, and 8⅛c. remained the top quotation.

We stated a week ago that there were 15,000 boxes of combination and small-sized cheese in cold storage at New York. We still believe that there is this amount, which would by no means be excessive at this time of year. The goods were bought at slightly higher prices than would allow them to sell at a profit, and dealers put them into storage for a while, in the belief that eventually they would come out all right. The market is acting very much as it did last year at this time. All through August it held along at about 6⅞ to 6⅞c. in the country, but with the coming of cooler weather it advanced. The range this year is about one cent higher, at which it will probably be held until hot weather (?) cheese is off the boards. [We haven't had any hot weather yet to affect the make of cheese.]

It seems to be thought by some that because the exports this year have fallen off considerably, there must be a corresponding amount of stock left on this side yet to be taken care of. But it also seems to be forgotten that the receipts at New York have been a good deal smaller. Since May 1 the receipts have been only 759,993 boxes, against 841,312 for the same period last year. The difference is 81,319 boxes, or nearly ten per cent. less. A week later than this time there were said to be 50,000 boxes in cold storage. This year there will not be to exceed one half of that, and as for stocks back in the country, it is not probable that they are any larger than last year at this time, if as large. In the northern part of this state, where there is usually more of that business done that elsewhere, we understand that some of the heaviest holders of last year became convinced of the folly of such a course, and have this year sold right along as fast as their stock is cured. There are always some who will hold, but their number grows smaller and smaller. We regard the market on the whole as being in a condition quite as sound as lrst year or the year before. Following is our usual table of quotations:

	Recpts.	Exp.	Cable.	Price
Aug. 9, 1884....	97,514	27,941	51s.	10¼c.
Aug. 8, 1885....	12,384	46,000	40s.	7⅛c.
Aug. 7, 1886....	71,177	54,930	41s. 6d.	8⅛c.

UTICA, Aug. 9.—The market to-day was active and firm, and ⅛c. higher than a week ago. The buyers all seem anxious to get cheese, and the competition was extremely good. The tranactions are large, but this was occasioned by the factorymen putting in all the stock that was fit to ship, on account of the prices paid, or in salesmen's parlance, because "it was a good day to sell." At first 8c. was talked of as "high," then an eigth was added, then a quarter, and finally three-eigths for three of the choice lots. Advices from New York quoted 8⅛c. as the top there, and some of the conservative buyers claim that prices here are not warranted. There is no doubt, however, that they have been paid, and everybody will feel anxious to learn how they are received in the city.

Transactions for the day are as follows: 1,185 boxes, 14 lots, at 7¾c.; 73 lots, 6,893 boxes, at 7⅞c.; 24 lots, 2,232 boxes, at 8c.; 11 lots, 1,306 boxes, at 8⅛c.; 16 lots, 1,056 boxes, at 8¼c.; 3 lots, 255 boxes, at 8⅜c., and two lots, 325 boxes, at p.t. Sales 13,252 boxes, commissions 1,595 boxes; total 14,847 boxes. Ruling price 7⅞c. One year ago sales were 12,423 boxes, ruling 6⅝c. Two years ago they were 12,225 boxes, ruling 9¾c.

HOPS.

There is practically no hop market now, as buyers are not paying the prices asked, holders will not accept the prices offered and brewers are fully stocked up for present requirements. It is said, and with some show of truth, that if brewers have got to pay big prices, they will prefer to pay them for new hope, and will wait until they can learn whether they can get any new ones or not. There will undoubtedly be a few, and anything that is anywhere near being fine will command, according to the present outlook, from 50 to 60c. The news from Germany is not encouraging, and England is not to have the full crop that was at one time anticipated.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Aug. 11, 1886.

WHEAT—65 to 70c.
BARLEY—50 to 55c.
RYE—48c.
OATS—33c. to 36c.
PEAS—50c.
BUCKWHEAT—35 to 40c.
HAMS—9c to 11c.
BUTTER—Roll 15c.
EGGS—11c. to 13c. per doz.
HIDES—Rough $5, inspected $7.50
CALF SKINS—10c. per lb.
LAMBSKINS—25c.
SHEEPSKINS—$1.00
DEAKENS—45c.
WOOL—20c.
TALLOW—Rough, 2½c.
TALLOW—Rendered, 4c.
POTATOES—30c. to 55c. per bag.
LARD—9c to 11c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $4.50 to $5.00, per bbl.
FLOUR—Retail $5.00.
HAY—$7 to $8 per ton.
CHICKENS—40c to 60c per pair.
GEESE—40c to 60c.
TURKEYS—50c to $1.50.

BIRTH.

On Aug. 4th, MRS. FLUMERFELT of Brandon, youngest daughter of Mr. Jas. Ross, of a daughter.

In this city on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. R. Gourlay, Oak Hall, of a son.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, 7th Aug., 1886, GORDON LISLE, youngest son of W. L. Fellowes.

—The disabled steamship Werra has arrived at Boston in tow of the Lessing.

—Rumored cases of Asiatic cholera in Wisconsin have proved to be cholera morbus.

—An unknown man was mysteriously killed near Collins Bay on Friday night. It is supposed that he was struck by a freight train while sleeping on the track. The man told a laborer that he was from Watertown.

—A little girl some 8 or 9 years old was killed on the C. P. R. track near Biscotasing a few days ago. At the time of her fall she had a little baby in her arms which she was nursing, and which she held firmly in her fall, and strange to say it escaped unhurt.

—Saturday's official *Gazette* contains an order-in-council granting the charter for the construction of the "Great Northwest Central railway" from a point on the Manitoba and Northwestern railway via Rapid City to Battleford. The capital stock is $2,000,000. Messrs. Francis Clemow, C. T. Bate, W. A. Allan, Ottawa; James Murray, St. Catherines and A. Charlebois, Quebec, are the company.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. Templeton.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets LITTLE LIVER PILLS. ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents



$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption. Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

Beware of Imitations.

CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR

This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion. For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases where an EFFECTIVE and CERTAIN STIMULANT is required, the ELIXIR will be [illegible] Price $1 [illegible] 6 bottles for $5

How to do it Well!

YOU may shoe your family or boot yourself at the noted store of Haines & Lockett, and you can have a hat put on you and yours by the celebrated hatter Joe Morgan, and yet without a Wilkinson plough how is it possible to be happy? To plough well you must walk comfortably, and to walk comfortably you must walk easy, and to walk easy you must have easy shoes, you had better try the seamless plough boot. To plough well you must plough straight, and to plough straight you must keep your head level, and to keep your head level you must keep it cool, and to keep it cool you had better try one of Morgan's coolers, and yet with both these advantages to be a first class ploughman you should have one of the renowned Wilkinson's plows (pronounced ploughs.

W. H. VANTASSEL,
Footbridge Warerooms, Belleville,
In rear of Ritchie's great store.

Maxwell's Harvesting Implements

GENERALLY conceded to be the best in the market, for simplicity and durability they have no equal. Particular attention is directed to the

LITTLE MAXWELL BINDER

Is the lightest, easiest handled, and only

Right Hand Cut Binder

made in Canada. The undersigned cordially invite you, before purchasing elsewhere, to inspect their

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Comprising Reapers, Mowers, Horse Rakes, Binders, Steam Engines and Treshers, machine oil, rubber and gandy Belting, Lumber Waggon, Springs Steel Ploughs, Steel Scrapers, Steel Harrows, Cultivators, &c. An early call solicited

OFFICE—Front Street, five doors below O'Brien's hotel.

JONES & DENYES.

$500,000

TO loan at 6 per cent yearly. Terms of repayment of principal made to suit borrowers. Interest to cease on any part of principal at any time paid.

No fines, penalties or vexations.

TERMS.

First and second mortgages bought. Advances made on second mortgages and to purchase farms. No costs incurred in making applications to me for money. No valuations, commissions or agents fees to pay, no delay. Parties purchasing farms or paying high rates of interest on notes or mortgages can have their mortgages paid off at once by me, and obtain a lower rate of interest and thereby save money.

Write or call immediately for particulars.

E. R. REYNOLDS,
20 Adelaide Street, East,
Toronto.

Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL 53. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1886. NO. 35

ALEX. FORIN, M. D., C. M.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur Licentiate and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Graduate of Queen's University. Office and residence in Dr. Stevenson's old stand, Trent St., Frankford, Ont. 34w

FALKINER & MASSON,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Office, Ridley Block, Campbell St., Belleville, Ont.
N. B. FALKINER STEWART MASSON.

JOHN A. FORIN.

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. Office, Ashley Block, Front Street, Belleville. 140d1y

A. R. DOUGALL, Q. C.,

BARRISTER and Attorney, Notary Public, &c. Nos. 2 and 3 Ashley Block, Belleville, Ont.

CHAS. A. ABRAHAM,

ISSUER Marriage Licenses. Office, *Ontario* Office, opposite City Hall. Residence, corner of Everett and Catherine Streets, near Foot bridge. 181y

FRED. E. REDICK

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N. B.—Money to loan at 6 per cent. 45w1y

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Money to loan on farm, village and city properties at lowest rates.

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HOMOEPATHIST, Graduate of Pulte University of Medicine. Cincinnati, Fellow of the Hahnemannian Medical Society of Ohio, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Licentate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, New York. Office and residence, over Haines & Lockett's boot and shoe store, Front Street. Telephone communication.

E. GUSS PORTER,

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☞Private Money to Loan. 271d&w1y

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SOLICITOR, &c., Madoc, Ont. Office—O'Flynn's Block.

H. JAMES, M. D.,

WISHES to inform all his friends that he has returned to Belleville, restored to health, and will resume his practice among them. The afflicted may call and consult him at his residence, Church Street.
Belleville, July 3, 1883. dawly

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,

BARRISTERS and Solicitors, Belleville. Offices removed to Victoria Building, corner of Front and Hotel Streets, over Walmsley & Spafford's store.
G. E. HENDERSON, Q. C. F. G. A. HENDERSON.
N. B.—Money to loan at lowest rates of interest. 12w1y

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Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.)

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JOHN J. B. FLINT. GEO. J. SHERRY
N. B.—Money to loan at lowest rates and on best terms. Straight loans. No commission. d&w

JOHN J. B. FLINT,

BARRISTER, has received a large quantity of money to loan at 6, 6½ and 7 per cent. Fees reduced to suit the times. 24tf

W. J. GIBSON, M. A., M. D., C. M.

FORMERLY House Surgeon of Kingston General Hospital. Graduate of Queen's University. Physician, Surgeon, Accoucher. Office Pinnacle St., near the Merchants Bank.

B. S. WILSON, M. D., C. M.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, graduate of the University of McGill, Montreal. Late House Apothecary of the Montreal General Hospital. Residence and Office, Pinnacle St. 49tf

J. J. FARLEY, M. D., C. M.,

MONTREAL, and M. R. C. S., England. Office and Residence, Front Street, over Carmichael's Drug Store.

DR. R. TRACY,

HAVING returned from Europe, is prepared to meet his patients as usual, at his residence, Hotel Street. Consulting hours 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and after 6 p. m., daily. nov5

GEORGE W. WALKER, L. D. S.,

SURGEON Dentist, Front Street, Belleville. Office, directly opposite the Anglo-American House, and Hambly's Saloon.

WM. WRAY,

CONVEYANCER, Commissioner, &c., &c. Drawing wills a speciality. All business strictly confidential. Residence, Tweed Ont. 39wtf

THOMAS WILLS,

COUNTY Treasurer, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

MONEY TO INVEST

UPON easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c.,
Bridge St., Belleville

JOHN WILLSON,

CLERK of the 12th Division Court, County of Hastings. Post Office L'Amble. 52y

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BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public Conveyancer, &c. Office—over Express and Telegraph Offices, Thompson's Block, Bridge Street., Belleville. Money to loan—private funds. Agent for the Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

DR. YOUKER.

OFFICE and residence Pinnacle Street, 3rd door north of Dafoe House. 52w1y

U. E. THOMPSON,

TOWN PASSENGER AGENT G. T. R. Bridge St.
Or at the Grand Trunk Depot.
D. GUNN,
Agent G. T. R.
Belleville, March 5, 1879. w

FARM TO LET.

THE undersigned will let lot No. 3 in the 2nd con. of Hungerford, to work on shares. Possession of the house given any time. Man must have team.
ROBERT GIBSON.
Roslin, July 27, 1885. 32wtd

CLARENDON HOUSE

HASTINGS.

THIS new and commodious Hotel is now open to the public, and will be found neatly furnished with all the modern appliances necessary for the comfort of guests. The proprietor most respectfully solicits a call from the community and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage.
S. SMITH,
Proprietor.

FIRE! FIRE!!

TO the farmers and business men of North Hastings. Insure your property in the Royal Insurance Company of England. Assets, $28,000,000, ability unlimited. Losses by the Stirling fire, $25,000, all paid within a week. Farm stock insured against damage by lightning. Rates as low as any other Company.
A. CHARD,
Stirling,
Agent.

The Fishery Squabble.

Canadian Fishery Grounds but half Protected—Wholesale Invasion by Americans.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 13.—While Captain Quigley, in the cruiser "Terror," is rigorously enforcing trivial Customs laws on the western coasts of Nova Scotia, and compelling all American vessels to report without regard to the circumstances under which they put into port, the whole of the rest of the fishing grounds appear wholly unprotected for all practical purposes. A despatch from Canso says that the Gloucester schooner "Fred. L. Gerring" has baited in Chedabucto bay for the third time this season. Two other Americans are now there seeking bait. Conflicting reports come to hand about the Prince Edward Island Fisheries. Captain Scott says American vessels can get all the mackerel they want outside the three mile limit.

UNCHECKED ROBBERY.

On the other hand, a Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, correspondent says: "Reliable advices from Miminegash state that seventy sail of United States fishing vessels were engaged in fishing off Miminegash on Saturday and Sunday, no attention whatever being paid to the three mile limit, and no cruiser appearing on the scene to disturb the theives. At the same time about forty sail of United States fishing schooners were engaged off the west point under like conditions. The Canadian Government either have not made sufficient provision for the protection of the fisheries, or the cruisers are not doing their duty, or perhaps the unchecked robbery is due to both causes. It seems clear that the protection offered the Canadian fisheries at present is, however, expensive, very little better than a misleading imposition. If no cruisers were provided we should know that Canadian waters are open to all. Under existing conditions we are led to believe that the fisheries are protected, but they are in fact being robbed all the time."

MOVEMENTS OF THE CANADIAN CRUISERS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 12,—The Canadian Government has issued orders forbidding American vessels from entering the Bay of Chaleurs on pain of instant seizure, and has stationed the cruisers "Critic" and "Lindsay" at the entrance of the bay, while the flagship "Lansdowne" plies in the neighboring waters. Besides these the cruiser "Conrad" has been placed on guard at the mouth of the Miramichi River, the "Houlette" is stationed at Cascumpec, Prince Edward Island, and the "Terror" is doing duty at Shelburne. The "Gen. Middleton" is in the neighborhood of Grand Manan and St. Andrews.

DO NOT DELAY

Do not delay, if suffering any form of Bowel Complaint, however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the old, reliable cure for all forms of Summer Complaints that require prompt medicines.

Churchill's Ambition.

He Grapples the Irish Question—Bradlaugh at the Peers—Parnell's Troubles.

DUBLIN, Aug. 13.—The *Irish Times* (Conservative) states that it is reliably informed that Lord Randolph Churchill is engaged in drafting a bill intended to solve the Irish problem. The measure provides for universal local self-government throughout Great Britain and Ireland, giving Ireland, England and Wales control each of its own immediate affairs, leaving the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament undiminished. The bill is described as a measure which opens the door to Imperial federation. The full text of the bill, the *Irish Times* says, will not be completed before next February, "but," adds the paper, "so far as it has gone, it has been submitted to the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Hartington and is broad enough to satisfy all moderate Irishmen."

BRADLAUGH AND THE PEERS.

Mr. Bradlaugh will ask a division of the House of Commons on the 19th inst. on the sessional order declaring that the interference of peers in elections constitutes a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons. He will instance interference by the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Montague, the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Argyll respectively in Chester, Norfolk, Bucks, Islington and Argyllshire, and will move that the order if obsolete be abandoned, otherwise that it be enforced. The Radicals will support Mr. Bradlaugh.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

LONDON, August 13.—The *Standard* says: The uttrances of the Irish press on Lord Salisbury's speech last night will open the eyes of English Home Rulers to the character of their new allies, some of whom traduced and vallified Lord Spencer. This is a critical moment of Mr. Parnell's career as a leader. Moderation is doubtless essential to win English confidence, but violence is indispensible to the flow of American dollars. The Chicago convention is pretty certain to put a dangerous strain on Mr. Parnell's relations with one or the other wing of his motley following.

The Queen will present the royal speech to the Council of Ministers at Osborne on Tuesday.

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT

Mr. Frank Hendry, writing from Seaforth, says: "I purchased one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters to purify my blood. It did purify it, and now I have excellent health." As a blood purifying tonic and system regulator the result of taking B.B.B. is always successful.

Convict Labor.

Deputy Minister of Justice on the Kingston Convicts.

Montreal Star.

OTTAWA, August 14.—Your correspondent waited on Mr. Burbidge, Deputy Minister of Justice, to-day in reference to a despatch from Kingston published in the *Star*, to the effect that a number of convicts had been sent from the penitentiary to take the place of a number of lumber shovers who had struck on account of a difficulty with the bosses.

"No it is not the intention of the Government," said Mr. Burbridge, "to allow the convicts to compete with honest workmen in the labor market."

"What steps have been taken in the present case?"

"Well; as soon as the matter was brought to the notice of the department, the warden of Kingston was written to for full particulars of the affair. As no authority was ever given that official to allow convicts to be engaged for in the manner charged, I presume there has been some special reason for their employment in this instance. Until the report of the warden has been received I can say no more upon the subject."

A Canadian Woman Murdered.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., August [illegible].—Lulu Harris, who keeps a house of bad repute, quarreled yesterday with her cook and a hunchback named Wilson. Wilson fired five bullets into the woman's body and her death is hourly expected. Wilson then took laudanum and rowed out in the lake, jumped into the water and was drowned. Miss Harris came here from Jamestown and has relatives at Prescott, Canada.

The Belfast Riots.

A Catholic Tarred and Feathered at Belfast—More Police Arrive—Over Five Hundred Wounded.

BELFAST, Aug. 13.—The excitement occasioned by the riots has been revived by an outrage committed, by Orangemen of Queen's Island, upon a Catholic named Johnson. The latter was returning to his home from work, when he was seized by the Orangemen and given a coat of tar and feathers. The Catholics are very indignant at the outrage, and vow vengeance against the perpetrators.

Four hundred additional policemen arrived to-day.

Since Saturday, fifty seriously wounded patients have been treated at the Royal Hospital. Two hundred more have been cared for at private surgeries. It is estimated that probably three hundred others received wounds, whose cases have not been reported.

Rain continues to fall, keeping the streets clear of people. The authorities intend to order all taverns to be closed at 5 o'clock this evening until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

JUST THE THING

W. J. Guppy, druggist, of Newbury writes: "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is just the thing for Summer Sickness. I sold out my stock three times last summer. There was a good demand for it." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is infallible for Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach and Bowel Complaint.

Little Poplar Killed.

Shot by a Half-Breed in Self-defence—A Tragic Fate.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug.—13.—A Fort Assiniboine, Mont., special says: Little Popular, chief of the Cree Indians who figured so conspiculously in the North-West rebellion and escaped across the line afterwards, was shot and instantly killed about one mile east of the post by a half-breed named Ward. The killing is supposed to have been done in self defence, as Little Poplar took a hand in firing with a six-shooter of the same pattern as was used by the Mounted Police, when Ward opened fire with a Winchester rifle, firing three shots, each of which took effect, one through the head and two through the breast. The old warrior stuck to his pony till the three shots were fired, when he fell to the ground, "a good Indian," as General Phil. Sheridan would say. The shooting was caused by a dispute over stolen horses which the half-breed was looking for.

The Cutting Affair.

A Possible Solution to the Difficulty.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The *World's* Washington special says the Mexican Government has made a proposition that if the State department will send to the city of Mexico an able lawyer as a special envoy of this Government to confer with the Attorney-General of the Mexican republic as to the proper interpretations of the law under which Cutting is held, they believe an amicable solution of the problem can be arrived at. It is said the cabinet unanimously dedecided to accept the proposition, this Government not to be bound by the report that the representative may make.

A PLEASING DUTY

"I feel it my duty to say," writes John Borton of Desert, P. Q., "that Burdock Blood Bitters cured my wife of liver complaint, from which she had been a chronic sufferer. Her distressing, painful symptoms soon gave way, and I can highly recommend the medicine to all suffering as she did."

A Fallen Star.

Sir Charles Dilke's name has been erased from the list of Privy Councillors. Such an event, it is said, has not occurred since the last century. His downfall is the more painful because so many women are affected by it, their friendship for him causing suspicion. This is particularly the case with Mrs. Rogerson, whose salon has in time past been a centre of very distinguished society. Her parties were noted. People intrigued for invitations to her house. But her connection with the Dilke case puts an end to her social entertainments, and closes one of the pleasantest houses in London.

An Old Time Indian Massacre.

Discovery of a Gigantic Grave—An Interesting Historical event.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—A French-Canadian explorer in search of mineral deposits on the French River found in his explorations a deposit of human bones, last week, representing over two hundred bodies. They are the remains of a tribe of Iroquois Indians, who about two hundred years ago went up Lake Ontario on a hunting expedition and were met at the head of French River and massacred in a midnight attack by the Huron Indians.

IT NEVER FAILS

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will never fail you when taken to cure Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach or any form of Summer Complaint. Relief is almost instantaneous; a few doses cure when other remedies fail.

A Mine Disaster.

Forty Miners Lose Their Lives in a Colliery at Leigh, Lancashire.

LONDON, August 13.—A despatch from Leigh, Lancashire, states that a terrible explosion occurred this morning in the Wood End colliery at that place. Forty miners were below at the time. Many of them were shockingly burned.

A later despatch from Leigh says that forty miners perished by the explosion.

Riots at Dungannon.

DUBLIN, Aug. 15.—At Dungannon to-day bands of Nationalists paraded the Protestant quarter of the town shouting for Home Rule and cursing the Queen. A riot broke out, and several persons were injured. The police had to force their way between the Protestants and the Catholics, thus preventing a desperate fight. One Nationalist was arrested with a knife in his hand. A renewal of the rioting is feared, as party feeling is intense.

Whether or Not

you believe that consumption is an infectious disease, transmitted by tubercular parasites, the fact that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is capable of restoring a healthy condition of the lungs *however* affected, is one which does not admit of question. At the very first intimation of consumptive tendencies, whether in the form of persistent cough, general debility, loss of appetite, night sweats or frequent and depressing chills, you should secure a bottle of the "Golden Medical Discovery." It will purify the blood, tone up the system, and remove consumptive symptoms by removing their cause.

A Brave Woman's Sacrifice.

After Three Heroic Rescues of Life She Loses Her Own.

A Butte, M. T., despatch says: A letter from the Upper Sun River gives the particulars of the drowning of Miss Jane McArthur, formerly of this city, in a heroic effort to save the lives of others. Miss McArthur a year or two ago went into the cattle business in the section named, and at the time of the accident was encamped on the bank of the Sun River, with her old mother and two hired men. The men were gone fishing down the river. Judge Armstrong with his wife, daughter of 15 son of 12 and his spinster sister, attempted to ford the river with a four horse team. Coming down the bank the horses became unmanageable and ran into deep water, upsetting the waggon and spilling the family into the rapid current. Armstrong could not swim, and held on to the lines, while the other four were left struggling in the river.

Miss McArthur, who was an excellent swimmer, ran to the rescue. Throwing off her heavy clothing on the way, she plunged into the water, seized the boy and swam ashore with him. She then went back and brought the girl ashore, and next Mrs. Armstrong. Though very much exhausted she swam out again to rescue the sister, who was fifty pounds heavier than herself. The woman was already in a drowning struggle and seized her rescuer, resulting at length in both sinking and loosing their lives. The bodies were recovered a few hours after. Miss McArthur was a typical Montana girl and had made a small fortune by her own efforts. She had a herd of 100 cattle, twenty-five horses, two four-horse teams and $3,000 in money at the Sun River ranch; also a valuable ranch near Butte. The body was sent to Bozeman to be buried beside her sister.

The Wisconsin Forest Fires.

Immense Amount of Territory Traversed by the Fires—Enormous Losses.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 16.—So wide is the territory traversed by the forest fires in Northern and Middle Wisconsin, and so meagre is the information as to the actual extent of the damage, that losses can only be roughly approximated. The greatest damage was to standing timber, which is the source of wealth of this district. Portage, Marathon, Wood, Clark, Brown, Doon and Calumet counties suffered most severely. Unless heavy rains intervene within fourteen days half the timber resources of the counties named will be destroyed. This has been so long sustained that the leaves have withered and fallen weeks before their time. Swamps and marshes have dried up, creeks disappeared, and streams dwindled to insignificant rivulets. Hundreds of thousands of acres of openings, where a second growth of pine was growing, have been burned over. It is estimated that fifty sawmills have been consumed along the line of the Wisconsin Central Railway. The number of homeless families is estimated at 700, representing some 3,500 people. Their individual losses are comparatively light, but in the aggregative reach over millions, mostly uninsured. The cranberry marshes destroyed were among the largest in the country. The loss by their destruction is estimated at $200,000. Cattle and horses perished by hundreds. Many were suffocated or died from inability to obtain water. Hundreds of acres of grain and thousands of tons of hay were consumed.

Wonderful is the effect of West's Worlds wonder or Family Liniment in Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds and all diseases requiring external application. It stands without a rival. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by D. M. Waters, druggist.

Titus in a Tight Place.

Accused of Firing a Barn—The Circumstances Detailed.

COBOURG, Aug. 14.—L. U. C. Titus, of Brighton, was before the police magistrate on a charge of arson in burning the barn of Mr. Brown, now in gaol awaiting trial for counterfeiting. Brown swore that he told Titus it was insured, and Titus asked him why he did not burn it and get the insurance. Titus said he would do it for $100. Afterwards Titus told him that he had given Cummings $12 to burn the barn but he had not done it. He came back and said he guessed it would not burn. Brown and Titus went down again and found the fire smouldering. Brown set it off again. The barn burned that time, which was in April, 1885. He got the insurance and gave Titus $20. Commings, who is also in gaol awaiting trial for counterfeiting, swore to a conversation with Titus regarding the burning of Brown's barn. They were talking about Snellgrove's barn, which had been burned but a short time before. Titus said there was another job on hand, and asked him if he would go into it. He asked what it was, and Titus told him it was to burn Brown's barn. Titus offered him $30. He paid him $12, the balance to be paid when the job was done. Cummings had the money still, or at least it was in his house when he was arrested. He never intended to burn the barn and had no idea of it. After hearing the evidence the police magistrate committed Titus for trial at the fall assizes.

Alleged Riot Against Parnell.

Trouble in the League Ranks.

CHICAGO, August 16.—The *Daily News* publishes a communication signed by John Devoy, in which he says the address read at the Ogden Grove Irish demonstration, on Saturday, justified the charges that had been made against the present administration of the League. Devoy says it also brings out into bold relief the aims, hitherto publicly denied, of the set of Nationalists, of whom Alex. Sullivan is the controlling spirit. That address is a declaration of war upon Mr. Parnell. The address is construed by Mr. Devoy as a condemnation of the peaceful policy of the League, and the denial of Mr. Parnell's authority or that of the organization of whom he is chief, to accept on behalf of Ireland any scheme of Home Rule that may be proposed by the English ministry.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all impurites of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

An Old Lover's Suicide.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—James Armstrong, aged eighty-three, who had been crossed in love and whose attentions had been rejected by a spinster seventy-six years of age, committed suicide yesterday, at Lowe, about ten miles from the city, by hanging himself to the beam in the barn of a neighbor, where he was found about twenty minutes after life had become extinct. He was a well-to-do farmer and before committing the act made a will bequeathing to his fair intended all his property, real estate and personal. He had been attending the Salvation Army meetings during a visit in this city, and it is believed that owing to a weak mind easily influenced he became a religious fanatic, which with his love escapade led him to take his own life.

The Rathbun Company.

The Water Front and Storage Capacity Possessed by the Company in the City—The Purchase of the Bond Property and the Improvements Made Thereon.

(From the Oswego Times.)

Some weeks since we alluded to the purchase of the Bond property, adjoining that of the Rathbun Company in this city and the improvements then in progress thereon. The work is now nearly completed and is of the most substantial character. The Bond dock, now owned by the company, has a water front in the old harbor of 385 feet on the east; it is seventy feet wide and has a water frontage on the west of 346 feet. There is a yard surface of 246 feet on the east, 302 feet on the west and in width considerably larger than the pier extended therefrom. The pier has been filled in with stone taken from the bed of the river and adjoining the company's property in the old harbor and the river front. In places where this filling material was peculiarly adapted to the purpose required, it was utilized to a greater extent than other localities where the bottom was less suitable. In some places along the water front owned by the company, there is a depth of over twenty-four feet, and at no place is there a less depth than sixteen feet.

The purchase of the Bond dock and yard gives the company a large additional storage capacity. It is now one of the most substantially built docks in the harbor, and is provided with two railroad tracks to facilitate shipments. Storage has commenced upon it. West of the old Bond yard the company owns another storage spot, 22x100 feet.

East of the new purchase is the old dock and yard of the company. The pier extending into the old harbor is 70½ feet in width, and has a water frontage on the west of 414 feet, and on the east, extending up the river 745 feet.

Opposite the river dock is the "Island," owned by the company. This is 150 feet in width and has a frontage on the east of 550 feet and on the west of 441 feet.

It will thus be seen that the company possesses a water frontage in this harbor, including the ends of their piers and the island, of over 3,000 feet. This property gives the company storage capacity for about 20,000,000 feet of lumber.

The most of the company's lumber brought to this port is by their two steam barges—Resolute and Reliance. The former has a capacity of 310,000 feet, and the latter of 200,000 ft. The barges average three trips a week, and thus land here every week 1,530,000 feet of lumber, when their cargoes are confined to sawed lumber. Frequently, however, the cargoes consist in part of cedar posts, railroad ties, shingles, lath, &c.

We have spoken only of the interests of the company in this city. They are small compared with its interests in Canada. The immense manufacturing works of the company at Desoronto, their large saw mills in the vicinity of Belleville and other points on the Bay of Quinte, are to a greater extent subjects of interest to the several localities near which they are operated. Some idea, however, may be formed of the vast operations of the company when we state that as far back as 1881, the Messrs. Rathbun & Son owned not less than 575 square miles of timber limits besides 50,000 acres of timber lands in fee simple. In addition to the above the company owned 117 miles of timber limits on the north shore of lake Huron, not then available for cutting owing to want of facilities for transportation. The company owns nine steamers running on the Bay of Quinte and river St. Lawrence. We have not space to make more than an allusion to the immense operations of the Rathbun company, which has offices at Toronto, Napanee, Belleville, Kingston, Gananoque, Morrisburg, Charlotte, Albany and other points. The trade of the company is not confined to this continent, but extends to Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. The company, in the prosecution of its varied interests, gives employment to thousands of men. There is no business firm in Canada, probably, employs as great a number, and it would be a boon to the Dominion if she had a few more corporations possessing the enterprise and progressive spirit of the Rathbun company.

The New Canadian Cruiser.

Her Name Changed to the "Acadia."

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 14.—The new fishery flagship, "Yosemite," purchased in New York, arrived here this morning in command of Capt. McElhinney, making the run from New York in forty-two hours, or six hours quicker than the best on record. Her name has been changed to "Acadia," and she will be immediately armed and put in commission under command of the venerable "Admiral" Scott. A few hours after the "Acadia's" arrival the United States warship "Galena" steamed up the harbor and anchored abreast of the cable steamer "Minna." The Imperial gunboat "Dido" sailed for England yesterday morning. The "Galena" put in here for coal.

A Remarkable Incident.

The Kingston *News* says:—"On Saturday morning a reliable citizen informed a *News* reporter that Sergeant Farrelly had dropped dead on the street on Friday afternoon, and forthwith a paragraph containing the particulars was written and set in type for Saturday's paper, which was to be issued at 12 o'clock. A few moments before the hour the reporter was informed that the sergeant was not dead, which was found to be true on enquiry being made; consequently, the paragraph in question was removed just as the forms were being made ready for the press. Strange to say, at four o'clock in the afternoon, Sergeant Farrelly took suddenly ill and died. The particulars are very remarkable, indeed.'

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.

Dates of the Fall Fairs.

Toronto, Sept. 6 to 18.
Provincial, at Guelph, Sept. 20 to 25.
Bay of Quinte District at Belleville, September 21 to 24 inclusive.
State Fair, Utica, Sept. 22 to 29.
Hamilton, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Kingston, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1.
Napanee, Oct. 5 and 6.
Picton, Oct. 6 and 7.

Killed by Savages.

DURBAN, August 17.—Lieut. Betheel and a trooper belonging to the Bechuana police have been brutally murdered by Kaffirs while hunting in the interior of Africa.

A Customs Intrigue.

An Intermediary Charged With Offering Enormous Bribes to a Customs Officer.

(Montreal Witness, Aug. 17.)

The now famous Customs case of Ayer & Co., of St. Johns, Que., which has been before the public for some time past, has just entered a new phase which promises to bring to light important revelations.

It was mentioned in these columns some time ago that the Minister of Customs had handed the case over to the Minister of Justice to examine and report. This report has now been made, and goes to show that the Government has a good case for the recovery of $147,000 from the firm. In consequence the Minister of Customs has again put the matter in the hands of the Attorney-General for condemnation of the goods already seized in different places and representing a value of $100,000. The Government, it appears, has decided to push the case through with vigor and energy.

Matters having come to this point, a complaint was lodged in the Police Court, yesterday, against a certain party charged with trying to bribe a Customs officer who holds the whole case in a nutshell. According to information gathered from reliable sources, the following would appear to be the present position of affairs: One Mr. J. V. Walter, insurance agent, acting as intermediary between the attorneys of Ayer & Co. and Mr. Brosseau (the Customs officer who discovered the alleged fraud and has the books of the firm in his possession) has been approaching the latter several times with a view to obtain the books, offering a good premium for their delivery. This matter having come to the knowledge of the Minister of Customs, he at once sent his deputy, Mr. Burbridge, who yesterday laid the information which will probably result in the arrest of Mr. Walter. The efforts made to bribe Mr. Brosseau are said to have been most strenuous and persevering, Walter visiting him several times, both at his office and his residence. Walter is stated to have given Brosseau to understand that he was authorized by the attorneys of Ayer & Co. to settle the matter with him, that money was no object and the firm were prepared to spend $200,000 if the case had to be fought through, as the consequences were most important for future operations,—that they were ready to give $10,000 for the books in his possession,—that the attorneys were willing to give $25,000 to keep witnesses away,—and that the same amount, $25,000, would be Brosseau's share for his services in the matter, and that he, Walter, would realize a good profit on the transactions, as he was not prepared to make the negotiations for nothing. It appears that Mr. Brosseau very wisely rejected the proposition, and being at last disgusted with the pressure it was sought to exercise upon him, reported to his superior officers with the above mentioned result. In addition, of course, to his honesty, the officer has a prospect of quite a fortune as his share of the fine if inflicted.

Our reporter was to-day informed by the Police Court authorities that a warrant had been issued for Mr. Walter's arrest. That the warrant was executed is evident, as our reporter found Mr. Brosseau himself this afternoon and learned that Mr. Walter had been there again only a few minutes before.

SHILOH's CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria and Canker Mouth.

Bancroft Correspondence.

BANCROFT, Aug. 17, 1886.

Through the influence and exertions of the Hon. M. Bowell, there is now a mail daily from Belleville to the north part of the County. This has long been called for in vain, but we have now the advantage of a daily mail, nominally; but as few such operations can be perfected at once, a petition is being circulated for presentation to the authorities, that the mail to Bancroft be not detained from 3 o'clock p. m. until 7 the following morning, at the Rathbun station on the C.O.R. as it is now, but that it shall be forwarded on the same day. This would be an advantage to all business men, and greatly benefit the daily papers in circulation.

The summer for the most part has been all that could be desired for the advancement of farming operations, and already an abundant hay crop has been secured. Last week some heavy thunder showers, accompanied with hail, occurred, but no serious injury to standing grain has been reported. In some places, however, the hail fell to a depth of 1½ inches on the ground.

Were there better travelling facilities, and the northern Townships could be reached by railroad more easily, many more parties seeking amusement and recreation from business toils would avail themselves of the allurements offered by the numerous lakes and streams in North Hastings. As it is, there are throughout the summer many different campany parties scattered about, some from Belleville, Stirling, Toronto, Cleveland and other cities and places, and the district only requires to become better known to be more sought after.

Trenton Drill Shed.

These premises were partially destroyed by fire about two years ago and have since been an eyesore to the town. The corporation were desirous of exchanging the premises, which are convenient to the market and can be utilized for market purposes, for another lot. A part of the building is still used as an armory. Mr. Robertson, M. P., while in Ottawa, got permission from Sir Hector Langevin, who is acting Minister of Militia, to allow the corporation to remove the debris of the drill shed—the question of exchange of lots to remain in abeyance until the return of Sir Adolph Caron.

Marmora Notes.

In passing through the woods anywhere near the vicinity of a long blackberry bush you will find two or three and in fact sometimes a load of people (foreigners) waiting and watching and ready to pick a berry just as soon as it looks ripe.

Miss Osborne of Belleville is visiting her friends here, and Miss Maggie McWilliams and Mrs. R. Raburn both of Deseronto arrived to-day to spend a short time with their friends here.

Mr. A. Dale and family have just returned, having spent their summer vacation with their friends in Princeton.

"HACKMET," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents.

HAMILTON HAPPENINGS.

There is now being manufactured here an article for instantly removing pain of any acute external nature, and it is certainly the most perfect cure for Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, and the like that has ever been tried. It is called Fluid Lightning from the rapid manner in which it acts, and is manufactured by McGregor & Parke. Sold in Belleville by D. M. Waters, Druggist.

—Dakota has been visited by a severe storm, destroping life and property.

NEWS CONDENSED.

—More trouble is feared at Belfast.

—China is making military preparations.

—Three shocks of earthquake were felt in Malta on Sunday.

—The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Hamburg.

—Another of the men wounded during the Belfast riots, is dead.

—Petroleum has been discovered, for the first time, in France.

—The union cigar makers of New York have succeeded in their strike.

—The Prince of Wales will visit the Emperor William next month.

—A fatal religious party riot occurred at Widnes, Lancashire, on Saturday.

—Rioting was resumed at Belfast Sunday, and was attended by loss of life.

—Half-a-dozen members of "A" Battery, Kingston, are to be pensioned off.

—A detachment of the Kildare police was mobbed at Dungannon on Saturday.

—During one of the riots at Belfast, a magistrate was bayoneted by the police by mistake.

—The Irish delegates to the Chicago League Convention arrived in New York Monday.

—Sir John Macdonald drove the last spike of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway on Saturday.

—The Kurds are invading Persia, and the Persian Government appeals to Turkey to restrain them.

—The British Columbia fisheries are a failure this year. This will entail heavy loss on the canneries.

—Michael Davitt addressed an immense assemblage of Home Rule sympathizers at Chicago on Saturday.

—Mr. Gladstone denies that he is about to visit Ireland. He is busily engaged in preparing for the session.

—Four United States war ships are guarding the Gloucester fishing fleet at West Cape and North Side.

—Mrs. S. J. Robinson, of Somerville, New Jersey, is accused of poisoning upwards of one hundred persons.

—At St. Denis, near Paris, an imbecile woman was recently tied to a stake and burned to death by her own sons.

—Considerable damage was done by a furious wind storm on Friday night at Clayton and the Thousand Islands.

—The *Irish Times*, a Loyalist organ, declares that Mr. Parnell is about to be received into the Roman Catholic Church.

—The war in ocean steamship rates has brought down the price of a steerage passage from New York to Liverpool to $12.

—Scores of those arrested in connection with the Belfast riots have been sent to Kilmainham, the local gaols being full to overflowing.

—The Parnellites in Parliament will take the initiative in demanding discussion of the Belfast riots, and of the condition of the Irish farmers.

—Albert Tobin, an old resident of Windsor, Ont., was found dead on the street with a bullet hole in his head on Saturday morning.

—A verdict of "wilful murder" has been returned against the police by a Belfast coroner's jury in the case of one of the victims in the recent riots.

—The number of miners killed by the explosion in the Wood End Colliery at Leigh, England, on Friday is now placed at 36. The bodies of 22 have been discovered.

—Cardinal Gibbons intimates that the edict against the Knights of Labor does not apply to the United States, and says the Catholic prelates are favorable to the organization of labor.

—Mrs. Boisclearc, who was sentenced eighteen years ago to imprisonment for life in the Kingston penitentiary for having murdered her husband, has been released from that institution.

—At the coming meeting of the British Association Sir William Dawson, who will preside, Prof. Macoun, Mr. Begg, and Profs. Fream and Lowe, of Ottawa, will read papers on Canadian subjects.

—The Montreal dry goods establishment of Dupuis, Brien, Coutlee & Co., has assigned, with liabilities amounting to about $120,000. The failure is the largest which had occurred in Montreal for many years.

—The Marquis of Lorne, on behalf of the Canadian exhibitors at the Colonial Exhibition, on Friday presented to Sir Charles Tupper an address expressing appreciation of his efforts to promote Canada's interests.

—A man named Thorne, Picton, has been charged with setting on fire Fitzpatrick's fanning mill factory in Trenton and causing a loss of about $5,000. Jealousy in a love affair was supposed to have been the incentive.

The Irish gentlemen played a lacrosse match in Toronto Monday afternoon with the Toronto club, and were defeated by five games to two. In the evening the visitors were entertained at dinner by the home club in the Queen's hotel.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Matterson, the Australian sculler, beat Perkins Tuesday in a race over the Thames course from Putney to Mortlake. The stakes were £200 a side. Matterson led throughout, winning easily by six lengths. The betting was 5 to 2 on Perkins. Time, 25.12.

—Dominion Revenue and Expenditure returns for July show an increase of $170,392 in the revenue over that of July, 1885, and a decrease of $153,081 in the expenditure. In other words, the financial progress of the Government last month was over $320,000 better than for the corresponding month of last year.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 16.—Rain prevented a large attendance at the Charlotte Regatta to-day, but a good breeze prevailed and some fine time was made. Among the entries were the sloop Atalanta, of Brighton, which won first prize; the Ariadne, of Cape Vincent, which won second prize; and the Ethel, of Oswego, which won third prize in the race for first-class boats. The Katie Gray, of Oswego, won first money in the second-class and defeated every boat but the Atalanta. The Stella, of Oswego, took second money in the second-class, and the Armeda, of Rochester, third. The Nokomis, of Rochester, was winner of the third-class race.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and Wasting in Children,

Is a most valuable food and medicine. It creats an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body. It is prepared in a palatable form and prescribed universally by Physicians. Take no other.

PILES; PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. No one need suffer. Prepared for Piles only. It never fails to cure. Sold by druggists for $1.00, or mailed on receipt of price. WILLIAMS M'F'G. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY AUGUST 19.

ROWDYISM RAMPANT.

Society, in all ages, has looked to the law, particularly the officers of the law, for protection and tone. As the law is administered, whether slack or rigid, so will the state of the morals of the community be. These officers owe a solemn duty to the community over which they have jurisdiction; they can deal out justice so tempered with mercy that the law will have no terrors to the evil doer. A pitiful tale touchingly narratd may so operate upon the sympathies of a compassionate judge that the most vile and confirmed criminal may go unwhipped of justice. As, for instance, "Coffin" McDonald, at the spring assizes. On the other hand, a rigid yet scrupulously righteous application of the law to criminals, by the Judges and Magistrates, will, while it may not prevent crime, materially reduce the number of offences, and keep society in a healthful condition.

It is a notorious fact, often commented upon of late, that petty crime and rowdyism is rampant in Hastings County and alarmingly on the increase. The observant, who have noted with deep concern the drift of affairs of late, charge the present state of things to lax administration of law in the courts. Drunks are arrested who fight the police step by step to the cells, and are discharged the next morning. Can it be wondered at if officers become lax in arresting such men when not supported by the administrator of the law? Or can it be wondered at that women are insulted on the streets if these men are allowed to roam at will, that highway robbery is committed on our most public street almost at the door of the police cells?

It is a matter of court record that a party of young men invited a young friendless girl of Madoc to ride with them when on her way home from religious services, and subjected her to the grossest indecencies. Yet they were discharged when brought into Court. In another instance a man steals a horse and rig in broad daylight on a public street in Trenton, and is committed to the County jail for but two months. Is it any wonder then, when rowdyism and crime are thus winked at, that the number of offences are on the increase? This deplorable state of affairs has not been reached in a day. Officers of the law have long been aware of the steady increase of crime but are powerless to check it because they are not properly supported. Now that the feeling is abroad that criminals can act with impunity no one can foresee the result unless there is a reaction in the manner of administering the law, and the courts deal out justice untempered with mercy. Let the administrators of the law give less heed to sympathetic tales and mitigating circumstances, and purge and cleanse society of the scourge that is sapping its very foundations. It is the only remedy for the evil.

UNITED STATES VS. MEXICO.

The Toronto *Mail*, in discussing the strained relations between the Government of the United States and Mexico, publishes following editorially:

It is somewhat difficult to ascertain the exact merits of the squabble between the United States and Mexico. In the former country the affair has been made a party question, and Mr. Bayard's demand for the release of Cutting is commended by the friends of the Administration and condemned by its enemies. Among the latter the Utica *Herald* calls the attention of the Secretary of States to a parallel case which arose in 1841 between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, causing intense excitement and arousing a warlike feeling between the two nations. In that case, it is claimed, the position taken by the then United States Secretary, Daniel Webster, was identical with that now assumed by the Mexican Secretary Mariscal.

The circumstances were as follows:—One Alexander McLeod was arrested by the New York State authorities on the ground that he had boasted of being one of the party which, on the night of December 29th, 1837, cut adrift the steamer Caroline from its wharf on the Niagara river, killed some of the crew, set the vessel on fire and sent it over the Falls. McLeod was indicted and held for trial for murder. Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, at once demanded his release, and assumed the destruction of the Caroline as the act of his Government. Mr. Webster replied on behalf of the United States that McLeod had been arrested by the authorities of the State of New York, and was held by its courts, with which the Federal Government could not interfere. He stated, however, that he thought the Supreme Court of the State, which had exclusive jurisdiction, would agree with him that the assumption of responsibility by the British Government was sufficient ground for the prisoner's release. The Supreme Court thought otherwise. Counsel for McLeod argued that a state of actual war was in existence on the borders when the Caroline was destroyed, and that the responsibility for the act should rest upon it and not upon its officers or men. The court, however, refused to grant McLeod's release, and he was remanded for trial. The case came up at a special circuit trial, and the same argument was presented for the defence, but as it was brought out in evidence that McLeod was a drunken braggart who had had nothing todo with the Caroline affair, he was found not guilty and discharged, and the international difficulty ended.

The principle was then laid down, says the *Herald*, on behalf of the United States that the Federal Government could not interfere with a prisoner in the hands of the courts of a State. Notwithstanding that the British Government assumed responsibility for McLeod's alleged acts and justified them, neither the National nor the State authorities presumed to meddle with the legal tribunals. This is precisely the position taken by the Mexican Government and the authorities of the State of Chihuahua in the Cutting case. It seems an extraordinary one, but it would seem that the United States Government is precluded from objecting to it by the precedent established by it in 1841.

Preparing for War.

An Ultimatum Sent by the United States to Mexico.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—There was considerable activity at the army posts in and around New York yesterday, and communications with Washington was continuous. At Fort Hamilton the serviceable munition of war were inspected, and it was determined just how much could be depended upon from that quarter upon a sudden call. Fort Wadsworth, Willet's Point and David's Point have already reported. Ten gun carriages for field batteries were delivered to the Mallory Steamship Company for immediate shipment to San Antonia, Texas. It is said that more carriages and some cannon will be put aboard a steamer to-day, and that arms are being shipped from Washington and Rock Island, and also from Watervliet arsenal.

BAYARD DEMANDS CUTTING'S SURRENDER.

The *Sun's* Dallas, Tex., special says that at four o'clock yesterday afternoon a telegram passed through Dallas from an official at Washington to an officer at El Paso, which read as follows:—"Secretary Bayard has just made a final demand on the Mexican Government for the immediate surrender of Cutting."

NO MOVEMENTS ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—It was stated at the War and Navy Departments to-day that no movements of troops or vessels had yet been ordered with a view to possible warfare. At the State Department it was said that there was still no reason to doubt that there would be an amicable adjustment of the Cutting affair.

CUTTING'S APPEAL.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10—An El Paso special says:—Cutting was brought before the Court again yesterday, and told his attorney he had appealed his case to the Supreme Court of the State, and that the appeal had been granted.

Salisbury's Irish Policy.

Home Rule not to be Granted—The Minister of Canadian Militia in London.

LONDON, August 11.—A banquet was given by the Lord Mayor this evening. The usual loyal toasts were responded to. Sir A. P. Caron, Canadian Minister of Militia, who responded to the toast of the army and navy, referred admid loud cheers to the Canadian assistance sent to Egypt. Lord Salisbury, who was heartily cheered on rising congratulated those present on the result of the elections. He expressed his pleasure at Lord Rosebery's consistent continuance of a foreign policy that raised England in the estimation as nations whose people were yearly showing a growing desire for peace, which would be maintained if rulers were guided by their people's will. He regretted that they still remained a subject for painful meditation. "Every day news," he says, "reminds us that Ireland is not yet inhabited by a concordant and homogeneous people. It is too early to enter into details, but it is the duty of every government to devote its whole energies to freeing the loyal people of Ireland from the constraint exercised upon them, whether in the form of riot or in the more dangerous, insidious, and effective form of outrage and intimidation. While admitting the great difficulty and responsibility of the work—which are so great that previous governments, equally anxious with ourselves, only succeeded temporarily and to an imperfect extent—we possess an advantage over our predecessors which we hope to turn to good use. We bear a mandate from the people deciding finally and, in my opinion, irrevocally the question which has wrecked the peace of Ireland. (Cheers.) The question of an independent Government in Ireland, after deep discussion and advocacy by the most powerful statesman this country has ever seen, has been rejected emphatically and unequivocally by an enormous majority of the people of the united kingdom. (Loud cheers.) It is unworthy to remark that most of the voices in favor of separation have been obtained by the personal influence of this great statesman and, upon other considerations, apart from the merits of the question, I believe that our opponents will eventually admit that this is England's final decision, armed with which it is our duty to restore in Ireland that social order, the loss of which is the only just cause of its discontent. I am convinced that in such a policy we shall find the strongest support in the enormous population of which you are true representatives."

The *Daily News*, commenting on Lord Salisbury's speech, says: "Lord Salisbury's speech fails to give promise of a smooth course in Parliament. It showed only too plainly that in his opinion the only measure for Irish disorder is a good dose of drastic coercion."

VIEWS OF ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

DUBLIN, August 11.—A lengthy interview had by Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P., with His Grace Archbishop Walsh is published, in which the learned prelate gives his views on the Irish land question. His Grace is of the opinion that home rule must be speedily granted to Ireland, and it would not surprise him if it came from the Tories. Regarding the land question, His Grace considers it a mistake to view it from either a religious or political light; it is purely a commercial matter. The landlords as a class are demanding higher rents than the tenants as a class can pay, and while in England the law of supply and demand has reduced the rents, land legislation in Ireland has not brought about a similar reduction. The rapacity of the landlords, in his Grace's opinion, is largely if not entirtly the root of the present difficulty.

The Teachers of Ontario.

THEY HOLD THEIR ANNUAL CONVENTION AND DISCUSS MATTERS OF INTEREST.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association opened on Tuesday morning in the Normal School Hall, Toronto.

In the evening President McAllister delivered an able address. He referred to the many reforms which had been brought about by the efforts of the association. They had secured the appointment of a central board of examiners and a better inspection of public schools. He hoped that many local associations would be formed, and then, by making the Ontario Association purely representative, they would have a teacher's parliament. Reference was made to the three months' training in the Model School, and the opinion was expressed that the training course should be at least three years, so that young people might look up to teaching as a profession, and not wander off into other pursuits. The attendance at all the sessions was large.

A Lion Scare.

Forepaugh' Lion Cage in a Runaway—A Narrow Escape.

The Montreal *Star* says:—"The Forepaugh lions were nearly being let loose upon the people of Mountain street last evening. They were being conveyed to the train at Point St. Charles in their cage, which was drawn by six horses, and when the lions' cage reached Mountain street the horses attached to it suddenly became restive and dashed off at a frightful speed. The driver tried hard to check them, and in doing so had the misfortune to injure the brake on the waggon. The horses dashed on still faster and the driver leaped from his seat to the ground. The horses flew on and it was then that the imprisoned lions began to growl and roar and make night hideous. One leap brought them across the railway track and just in time to escape a train steaming into the depot. They finally came to a standstill at the foot of McCord street, where they were once more taken in hand by their driver.

—At a camp of several fishermen on the South Branch Oromocto Lake there occurred a wedding one day, which, for its singular surroundings, has seldom been excelled. Taking advantage of the presence of two clergymen, the Rev. G. A. Hartley and the Rev. J. T. Parsons, members of the above named party, and armed with the necessary documents, Mr. Bernard Allen with his "best man" and Miss Susie Brawn and her bridesmaid appeared on the camp ground, and in the tent of the fishing party were duly united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Notice having been sent in, the grounds were appropriately decorated with evergreen, and the accompanying friends made as comfortable as possible.

A Reign of Terror.

BELFAST THE SCENE OF BLOODSHED AND LAWLESSNESS.

The Police Unpopular—Women Aid the Rioters.

BELFAST, Aug. 10.—During the morning a few more disturbances occurred. There was some spasmodic firing of revolvers in the streets, enough in fact to make walking out of doors more or less dangerous. An unoffending lamplighter was set upon and so brutally beaten by a small mob in one part of the town that he had to be removed to a hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. No disturbances had attended any of the funerals of the victims of the recent disorders. On the Falls road a mob was assembled at three o'clock. The magistrates were in conference discussing measures for the preservation of peace. The military occupy the route usually traversed by the men who work in the Green Island ship yards. Five thousand troops and 2,500 constables occupy the disturbed districts. The presence of the police tends to increase instead of suppress disorder. Protestants declare that Catholics were the the aggressors by wrecking Protestant houses, while the Catholics are equally certain that the Protestants were the aggressors. Of one thing there is no doubt, never did two mobs of different religions display a more

BLOODTHIRSTY DESIRE TO KILL OR MAIM

each other. During the fighting on Sunday and Monday whenever powder ran short viragoes on both sides with flat irons and other implements ground large grains of blasting powder into a size suitable for small arms, while boys of tender years melted lead into bullets and slugs. While the rioters were firing, youths and women stood behind them busily loading spare guns in order to prevent a waste of time. The fusilade lasted until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when ammunition gave out and a tacit truce ended it, both sides removing the dead and wounded to their homes. On Monday the Protestants received a welcome donation from Bally Maccarett sympathizers, while Ballynhhinch Nationalists sent the Catholics a supply of ammunition and many revolvers of the type called "sweethearts." The plentiness of weapons will constitue the gravest danger in the future. There is a general demand for a house-to-house search for arms.

A VISITOR'S VIEWS.

A visitor who has been studying the cause of the riot writes: "It is useless mincing matters. The police have fired aod slain people from panic—if not from vindictiveness. The people assert that the latter was the cause. The people regard the police as murderers—not protectors. That issue must be faced. Hundreds of people have friends dead or dying. It is worse than useless to say they wantonly attack the police. The latter now represent the people's deadly, death-dealing enemies. The friends and neighbors of the killed and wounded all regard the police as foes. Their bare presence is a terror to be repulsed and excludes the idea of wantonness. This is now the great supreme difficulty. I have seen men in respectable houses throwing stones at a batch of twenty policemen escorted by one hundred horse soldiers.

COMPLAINTS OF POLICE CONDUCT.

Numerous complaints have been made of the behavior of the police. One citizen says that while going home through a quiet street he was stopped by six constables who rudely searched him, ordered him to give on account of himself and then imperatively commanded him to go home at once. Another writes that three constables who drifted into a respectable tobacconist's shop, upon seeing a pouch engraved with a likeness of Mr. Chamberlain, flung it down, cursing Mr. Chamberlain for "going against them." One of them, addressing the lady behind the counter, said: "You are afraid of the Tipperary boys. I put six bullets into an Orangeman last night and I'll give them double to-night. If I had my own way I wouldn't leave one."

MORE FATALITIES REPORTED.

BELFAST, August 11.—Special constables are being enrolled. The military are taking the place of the police. A fund has been opened for the relief of the families of the killed. About 5 o'clock this afternoon two men were shot by disorderly persons in different parts of the city. One of the men was shot while in the Catholic cemetery, attending the funeral of a victim of the recent riots. The other was fired upon in Grosvenor road, and will probably die. While the funeral of some of the victims of the riot was being held to-day, several shots were fired from a crowd of onlookers. Constables rushed into the crowd and arrested ten of the supposed culprits. Two other funerals which were held were conducted in an orderly manner. Elaborate precautions enabled the island men, on leaving work, to march home in a body quietly under military protection. The inquest on the bodies of three victims of the riot resulted in an open verdict.

THE LATEST FROM BELFAST.

BELFAST, August 10.—The magistrates dealt severely with rioters who were tried to-day. Throughout the day and evening sullen crowds were gathered on the streets. A desire to renew the rioting was evident, but fear of the troops prevented an outbreak. The Queen's island men rejected the magistrates appeal to return to their homes in small bodies instead of in a compact crowd. They carried a good supply of missels for use in case of attack. Bands of youths and girls continue to indulge in rowdyism. Clergymen of all creeds are visiting the worst districts in the city, and are trying to persuade the people to preserve the peace. The shops and other business places in the city remain open as usual. Notice has been served on the wholesale spirit and beer dealers, warning them that a penalty of £10 will be inflicted for selling drink for consumption in the vicinity of their premises.

BELFAST AND DERRY PROCLAIMED.

DUBLIN, August 10.—The *Gazette* announces that Belfast and Londonderry have again been proclaimed. There had been no more rioting in Belfast up to midnight to-night. Mr. Biggar, in a speech before a Catholic committee this evening, said that the justices and the Protestant clergy of Belfast encouraged the rioters and acted unjustly. The Mayor of Belfast he said, ought to be put in the dock as a criminal.

LORD CHURCHILL BLAMED.

DUBLIN, August 10.—At the National League meeting to-day, Mr. Clancy made a speech in which he declared that Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury and above all "a person called Churchill," were answerable for the bloodshed and plunder at Belfast. This remark was loudly cheered.

Cotton Kings.

MANUFACTURERS IN SESSION—FACTORIES TO SHORTEN HOURS—PRICES TO INCREASE.

Cotton manufacturers are in session in Montreal. Mr. A. F. Gault stated to a *Star* reporter that the reason for closing down factories on Saturdays was to do away with over-production. Apart from closing on these days the Association may order a general closing down of a week at a time. He admitted that there would be a slight increase in prices all round, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. This was not at all exorbitant when it was considered that the cotton manufacturing business had been anything but paying during the last three or four years. The manufacturers were not meeting for the purpose of taking advantage of the trade or public, but rather for the benefit of all alike. The scale of minimum prices which would be resolved upon would prevent the ruinous competition which has been carried on in certain quarters. He was satisfied that the meeting would have most satisfactory results, as the greatest unanimity was prevailing, among all those present, upon the necessity of united action.

The "Cruiser" Disaster.

Three Bodies Still Unrecovered—Sad Result of a Pleasure Trip—None Left to Tell the Tale.

SARNIA, Aug. 9.—Later particulars are to hand of the loss of the yacht Cruiser on Lake Huron. The yacht left here four weeks ago, having on board Will. J. Sinclair, Fleming Mackenzie and Hope Mackenzie, of Sarnia; Wm. Vidal, Station Master at Watford; Wat. Morrison, of Jarvis, and T. A. Telfer, Manager of the Bank of London at Watford. They cruised on the upper waters and worked back home by the Manitoulin Island, being expected here early last week. The lively north wind which blew Sunday evening and grew stronger in the night made it look bad, and the telegraph was put at work early in the week to trace them on the shore if possible. It was discovered that Saturday evening Fleming Mackenzie and Telfer had rowed into Southampton from an island close by and inquired for letters. The boys had evidently camped on the island, and the light-house keeper on the island reports that they left there at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, saying they would make straight for Sarnia. The tug International, Captain Williams, and crew left here on Thursday forenoon, with M. O'Gorman and John Major, in search of the boys. A careful scrutiny of the shore all the way up was kept, glasses being used, and about 3 p. m. the Cruiser was sighted on the beach two miles above Port Frank and about 32 miles from here. By 4 p. m. the Captain, O'Gorman and others were on the shore and discovered the Cruiser, right side up, on the beach, from 20 to 30 feet from the water, with the bodies of Fleming Mackenzie, Hope Mackenzie and T. A. Telfer in it. The bodies of Telfer and Fleming Mackenzie were lashed to the boat, and open knives lay beside them as though they had prepared to cut themselves loose in case a chance for life presented itself. Hope Mackenzie's body lay in the bottom of the boat, face downwards, his coat wrapped around his face, his shoes off, and a knife lay by his side. The International left on another search at 7 a. m. Friday to discover the bodies of Sinclair, Vidal and Morrison. A search was made as far as Bayfield, fifteen miles above Port Frank, resulting in finding a compass about five miles above where the Cruiser had been found. The tug got back here at 7 p.m. O'Gorman and Major remained up from the first trip to search the shore. All manner of theories are advanced as to when the young men were lost; but the probabilities are that it was Sunday night, between midnight and morning.

Will Sinclair was 24 years old and a law student. Wm. Vidal was 25 and leaves a wife and one child. Fleming Mackenzie clerked in a dry goods store and was 22 years old. Hope was about 18. Telfer lived with his step-mother at Watford and was about 26. Walter C. Morrison was 21 and studying telegraphy. All where promising young men, and were well liked. The town is in deep mourning over the sad affair.

A Mysterious Murder.

A Mutilated Human Body Found Near Wallingford.

A New Haven despatch dated August 9th says: "A discovery was made in Wallingford yesterday that promises to unfold a story similar to the Maxwell-Preller case. Edward Terrell, Joseph Terrell and Joseph Maxwell, three Wallingford young men, strolled out this morning, taking the road toward the Parker farm, about three miles from the centre of the borough. About noon, as they were starting homeward again, they suddenly saw a shoe box lying on the side of the road under a clump of bushes. The box lay as if it might have fallen off a wagon and rolled under the bushes. One of the men tapped the box with a cane he carried, and, as it sounded as though it were full, all three came over to investigate. They turned the box top up and burst off the lid, expecting to find shoes enough for several years' wear.

As the cover came off they saw a covering of tarred paper. Blood was oozing through some slits in this, and the men lifted it off carefully. Underneath, carefully packed in straw, lay a headless human trunk. The legs and arms had been cut off by someone who understood how to do it. None of the limbs was in the box.

Medical Examiner McGaghey was sent for at once, and a search began for a clew by which to identify the body. It was the trunk of a man about thirty-five or forty years old, and he must have been dead five or ten days. No clew of any sort was found in the box. The spot where the body was found is three-quarters of a mile from any house. The box is thirty inches long by twelve wide, and bears this inscription on one of the ends, marked with a pencil:

½ pr. men's seam'ess Cong., ½ D. S., machine sewed, 6 to 10, Five wide, French toe, fine stitched.

No. 7,149. No. 11,382.

Coroner Max of New Haven was notified and a post-mortem examination will be held at Wallingford to-morrow morning. Meanwhile many of the farmers who live near where the body was found are hunting around for another box with the other parts of the body, but no more finds are yet reported.

Is it a Hoax?

The Singular Robbery of a Frenchman at Montreal.

Detective Faxey is endeavoring to find the perpetrators of a robbery committed a few days ago. It appears, a Frenchman, from Rouen, named Cormanze, arrived in Montreal some time last month with a neat little capital. He proposed to set out in business as an agent for French and Belgian manufactures, and rented a small office on Bonsecours street from Dr. Mathieu. He paid his rent in advance and had part of the place fitted up as a bedroom for himself. Before leaving the place some days ago, he placed all he possessed, 48,850 francs, in a purse and hid the whole in his mattress. Scarcely had he begun his meal, when he was notified that a fire had broken out in his office. He immediately ran off to save his money, but great was his astonishment upon entering his place to find that the fire was confined to his mattress. The firemen almost instantly extinguished the flames, but when Cormanze went to seek his wealth he found that it had disappeared. All that remained in his mattress was the purse partly burned up. A robbery had evidently been committed, and the fire had been set by the thief, who undoubtedly hoped to lead the owner of the bank notes to believe that they had all been consumed. The matter was immediately placed in the hands of the police, but nothing of the perpetrator of the act has yet been discovered.

The following is the denomination of the stolen bills: 8 bills of 100 francs; one bill of 50 francs; and 48 bills of 1,000 francs; total 48,850 francs ($9,770)

Five days after he was robbed of a stove, a cupboard, and some chairs which still remained in his office.

—The Kingston *News* says: Messrs. R. Conley and G. Auchinvole went fishing in a back lake recently and captured a number of fine black bass. Two laid on the editor's table weighed 7½ pounds.

FOOLHARDY FEATS.

Two Men Run the Niagara Whirlpool Rapids.

What the Cranks Purpose to Do Next.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 8.—George Hazelett and William Potts, the adventurous Buffalo coopers, made their perilous trip through the Whirlpool Rapids late on Sunday afternoon in their torpedo-shaped barrel. They were an hour only going from the foot of the cataract to the mouth of the river, a distance of eight miles. They started down the Niagara River at about 9 o'clock on Saturday night in their curious craft, reaching Chippewa, Ont., at 4 Sunday morning, much fatigued with the ride, and their exertiens in running the propeller wheel to keep steering headway in the current. The landing just above the falls was made with some difficulty, and had it not been for the aid of a small boat they might have been carried over the cataract, which would have been certain death.

Potts and Hazlett formerly lived in Chippewa, and after the people there had admired the novel boat, it was taken in a waggon to the bank of the river, at the steamer Maid of the Mist landing, within a few hundred feet of the Horseshoe Falls. There it was launched, in the presence of Hazlett's seven brothers, Potts's wife, and a large number of spectators, soon after 4 o'clock. The craft was built of oak staves an inch and a half thick. It is ten feet long, with a round prow covered with sheet iron. A keel runs the whole length. The stern is flat and about two feet in diameter. A 12-inch propeller wheel, worked by hand inside the barrel, and a small iron rudder, worked with wires, project from the stern. The greatest diameter of the craft is three feet, and the length inside available for the occupants is six feet, the front being headed off, so that if stove in by the rocks the occupants would be safe. The turret covered an opening just large enough for one man to get into the craft at one time. In it were two thick glass bull's eyes, and an inch-and-a-quarter iron pipe, through which air was taken. The whole contrivance was bound with twenty, two-inch iron bands, and the wheel was protected by iron rods. Preparations for the trip were completed by carefully ballasting the boat with 300 pounds of sand and putting a large piece of ice in it to keep the air cool.

At 4½ Potts and Hazlett stripped, and, putting on canvas coats and belts, jumped into the craft and fastened themselves to the bottom so securely that they could not be thrown around inside by the action of the waves. A small leak was stopped up. The craft was towed out into the river by Hamilton Hazlett, who superintended Cooper Graham's start, and two other men. They stayed with the craft as long as they safely could and cast of near the cantilever bridge. The Captain of the Maid of the Mist had arranged to tow the adventurers down, but at the last moment declined to do so because he felt sure they were going to their death. Potts laughed about it and said he was not ready to die yet.

At 4:58 the torpedo was carried down the surge of the first breaker and hurled stem foremost over the swell on towards the next big wave. The surging currents, coming together in the centre of the gorge in a vortex, turned the craft over. When she righted for a moment before being caught in the next breaker, it was seen that the American flag which had been fastened to the stern had not been torn away. The craft dashed on in the surf, being twirled around, pitched first forward then downward, and finally the last wave tossed it into the whirlpool. It had been in the rapids a few seconds less than four minutes. The craft was carried so near the shore in the outer swirl of the maelstrom that Potts put out his head and hand. They had escaped the worst of the whirlpool, and said afterwards that they could have gone ashore. In two minutes they were close to the second series of rapids, and just got the opening closed as they were caught by the waves and tossed along. Several rocks were grazed, and the craft got a worse shaking up than before. Some water poured through the air pipes as they were sucked under by a swell, near Devil's Hole, and the passage was longer and harder, lasting sixteen minutes.

At 5:20 comparatively smooth water was reached, and a flotilla of rowboats met the voyagers. Potts and Hazlett threw open the manhole, climbed out on the craft, and sat there while the boats towed them to the landing at Queenstown, which was reached at 5:30, just an hour after they had embarked.

In the Monument Holel, while the men were dressing, they said they had experienced a terrible shaking up, but were unhurt. The craft was not damaged.

Cooper Carlisle Graham, who is at Suspension Bridge, said: "That feat was no greater than mine, and I am going to outdo it. I challenge Potts and Hazlett to drop from Suspension Bridge when I do." He says he will drop from the bridge on Aug. 19, and that he intends going through the whirlpool rapids in a barrel with his head and shoulders exposed to view. If he does the Coroners are likely to have a job.

Imperial Federation.

A Deputation Waits Upon the Premier—Lord Salisbury's Views on the Subject.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Marquis of Salisbury to-day received a deputation of Imperial Federationists who called upon him to urge the appointment of a royal commission or the summoning of a conference to enquire into the best means of accomplishing a closer federation of the states comprising the British Empire, to secure concerted action in time of war, and to promote direct intercourse by a system of commercial and postal telegraphs. Mr. Peter Redpath, of Montreal and Chislehurst spoke for Canada. The Marquis of Salisbury said it would be difficult to overrate the importance of the subject. He promised to carefully consider the suggestions made by the deputation with the exception of one to the effect that the Government should enter into negotiations with Germany for the evacuation by the latter power of New Guinea and France for the evacuation of New Caledonia. This suggestion, the Premier said, was outside of practical politics. He hoped colonists would be able to contribute materially to the defence of the Empire, and that men who devoted their lives and their careers to that defence would in future be drawn more together. He expressed hearty sympathy with the general idea of federation represented by the deputation.

Straight from Japan.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TEA TRAIN OVER THE C. P. R. AT MONTREAL.

(From Monday's Montreal Gazette.)

On Friday night last the first tea train over the Canadian Pacific Railway arrived at the Delhousie-street station from Vancouver. The occasion is important as marking the first event of the trade between Canada and the empires of the East, and the diversion of portion of the enormous trade which hitherto found its way via San Francisco. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has reason to congratulate itself on the great success of this, their first undertaking of the kind. The tea is part of the cargo of the clipper W. B. Flint, which left Yokohama June 19, and arrived in Vancouver on July 28. The tea train left Port Moody on July 30. The train consisted of ten car loads of tea, eight of which were left at Brockville to be consigned to different points in the Eastern States, and two came on to Montreal, being consigned to merchants here.

"What do you think of the success of the first tea consignment over the Canadian Pacific Railway?" asked a *Gazette* reporter of an official of the company.

"It is the quickest run ever made from Yokohama to Eastern America. There is no other route can carry the freight a quickly as we have done. The American lines cannot do it, as they have to make so many transfers"

"How much does the company make on these transactions?"

"The fright for the four tea ships chartered for Vancouver this season will be about $100,000."

From Friday's Winnipeg Sun.

The second special freight train laden with tea from Yokohama for eastern markets passed through the city last night at 10 o'clock. It will go through to Montreal. Four or five other trains with similar freights are on the road and will pass here at intervals of about twenty-four-hours.

FOREST FIRES.

Human Life Lost—Live Stock Perishes—Mill Property and Lumber Destroyed.

THE WORST IS SAID TO BE OVER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10.—Opportune rains this morning at many points where the forest fires are raging in northern Wisconsin, have impeded their progress, and to-night's advices are that the danger is greatly lessened. In other places the fires remain unquenched. The village of Hansen is doomed. It is surrounded by walls of flames, and while women as well as men are fighting the fire, the water supply is becoming exhausted.

Brillion and Rantoulin, Calumet county, are surrounded by fire and farmers are flocking into the village for safety. Acres of grain have been destroyed. A dozen buildings have been destroyed at Pensaukee and Howard. Around Little Suamico terror-stricken people flocked into the village and found railroad communication cut off. A woman left her baby in the house, and it was burned to death. Hundreds of people are homeless in the stricken district.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—Despatches from Greenbay, says the fires are still raging throughout the woods in that vicinity. Reports from the towns of Eaton, Bellevue and Dupere reveal much loss and distress. Nineteen families in the vicinity of Woodruff's old mill were burned out. The Clansen family of five persons saved their lives by getting into a well. The loss at Pensaukee is estimated at $20,000. Reports from Laney and Angelica in Shawano County, state that the fire is very bad. Five families were burned out and their crops destroyed. The mill near Angelica was burned. Fred Regan, near St. Mathew, Oconto Co., lost five buildings and his crop. Several of his neighbors suffered likewise. The bridges on the Little Suamico River are gone. People in the burned district are terrified. The roar of the flames in the woods can be heard two miles. The Big Suamico is out of danger, but the Little Sumaico is having a hard time. Several families were burned out in the town of Denmark, and lost all their provisions. Around the Post Office the residents all packed their goods, and there was a regular exodus to Green Bay. The streams are drying up, and the cattle dying of suffocation. Twelve miles from Green Bay is the town of Humboldt, where the fire is raging fiercely. Several residences were burned yesterday. Trenches and fire breaks do not stop the flames. People in the threatened towns sleep out of doors ready for any emergency. A large load of provisions was sent to the sufferers from Green Bay to day.

THE DANGER SAID TO BE OVER.

MILWEUKEE, August 11.—Through the forsets in the northern tier of the counties in this state are all ablaze and are likely to remain on fire until rains quench the flames, the danger to the villages and towns is over, unless heavy gales should sweep down upon them. While not over a dozen cases of human cremation are reported, it is believed that many backwoodsmen and families remote from settlements cannot possibly have escaped. The fatality to live stock has been terrible. Hundreds of charred bodies of cattle lie on the blackened track of the devastating cyclone of fire. It is estimated that in Calumet, Clark, Marathon, and a few adjacent counties 500 families are rendered homeless and destitute, and will suffer unless immediate relief is sent them. Many of these people had narrow escapes from death, having hidden in cells or submerged themselves up to their necks in streams, with wet blankets covering their heads, until the fire passed. In some places the fire swooped down so suddenly upon the people that they barely had time to make this method of safety. In other places the roar of the flames was heard for miles and the terror striken people fled madly before the flames to neighboring villages and towns.

THE LOSS CANNOT BE ESTIMATED.

Hundreds of homes, dozens of saw mills, lumber camps and millions of feet of lumber are in ashes. Acres upon acres of ripening grain were laid waste. To-night's advices are that the fires are abating considerably by running into clearings and because the wind has died out. However, fears are entertained of a repetition should high winds prevail again before rain appears. Along the valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway heavy rains to-day extinguished all the flames, saving the largest cranberry marshes in that section. To-day the suffocating clouds of smoke from the burning forests were borne by north winds as far south as Milwaukee. On the lakes near Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay and even further south the smoke clouds are so dense that the sun is obscured and vessels experience extreme difficulty in navigating, it being impossible to see 400 feet ahead at midday.

Campbellford Correspondence.

Campbellford Cricket Club sent an eleven players, composed of 4 seniors and 7 juniors, to play a match with the Norwood seniors, coming out victorious by 4 runs, after a close and exciting game. Campbellford 1st innings 57, 2nd 60; Norwood, 1st 84, 2nd 29. For Campbellford Tait made 18 and 23 by very patient and careful cricket. Harkins 10 and 0 and Adams 0 and 11 not out. The bowling of Mitchell, one of the Campbellford juniors, was very destructive, securing 14 wickets in the two innings. This is the first match he ever bowled against senior players. There is no doubt with proper coaching he will make one of the finest bowlers in the Dominion. They play a match on the 16th inst., Civic Holiday, in Peterboro.'

Marmora Notes.

Mr. Wm. Shaw, of Stirling, was in town on Thursday, and rented the bakery occupied by Jerry Wilson. We are pleased to have a good baker come to this place, as it has long needed one.

The Lawn social given by the Ladies' Aid of St. Paul's Church was held on the grounds of Walter Crask, where a large platform was erected for dancing. It was well attended, and the receipts were nearly $50.

Trenton Notes.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's fanning mill factory was burned on Tuesday at noon. Seed's sash and blind factory adjoining, took fire from it and was consumed. Seed saved most of the machinery and stock. Loss about $2,000. Fitzpatrick lost all—amounting to about $2,000. No insurance on either. Seed intends rebuilding on a larger and better scale as soon as possible.

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If you want PURE SUGAR buy Raw SUGAR at

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IF YOU WANT THE

BEST GOODS

—AT THE—

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Templeton's Grocery.

Front St. - Belleville.

Poetry.

A MORNING PETITION.

FRANCES H. PAGE.

I sit in the early morning
With the day's work just begun,
And I wonder what will befall me,
Before the set of the sun.

Will the day be as uneventful
With doing the same thing o'er,
As sewing again in a garment
A seam I have swed before;

Or, covered with heavy shadows,
So deep, and so dark and dense,
That I tremble with great foreboding
As I wait in dread suspense.

O Father, thou alone knowest,
The days are all in thine hand;
And the sunshine and the shadows,
They are all at thy command.

But I cannot ask for pleasure,
And I cannot ask for fame—
And wealth, sometimes a blessing
Might prove e'en my greatest bane.

And I cannot ask for sorrow,
Though a blessing in disguise,
So I know not what to ask for,
Because I am far from wise.

Choose for me, then, my Father,
Thy blessing for me this day;
And grant me this one petition—
Remain thou with me alway.
—*From the Saturday Traveller.*
Boston Highlands, June 16.

ABSOLVED.

I, who have worshipped beauty long,
Beheld a woman's face to-night
That thrilled my being into song
And touched my soul with sudden light;
And yet, perchance, had you been there
You scarcely would have called it fair.

Gray eyes that held a subtle shade
Of sadness that was half expressed,
Lips that for laughter were not made—
Perhaps by pain's white finger pressed
To patient silence. All of art
Sank down abashed within my heart.

Ah, life has one high lesson yet
That I have learned of womanhood—
'Tis when we lose and we forget
The beautiful within the good.
'Tis when the senses swoon to see
The soul's surpassing mystery.

Like moonlight comes a calm content
With larger hope and purer love,
A memory of the from that bent
Through nights of fevered pain above
The cot of childhood. Better so
For this brief vision I may go.

Once more into the world like him
Who has been pardoned. Lo! he kneels
And murmurs in the cloister dim,
"My Father, I have sinned!" He feels
The craving of the spirit cease,
Soothed by the answer, "Go in peace!"

Sunday Reading.

TABERNACLE SERMONS.

Discourse by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

THE MIDNIGHT REVEL.

MONONA, Wis, Aug.—8 A great outdoor meeting was held here to-day. Thousands attended it from the city of Madison, which is only a few miles distant. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., lectured here yesterday, and to day he preached to uncounted multitudes. The subject of the sermon was "The Midnight Revel," and he text was Daniel, v., 30:—"In that night was Belshazzar the King of the Chaldeans slain." Dr. Talmage said:—

Feasting has been known in all ages. It was one of the most exciting times in English history when Queen Elisabeth visited Lord Leicester at Kenilworth Castle. The moment of her arrival was considered so important that all the clocks of the castle were stopped, so that the hands might point to that one moment as being the most significant of all. She was greeted at the gate with floating islands, and torches, and the thunder of cannon, and fire-works that set the night ablaze, and a great burst of music, that lifted the whole scene into perfect enchantment. Then she was introduced in a dining-hall the luxuries of which astonished the world; four hundred servants waited upon the guests; the entertainment cost five thousand dollars each day. Lord Leicester made that great supper in Kenilworth castle.

Cardinal Wolsey entertained the French ambassadors at Hampton Court. The best cooks in all the land prepared for the banquet; purveyors went out and traveled all the kingdom over to find spoils for the table. The time came. The guests were kept during the day hunting in the kings's park, so that their appetites might be keen; and then in the evening, to the sound of the trumpeters, they were introduced into a hall hung with silk and cloth of gold, and there were tables a-glitter with imperial plate, and laden with the rarest of meats, and a-blush with the costliest wines; and when the second course of the feast came it was found that the articles of food had been fashioned into the shape of men, birds, and beasts, and groups dancing, and jousting parties riding against each other with lances. Lords, and princes, and ambassadors, out of cups filled to the brim, drank the health first of the King of England, and next to the King of France. Cardinal Wolsey prepared that great supper in Hampton Court.

Buy my text takes us to a more exciting banquet. Night was about to come down upon Babylon. The shadows of her two hundred and fifty towers began to lengthen. The Euphrates rolled on, touched by the fiery splendors of the setting sun; and gates of brass, burnished and glittering, opened and shut like doors of flame. The hanging gardens of Babylon, wet with heavy due, began to pour from starlit flowers and dripping leaf, a fragrance for many miles around. The streets and squares were lighted for dance, and frolic, and promenade. The theatres and galleries of art invited the wealth and pomp and grandeur of the city to rare entertainments. Scenes of riot and wassail were mingled in every street; and godless mirth and outrageous excess and splendid wickedness came to the King's places to do their mightiest deeds of darkness.

A royal feast to-night at the king's palace! Rushing up to the gates are chariots upholstered with precious cloths from Dedan, and drawn by fire-eyed horses from Togarmah, that rear and neigh in the grasp of the charioteers; while a thousand lords dismount, and women dressed in all the splendor of Syrian emerald, and the color blending of agate, and the chasteness of coral, and the sombre glory of Tyrian purple, and princely embroideries brought from afar by camels across the deserts and by ships of Tarshish across the sea. Open wide the gates and let the guests come in! The chamberlains and cub-bearers are all ready. Hark to the rustle of the silks and to the corol of the music! See the blaze of the jewels! Lift the banners! Fill the cups! Clap the symbals! Blow the trumpet! Let the night go by with song and dance and ovation; and let the Babylonish tongue be palsied that will not say:—"O, King Belshazzar, live for ever!"

Ah, my friends; it was not any common banquet to which these great people came. All parts of the earth had sent their richest viands to that table. Brackets and chandeliers flashed their light upon tankards of burnished gold. Fruits, ripe and luscious, in baskets of silver entwined with leaves, plucked from royal conservatories. Vases inlaid with emerald and ridged with exquisite traceries, filled with nuts that were threshed from forests of distant lands. Wine brought from the royal vats, foaming in the decanters and bubbling in the chalices. Tufts of cassia and frankincense wafting their sweetness from wall and table. Gorgeous banners unfolding in the breeze that came through the opened window, bewitched with the perfume of hanging gardens. Fountains rising up from inclosures of ivory in jets of crystal, to fall in clattering rain of diamonds and pearls. Statues of mighty men looking down from niches in the wall upon crowns and shields brought from subdued empires. Away with care from the palace! Tear royal dignity to tatters! Pour out more wine! Give us more light, wilder music, sweeter perfume! Lord shouts to lord, captain ogles to captain. Goblets clash, decanters rattle. There come in the obscene song and the drunken hiccough, and the slavering lip, and the guffaw of idiotic laughter, bursting from the lips of princes, flushed, reeling, bloodshot; while mingling with it all I hear: "Huzza, huzza, for great Belshazzar!"

What is that on the plastering of the wall? Is it a spirit? Is it a phantom? Is it God? The music stops. The goblets fall from the nerveless grasp. There is a thrill. There is a start. There is a thousand-voiced shriek of horror. Let Daniel be brought in to read that writing. He comes in. He reads it: "Weighed in the balances, and art found wanting." Meanwhile the Assyrians who for two years had been laying a siege to that city, took advantage of that carousal and come in. I hear the feet of the conquerors on the palace stairs. Massacre rushes in with a thousand gleaming knives. Death bursts upon the scene; and I shut the door of that banqueting-hall, for I do not want to look. There is nothing there but the torn banners, and broken wreaths, and the slush of upset tankards, and the blood of murdered women, and the kicked and tumbled carcass of a dead king. For "in that night was Belshazzar slain."

I. I learn from this that when God writes anything on the wall a man had better read it as it is. Daniel did not misinterpret or modify the handwriting on the wall. It is all foolishness to expect a minister of the Gospel to preach always things that the people like or the people choose. What shall I preach to you to-day? Shall I tell you of the dignity of human nature? Shall I tell you of the wonders that our race has accomplished? "Oh, no!" you say, "tell me the message that came from God." I will. If there is any handwriting on the wall it is this lesson:—"Repent, accept of Christ and be saved." I might talk of a great many other things but that is the message, and so I declare it. Jesus never flattered those to whom he preached. He said to those who did wrong and who were offensive in his sight:—"Ye generation of vipers! ye whited sepulchres! how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" Paul the Apostle preached before a man who was not ready to hear him preach. What subject did he take? Did he say:—"O, you are a good man, a very fine man, a very noble man." No; he preached of righteousness, to a man who was unrighteous; of temperance to a man who was the victim of bad appetites; of the judgment to come, to a man who was unfit for it. So we must always declare the message that happens to come to us. Daniel must read it as it is.

II. Another lesson that comes to us:—There is a great difference between the opening of the banquet of sin and its close. Young man, if you had looked in upon the banquet in the first few hours you would have wished you had been invited there and could sit at the feast. "O, the grandeur of Belshazzar's feast," you would have said; but you look in at the close of the banquet and your blood curdles with horror. The King of Terrors has there a ghastlier banquet; human blood is the wine and dying groans are the music. Sin has made itself a king in the earth. It has crowned itself. It has spread a banquet. It invites all the world to come to it. It has hung in its banqueting-hall the spoils of all kingdoms and the banners of all nations. It has gathered from all music. It has strewn from its wealth and tables, and floors, and arches. And yet how often is that banquet broken up and how horrible is its end! Ever and anon there is a handwriting on the wall. A king falls. A great culprit is arrested. The knees of wickedness knock together. God's judgment, like an armed host, breaks in upon the banquet, and that night is Belshazzar the King of the Chaldeans slain.

Here is a young man who says:—"I cannot see why they make such a fuss about the intoxicating cup. Why, it is exilarating. It makes me feel well. I can talk better, think better, feel better. I cannot see why people have such a prejudice against it." A few years pass on and he wakes up and finds himself in the clutchs of an evil habit which he tries to break but cannot; and he cries out:—"O, Lord God, help me." It seems as though God would not hear his prayer, and in an agony of body and soul he cries out:—"It biteth like a serpent and it stingeth like an adder." How bright it was at the start! how black it was at the last!

Here is a man who begins to read French novels. "They are so charming," he says; "I will go out and see for myself whether all these things are so." He opens the gate of a sinful life. He goes in. A sinful sprite meets him with her wand. She waves her wand and it is all enchantment. Why it seems as if the angels of God had poured out phials of perfume in the atmosphere. As he walks on he finds the hills becoming more radiant with foliage, and the ravines more resonant with the falling water. O, what a charming landscape he sees! But the sinful sprite with her wand meets him again; but now she reverses the wand and all the enchantment is gone. The cup is full of poison. The fruit turns to ashes. All the leaves of the bower are forked tongues of hissing serpents. The flowing fountains fall back in a dead pool, stenchful with corruption. The luring songs become curses and screams of demoniac laughter. Lost spirits gather about him, and feel for his heart, and beckon him on with, "Hail, brother! Hail, blasted spirit, hail!" He tries to get out. He comes to the front door where he entered and tries to push it back, but the door turns against him; and in the jar of that shutting door he hears these words; "This night is Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain." Sin may open bright as the morning; it closes dark as the night.

III. I learn further from this subject that Death sometimes breaks in upon a banquet. Why did he not go down to the prisons in Babylon? There were people there that would like to have died. I suppose there were men and women in torture in that city who would have welcomed death. But he comes to the palace, and just at that time when the mirth is dashing to the tip-top pitch, death breaks in at the banquet. We have often seen the same thing illustrated. Here is a young man just come from college; he is kind; he is loving; he is enthusiastic; he is eloquent. By one spring he may bound to heights toward which many men have been struggling for years. A profession opens before him. He is established in the law. His friends cheer him. Eminent men encourage him. After a while you may see him standing in the American Senate, or moving a popular assemblage by his eloquence as trees are moved in a whirlwind. Some night he retires early. A fever is on him. Delirium like a reckless charioteer seizes the reins of his intellect. Father and mother stand by and see the tides of life going out to the great ocean. The banquet is coming to an end. The lights of thought and mirth and eloquence are being extinguished. The garlands are snatched from the brow. The vision is gone. Death at the banquet!

We saw the same thing on a larger scale illustrated in the last war in this country. Our whole nation had been sitting at a national banquet—North, South, East and West, What grain was there but we grew it on our hills? What invention was there but our rivers must turn the new wheel and rattle the strange shuttle? What warm furs but our traders must bring them from the Arctic? What fish but our nets must sweep them for the markets? What music but it must sing in our halls? What eloquence but it must speak in our Senates? Ho! to the national banquet reaching from mountain to mountain and from sea to sea! To prepare that banquet the sheepfolds and the averies of the country sent their best treasures. The orchards piled up on the tables their sweetest fruits. The presses burst out with new wines. To set at that table came the yeomanry of New Hampshire and the lumbermen of Maine and the tanned Caroliniam from the rice-swamps, and the harvesters of Wisconsin, and the Western emigrant from the pines of Oregon, and we were all brothers—brothers at the banquet. Suddenly the feast ended.

What meant those mounds thrown up at Chickahominy, Shiloh, Atlanta, Guttysburg, South Mountain? What meant those golden grain fields turned into pasturing ground for cavalry horses? What meant the corn fields gullied with the wheels of the heavy supply train? Why those rivers of tears, those lakes of blood? God was angry. Justice must come. A handwriting on the wall! The nation has been weighed and found wanting. Darkness! Darkness! Woe to the North! Woe to the South! Woe to the East! Woe to the West! Death at the banquet!

To-day I invite you to a grander banquet than any I have mentioned. My Lord, the King is the banqueter. Angels are the cup-bearers. All the redeemed are the guests. The halls of eternal love, frescoed with light, and paved with joy, and curtained with unfading beauty, are the banqueting place. The harmonies of eternity are the music. The chalices of Heaven are the plates, and I am one of the servants coming out with both hands filled with invitations, scattering them everywhere; and of that, for yourselves, you might break the seal of the invitation and read the words written in red ink of blood by the tremulous hand of a dying Christ. "Come now, for all things are ready."

After this day has rolled by and the night has come, you may have rosy sleep, guarded by Him who never slumbers! May you awake in the morning strong and well! But oh! art thou a despiser of God? Is the coming night the last night on earth? Shouldst thou be awakened in the night by something thou knowest not what, and there be shadows floating in the room, and a handwriting on the wall, and you feel that your last hour is come, and there be a fainting at the heart, and a tremor in the limb, and a catching of the breath—then thy doom would be but an echo of the words of my text:—"In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain."

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, *149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

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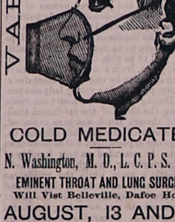
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Yours truly, SERGEANT QUARNO.

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It is because we know them to be *reliable remedies, endorsed by leading physicians* throughout the Dominion, for the cure of *specific diseases*, and not claiming to cure *everything*. Also because they have the *exact formula* printed on each bottle label, thereby enabling the purchaser to know what he is taking.

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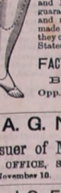
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Mail Steamer	Polynesian	Thursday, 20th May
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Extra "	Sarmatian	Friday, 4th June
Mail "	Sardinian	Thursday, 10th June
Extra "	Circassian	Friday, 18th June
Mail "	Polynesian	Thursday, 24th June
Mail "	Parisian	Thursday 1st July
Extra "	Sarmatian	Friday, 6th July
Mail "	Sardinian	Thursday 15th July
Extra "	Circassian	Friday, 23rd July
Mail "	Polynesian	Thursday, 29th July
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NOTE.—The "extra" steamers do not carry intermediate and steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage—Liverpool & Londonderry

Cabin, $60, $70 and $80, according to accommodation. Servants in cabin, $50. Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $20. Return tickets, Cabin, $110, $130, $150. Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $40.

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By Sarmatian, Circassian or other extra steamers, Cabin $50 and $60, according to accommodation. Return tickets, $90 and $110. These steamers go direct to Liverpool.

The last train connecting with the mail steamers passes Belleville at noon on Wednesdays.

Passengers and their baggage are put on board the ocean steamships—at Quebec—free of all expense. The cabin plans of the Circassian, Peruvian, etc., have been altered. The saloon is now amidship on these steamers, and the Cabins are so arranged as to be also in the best position to avoid the motion.

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WILL leave Trenton every morning (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock, calling Rednerville and all points between the head the Bay and Picton, leaving Belleville at 8 a. m. Will leave Picton at 1 p. m on return for the head of the bay, leaving Belleville at 4.45 p. m. Omnibuses in waiting at Picton and Belleville.

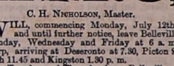
THE RATHBUN CO.,
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THE ORIGINAL BAY OF QUINTE STEAMBOAT ROUTE.

Daily Line to Picton and Kingston.

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The elegantly equipped upper saloon steamer



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WILL, commencing Monday, July 12th, and until further notice, leave Belleville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m. sharp, arriving at Deseronto at 7.30, Picton 9, Bath 11.45 and Kingston 1.30 p. m.

On Tuesday and Thursday leave Belleville at 4 a.m., Deseronto at 5:30, Picton 7:00, arriving at Kingston at 11:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Kingston daily at 3:30 p. m., sharp, arriving at Bath at 5.00, Picton 7.30, Deseronto 9.00, Belleville (Friday excepted) at 11.00.

Connection at Kingston with Cape Vincent and Rideau Canal steamers, G. T. R. and C.P. Ry's.

Special attention given to the careful handling of freight, satisfactory rates guaranteed. Through rates quoted.

Stateroom and table accommodation and attention unexcelled.

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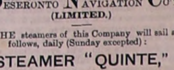
(CAPT. SMITH,)

WILL leave Trenton every Monday morning at five o'clock, and Belleville at 7:30 o'clock for ports as above, running all the rapids, including Lachine.

Returning leaves Montreal every Thursday at noon, for River and Bay ports.

Excursion tickets at lowest rates to Portland, Orchard Beach, White Mountains and all ports on the Lower St. Lawrence, Intercolonial Railway and all seaside resorts. For sale by the Rathbun Company at their office, corner Front and Bridge Streets, and at the dock. For further information apply to the Captain on board to

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1886.

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THE steamers of this Company will sail as follows, daily (Sunday excepted):

STEAMER "QUINTE,"

L've Picton 6.00 a. m.	L've Trenton 1.00 p.m
" Deseronto 7.30 a.m.	" Belleville 3.30 p.m.
" Northport 8.00 a.m.	" Northport 5.00 p.m.
" Belleville 10.00 a.m.	" Deseronto 5.30 p.m.
Arr. Trenton 11.30 a.m.	Arr. Picton 7.00 p.m.

STEAMER "GIPSY."

L've Napanee 6.00 a.m.	L've Picton 3.00 p.m.
" Deseronto 7.00 a.m.	" Deseronto 5.30 p.m.
Arr. Picton 8.30 a.m.	Arr. Napanee 6.30 p.m.

This steamer makes one extra trip between Picton and Deseronto, making connection with Grand Trunk Railway trains going east.

TIME.

L've Picton 10.00 a.m.	L've Deseronto 1.15 p.m.
Arr. Deseronto 11.30 a.m.	Arr. Picton 2.45 p.m.

Staterooms can be obtained by passengers desirous of remaining on board over night at Picton or Napanee. Cheap passenger fares. Freight handled at lowest rates.

STEAMER "RESOLUTE,"

This fast and commodious Steamer leaves Deseronto tri-weekly for Oswego, weather permitting, making connection with trains for New York and other points.

Steamers open for charter for Excursions. For further particulars as to Rates, Tickets, &c., apply to

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.
R. C. CARTER, Belleville.
General Manager Deseronto. d&w

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE THURSDAY AUGUST 19.

An article appeared in our columns some time since, conveying the impression that the proprietor of the *Ontario* had accepted a sum of money in settlement of a suit for breach of promise, which, we find upon investigation, was not correct, and regret that we should have been misled into stating what we find not to have been a fact.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Ever since the Canadian Pacific Railway Company entered upon the work of constructing a line to the Pacific Ocean its operations have been marvellous, and worthy of the admiration of every Canadian. The stupendous work was begun in the face of the bitterest political opposition at home, and against the machinations of rival American roads to injure it in the great monetary centres of the world. Its construction went on in spite of the continued and contemptible efforts to ruin it on the part of the politicians opposed to the Government who created it, and of the newspapers that lent themselves, for the sake of the party, to its rivals. It is finished, and is acknowledged to be the best constructed trans-continental line in America, and by far the best equipped. The favorable predictions regarding its usefulness to Canada and the Empire are being realized, while not one of the unfavorable prophecies of its opponents has come to pass. We read almost daily of some new enterprise it is creating in the interest of Canada.

Already, in addition to giving access to the Pacific ocean, and opening up to settlers our North-West Territories and many portions of Ontario, it has furnished the Dominion with a new telegraph system, which, we may depend upon it, will never, for lack of spirit and enterprise, be leased to Americans. In every direction it is feeling for trade, and succeeding in creating and obtaining it, beyond the hopes of the most sanguine. Whole trains of tea, direct from China and Japan, have passed over the road, the greater portion going into the States; and we hear of vessels being chartered in those countries to continue the connection so well begun. The Imperial Government will shortly subsidise a line of steamers to run in connection with the C.P.R. to Australia, China, and Japan. The expiration of the mail contract on the Atlantic with the somewhat antiquated Allan line renders it now possible to obtain a steam service to England equal to the best between Liverpool and New York. With such a service on the Atlantic, the Canadian Pacific Railway across the continent, and the new line of steamships on the Pacific ocean, Canada will have reached such an eminence commercially that could not even have been dreamed of ten years ago. All honor to the Government that conceived the possibility of building and maintaining a Canadian Pacific Railway, and to the men who have made that possibility a splendid fact.

A BOLD INVENTION.

The *Witness* professes to have a great admiration for Mr. Joly. Well, Mr. Joly supported Mr. Mercier in the House of Assembly for several years after resigning the leadership, and still supports him, though now out of the legislature. Although Mr. Joly resigned his seat, in a hasty moment, he did not cease to be a Liberal, but helped to elect a supporter of Mr. Mercier in his place. Mr. Watts took a similar course in Drummond and Arthabaska, so that the assertion that these gentlemen have ceased to support Mr. Mercier is utterly untrue.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

Like nearly every other statement made by the dishonored journal from which the above is quoted, the assertion that Mr. Joly and Mr. Watts support Mr. Mercier on the Riel question is false. In Mr. Joly's letter resigning his seat in the Legislature because he could not, without the forfeit of his honor, take part in the Rielite agitation, he said:

"If I refuse to attend the mass for the rest of Riel's soul, it is not out of any religious prejudice. I have considered it my duty to attend the funeral of the Hon. Judge Caron, the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, and of other public men. Neither is it out of a want of respect for Riel's memory; the courage with which he met his death entitles him to the respect of all, even of those who cannot approve of his deeds. If I refuse to be present at the church and at the meeting called to adopt the resolutions of which you have sent me a copy, it is *because I cannot approve of the agitation which is now carried on in the province of Quebec.* I find in the last of these resolutions the following words: 'That it is desirable that all the French-Canadians and those who sympathize with them should unite to form a powerful party that will secure for us respect and the free enjoyment of our rights.'

"I am of opinion that the French-Canadians have the free enjoyment of their rights. If they have not made a better use of them, they can blame no one but themselves. I cannot see how the formation of a new party, the national party, could better their position, but I think I could see how it would make it worse, and how it would endanger the future welfare of the Dominion. Born and educated in France, I returned to Canada after leaving college a thorough Frenchman in feeling. It used to be a subject of deep astonishment to me whenever I heard opponents in our electoral struggles contest my right to represent French Canadians in Parliament upon the ground that I could neither understand nor share their inmost feelings.

"The day has arrived when I must admit that my opponent were not so far astary on that point. I can neither understand nor share the feelings expressed with so much force by the great majority of French-Canadians in the province and in this county. Disagreeing as I do with my constituents on such a point as this, I owe it to them to resign my seat so as to allow the free exercise of their right to choose a representative who will sympathize with their feelings more fully than I can, I send my resignation to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

"It only remains for me to thank you, gentlemen, and all the electors of the country of Lotbiniere, for the great confidence shown me for so many years. With sincere wishes for your happiness and the welfare of our country, I remain, yours truly, H. G. JOLY.

'Leclereville, November 25, 1885.'

The statement that Mr. Joly and Mr. Watts aided in the election of Rielites in their constituencies is a gross but characteristic reflection on the honor of those gentlemen which almost any other journal would refrain from making, and the more especially so as the assertion has no foundation in fact. Messrs. Joly and Watts are still Liberals, but they have never, in any way, lent their countenance to the Rielite agitation.

A VERSATILE SINNER.

The Halifax *Herald* thus cleverly shows up the infamous tactics of the Grit party in their present fanatical crusade against the Premier: "It is wonderful what a bad man Sir John A. Macdonald is, and still more wonderful what a versatile bad man he can be. Just now he is being abused throughout Quebec, by Laurier, Trudel, Mercier & Co., as an "orangiste," as a fierce persecutor of Catholics; as a Canadian Bismarck, whose study by day and whose dream by night is how best to subvert and destroy the Catholic church. At the same time, Deacon Cameron, of the *Globe*, is busy showing the people of Ontario what a renegade Protestant he is, in permitting his only grand-daughter to be brought up a Roman Catholic, and that under his own roof! It appears that his son Hugh's first wife was a Catholic, that she left one daughter, who is being educated in her mother's faith by Sir John and Lady Macdonald, with whom she lives. What induces Sir John to make such a fierce "orangiste" on the east side of the Ottawa river, and to be such a fool of the Jesuits on the west side, it is impossible to say; but if we are to believe the Grits that is the way the old villain is acting. It can scarcely be possible that Sir John is having his little grandchild brought up a Catholic with the view of eventually murdering her in order that he may "wade knee deep in Papist blood." Mr. Anglin in his Irish Catholic *Tribune*, (owned by Scotch Presbyterians) should be able to solve this dark and dreadful mystery?

FURTHER COWARDLY INSINUATIONS.

The London *Advertiser*—edited by Hon. David Mills, M. P.—has for some time past been trying, by sneaking insinuations, to create the impression that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, either received a bribe to induce him to settle a charge of smuggling preferred against a Montreal firm, or yielded to some undue influence in the matter. In pursuance of these tactics, the following editorial article appeared in the *Advertiser* of the 16th inst.:

The Government organs declare that Mr. Mackenzie Bowell is spoiling for an opportunity to vindicate himself in connection with Mr. McMaster's four-thousand-dollar fee. Now we have more than once pointed out that it is open to Mr. Mackenzie Bowell to vindicate himself in the courts. We did not mean when we made the suggestions before, nor do we now, that Mr. Mackenzie Bowell need bring an action of libel against somebody who has not libeled him, but we mean to say this, that if Mr. McMaster received a fee of $4,000 it was not for legal advice, but for political influence. Has Mr. McMaster been successful in the use of that influence? Has Mr. Mackenzie Bowell agreed not to proceed against the parties who had undertaken to defraud the public treasury? What has Mr. Mackenzie Bowell done to vindicate the law and to punish those who have violated it? Are certain parties to escape prosecution simply because Mr. McMaster has obtained a fee of $4,000? It was not, we feel sure, paid in order that Mr. McMaster might conduct these parties safely through the prosecution. It was in order that the prosecution might be headed off. Has Mr. McMaster been successful? Has the Minister of Customs been placated? Has he agreed that the law authorizing prosecution for fraudulent entries shall be in this case a dead letter. We hope the amiable editor of the Belleville INTELLIGENCER will be able to give to the public some opinion upon this subject; we hope that he will draw upon the vast sources of knowledge which he possesses in relation to this matter in the interest of the community at large.

Mr. Mills has many times been proved a falsifier, but now he has written himself down a coward as well, in attacking a gentleman who is on a journey to the North West.

As Mr. Mills knows, from his experience in office, it is not customary for Ministers to reply to insinuations in the newspapers, otherwise they would have no time to attend to their official duties. Hence he makes his cowardly insinuations in the full assurance that they will be treated with the contempt which they deserve. Should he however, occupy a seat in Parliament when the next session is held, he will be able, by questioning Mr. Bowell, to learn all the facts in connection with the matter. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bowell, knowing his opponents and their methods, gave, when the subject of the large fee said to have been paid to Mr. McMaster was first publicly mentioned, and when hazy accusations were made against Cabinet Ministers and M. Ps., a denial of all insinuations against himself and against the Customs Department. This was supplemented by the withdrawal, by the journal which first called public attention to the matter, of its insinuation against Mr. Bowell. This ought to have satisfied any honest opponent; but Mr. Mills is not an honest opponent. Untruthful himself, he has no faith in the veracity of others.

If he were an honorable or fair-minded man he would wait until the proper time arrives for making his inquiries; but nothing better could be expected from Mr. Mills than the line of conduct which he has seen fit to pursue. If he cannot retain his curiosity until Parliament meets—if he believes that his insinuations are founded on facts—he can, at once, by making a direct charge, secure all the information that he professes such great anxiety to obtain.

On the whole, we hope that Mr. Mills will pluck up the courage necessary to secure the ventilation of his insinuations in court.

WORKING THE HOME RULE BOOM.

The *Globe* is, with the transparent object of influencing the votes of the Irish Roman Catholics in support of the Grit party, working the anti-Orange cry with great assiduity. Its methods are of the nature usually employed by that journal. For example, in its issue of the 17th inst. the *Globe* says, in its editorial summary of the news of the day:

"The London *Times* censures the Belfast *Orangemen* for their refusal to submit to the authorities."

Turning to the telegraphic columns of our contemporary, we find that the despatch of which the foregoing purports to be a summary, reads as follows:

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The *Times* again censures the *Protestants* of Belfast for their refusal to submit to the authorities.

The object of the writer of the *Globe's* summary in substituting the word "Orangemen" for "Protestant" is too plainly apparent to need comment. Worse, however, remains behind. In the same issue of the Grit organ the following telegram appeared:

DUBLIN, August 16.—At Dungannon to-day bands of Nationalists paraded the Protestant quarter of the town shouting for Home Rule and cursing the Queen. A riot broke out, and several persons were injured. The police had to force their way between the Protestants and the Catholics, thus preventing a desperate fight. One Nationalist was arrested with a knife in his hand. A renewal of the rioting is feared. Party feeling is intense.

And this is all that the *Globe* had to say on the subject:

"A party riot has occurred at Dungannon, Ireland."

Thus, in order to effect a political object, the *Globe* casts upon the whole Orange body the sole blame of refusing to submit to the authorities in a riot, as to the causes of which widely divergent statements have been made, whereas the Orangemen probably formed but a small proportion of the rioters. On the other hand, the disloyalists who invaded the Protestant quarter, insulted its inhabitants by publicly cursing the Queen, and thereby caused a riot in which several persons were injured, are not even censured; the nature of their offence not referred to; the public, in fact, left to infer that the Orangemen might have been the instigators of the riot.

How long will the respectable Reformers permit themselves to be dragged through the mud, for party purposes?

NATIONALIST SQUABBLING.

L'Etendard, the Conservative organ of the Rielites, in its issue of Saturday denounces the "Liberal rabble" for attacking Mr. Beaubien, the Conservative M. P. P. for Hochelaga, who supported the Rielites, but has left them and will be the Government candidate at the forthcoming election, and speaks of the "power of the National Conservatives." It does not yet say how many candidates they are going to put up.

Evidently the unholy alliance of the Rouges and the Castors is about to fall to pieces owing to its inherent rottenness.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The Anticosti boom, which is being worked very industriously in England, ought to be stopped. The proposal to settle people on that bleak and inhospitable island should not be allowed to be carried out.

Cyclones are beginning to manifest themselves uncomfortably near home. At Clayton, New York, on Friday night, the roof of a building about 40 x 100 was hoisted high in the air by the wind, carried about 200 ft. and deposited on the upper deck of the steamer St. Lawrence.

It is understood that the visit of Sir Charles Tupper to Canada is to confer with our Government as to the subsidizing of a line of steamers from Vancouver to Japan as well as with regard to the proposition to make of the Colonial and Indian exhibition a permanent institution.

The *Mail's* correspondent in British Columbia states that on the 13th Sir John A. Macdonald travelled 72 miles by rail, drove 20 miles in a carriage, descended a coal mine, crossed by steamer from Nanaimo to the mainland, and made five speeches. Sir John is evidently in possession of all his powers. The meaner portion of the Grit press will consider this bad news.

The *Globe* surmises that a general election is impending at an early date because *La Minerve* has said that Mr. Trudel will have a chance to measure his strength with Ministers a few months hence. Let the organ possess its soul with patience. The elections will come sooner than the Grits desire.

NEW PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS.

Government Buildings to be Constructed in Queen's Park.

A Description of the Proposed Structure.

The *Globe* of Friday has a large cut, an alleged representation of the new Government buildings to be erected in Queen's Park, Toronto. Appended is the following description of the building:

The new Ontario Legislative and Departmental buildings will be erected on a site 100 feet north of the flagstaff in the Queen's Park. The pile will directly face the Queen street avenue, and the ground will be graded so as to preserve the line of horizon to those approaching the front of the building. The building material will be

CREDIT VALLEY RED SANDSTONE,

and the style of the architecture will be Nero Greek, vigorously treated, and free from conventional restraint. There will be a basement under the entire structure, and a ground and first and second floors above. Mr. R. A. Waite, of Buffalo, the architect, has made the ruling feature of the design different from that of most public buildings in that it will be

EMPHASIZED EXTERNALLY,

in such a way as to at once express the purpose of the structure. The site, Mr. Waite considers, is the most commanding that could have been selected.

One of the principal features in the internal arrangement of the building is that while the west wing will be entirely devoted to legislative and library purposes, the east will be for departmental uses, and each will have separate entrances. The Departments were placed in

THE EAST WING

as being nearest to Young street and the business portion of the city. Each Department is designed *en suite*, so that the chief and all the officials occupy connecting rooms, which can be reached without using the corridors.

The building, which will be in what is known as open court shape, will have a frontage of 406 feet, the total depth of each wing being 244 feet. The size of

THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER,

situated in the centre of the structure, will be 65 x 85 feet. The main building will be approached by terraced steps, 65 feet in length to a stone porch, treated in a series of arches supported upon connected columns with moulded bases and carved capitals, rockets, and enriched arch moulds. Ascending a grand vestibule 26 feet in width, the vestibule hall of spacious proportions is reached. The grand staircase hall is 58 feet wide by 62 feet deep. The grand staircase, to be constructed of stone, the main flight being 22 feet in width, and having two side flights, will ascend to the Legislative Chamber on the first floor. On the left of the grand staircase hall will be an alcove to

A POST OFFICE

distributing room, and on the right a corresponding alcove to passenger elevators with a corridor connecting with arcaded and glaized corridors on the right or left. These latter corridors will be 34 x 88 feet, with entrance to apartment on either side, and also connecting with side corridors and approaches to the building. There will be

FOUR ELEVATORS

altogether in the building, two in the centre and one in each wing. A number of vaults will also be built in a series of stacks so arranged as to provide each department on the different floors with ample fire proof vault accommodation. All the departments are disposed so as implicitly to meet with their requirements and be readily found.

The sanitary arrangements of the building are planned so as to afford private lavatories for the head of each Department and also sufficient accommodation on each floor for the clerks, and in each case so placed as to avoid underlying sewage.

THE BOILER HOUSE

is an extension on the north side, 47x60 feet, lighted on three sides with a skylight roof 35 feet in height and with a sidewalk surrounding, with vaults below for fuel, having coal hole plates, the vaults being also provided with an elevator for removing ashes. From the boiler to the east and west wings tunnels will run to be used for the supply and retorn pipes of the heating system. The external treatment of the boiler house is such as to have the appearance of an arcaded entrance to the north.

The building is so planned as to be subdivided by a series of walls extending above the roof lines so that

IN CASE OF FIRE

total destruction of the building would be avoided. The library will be situated in the front pavilion of the west wing and the Speaker's apartments with private entrances will be in the north portion of the same wing. The members' reception, dining, reading, and smoking rooms will also be placed in the west wing, and all the committee rooms in the basement of that portion of the building.

Special attention has been paid to the

PROPER LIGHTING

of each apartment of the building, and of the corridors. Two extracting shafts will be located in the centre for ventilating the legislative chamber and the main corridors. Each apartment will also have its separate ventilating vent proportioned to the size of the room. Heating will be accomplished by low pressure automatic steam apparatus, indirect radiation being used for the large apartments, and direct for the small, so arranged as to be supplied with air from outside. The architect is confident that the arrangement of the building is such as to thoroughly meet all requirements.

Knights of Labor

Condemned by the Pope and Placed on the List of Forbidden Societies.

The Quebec correspondent of the *Globe*, under date of Aug. 12, writes:

Rome has finally spoken upon the question of the Knights of Labor. The society is unequivocally condemned by the Holy See, and the bishops of the church are enjoined to proceed against it as against all secret societies under the Papal ban. Cardinal Taschereau has just communicated this decision to the public here in the shape of a letter, which, as Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, he appears to have addressed to his suffragan bishops on the 31st ult,, and of which the following is a translation:—

YOUR LORDSHIP,—On the 13th May last I represented to His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda the divergencies of opinion expressed by the newspapers of Canada and the United States on the subject of the society of the Knights of Labor, condemned in September, 1884. As it was pretended that the effect of this sentence stood suspended by an appeal affirmed to have been carried before the Holy See after modifications made in the constitution of this society I begged His Eminence to make known with certainty the position of the church in regard to it. A letter from His Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, dated the 12th July (No. 3,020), informs me that on the 27th June last the Sacred Office, after a re-examination of the question, has maintained its judgment of 1884 and absolutely in the same terms, which are reproduced in his letter, as follows:—Considering the principles, organization, and rules of the Society of the Knights of Labor as they are set forth, this society must be classed among those which have been condemned according to the instructions of this Supreme Congregation on the 10th of May, 1884; that the bishops be enjoined to proceed, against this society as against others of the same kind, and to employ the remedies ordered or advised in the said instruction. Your Lordship will recall that in my consultation of the 5th October, 1883, I made no representation of my own upon the principles, organization, and rules of the society, but that I purely and simply transmitted to the Holy See an authentic printed copy of its constitution, with a prayer to examine it all the more carefully because this society seemed to embrace all branches of work and workers, which, moreover, its name clearly indicates.

The pretended appeal to the Holy See has been long invoked to create the belief that pending a final decision, persons could continue to enrol themselves or to remain in the society, provided always that they were sincerely disposed to obey the final sentence upon the appeal. If that appeal has been really made, it is impossible that the Sacred Office should not have been seized of it, because this matter belongs to its exclusive resort. Consequently the decision of the 27th June, communicated to me by his Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, in the reply to it. The original sentence has been confirmed in its form and tenor. Whereas, in this last decision, as in the first, the Holy Office recommends the bishops to proceed against this society in the manner prescribed in its instructions of the 10th May, 1884, I cannot see that there can any longer be any doubt as to the rule to be followed by the Catholics of the whole world, over whom the jurisdiction of that Sacred Congregation extends. Having discharged my duty in conveying to Your Lordship this decision of the Holy See, I beg you to accept the assurance of my devotion.

(Signed), E. A. CAR. TASCHEREAU,
Archbishop of Quebec.

A Million Dollars.

Anticosti Sold for Two Hundred Thousand Pounds—An Eldorado, on Paper.

The latest news from England about Anticosti is that the island has been definitely sold for £200,000 sterling (half in cash and half in shares) by Messrs. T. G. and F. W. Stockwell, to the new company, called "Governor and Company of the Island of Anticosti, Limited." We have received a copy of the prospectus of this corporation, which states the capital at £300,000 in shares of £10 each. The prospectus gives a glowing account of the capabilities of the Island, and says that when the proposed improvements are effected, it is calculated that the real property of the Island will have an intrinsic value many times exceeding the whole proposed capital. The list of directors includes the names of two well known Canadians, the Hon. George Irvine, Q.C., of Quebec, and Mr. Hector Cameron, M. P., Q.C., of Toronto, but we understand that Judge Irvine has repudiated any connection with the scheme. The other members of the board are: Sir F. Milner, Baronet, London; Mr. C. Fraser Mackintosh, M.P., Inverness; Sir Reper Lettebridge, Cie.; M.P., London; Mr. J.W. Adamson, London; Sir S. Canning, C.E., London; Rt. Hon, the Earl of Donoughmore, K.C.M.G., London; Mr. C. D. Loveless, London; Mr. J. I. Pellows, London, and New Brunswick; and the Messrs. Stockwell. Miss Emily Faithfull's name has been put down as Superintendent of the Emigration Department."

After the rose colored description of the island's resources, the prospectus actually remarks, as a proof that the island is being got cheaply, that the price amounts to 38 cents per acre, while the railway companies of Canada are asking $2 and upwards. Fancy comparing that bleak region with the fertile stretches of the North West!

Jew Baiting in Russia.

An Infuriated Mob Wreck the Houses in the Jews' Quarter.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—News has been received from Kioff of one of those anti-Semitic riots which frequently disgrace the annals of Russia. A charge was industriously circulated against a well-known Jew merchant of abducting young girls for sacrifical purposes, a story which in 1180 was made to do duty as an excuse for banishing the Jews from France, and was the foundation for many persecutions in this country during the reign of Henry III, and has served a similar purpose in many countries and at various times since.

The merchant's house was surrounded by an infuriated mob and he admitted that he had abducted a number of girls whom he had sent to Moscow and St. Petersburg for immoral purposes, but that the other charge was false. The merchant managed to effect his escape, but his house was wrecked and all the furniture taken out and burned. The houses of many other Jews were also raided and much property destroyed.

The Russian authorities are now searching for the Jew, to prosecute him for the crime of which he confesses his guilt.

Putnam's Corn Extractor.
Is the best remedy for corns extant. It acts quickly, makes no sore spots and effects a radical cure. A hundred imitations prove its value. Take neither substitutes offered as good nor the close imitations of the genuine too often offered.

A Summer Ramble.

ASBURY PARK, N.J. Aug. 9, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—Thinking a few notes on our summer ramblings might not be uninteresting to some, who, when the holiday season arrives, are always puzzled where to go, these few lines are sent. If you deem them worthy of publication well and good, if not no harm is done.

Having decided to visit Asbury Park, the next question to be settled was how to get there. Several different routes were carefully looked over, and that advertised by the Rathbun Company per steamer "Quinte" to Deseronto, thence on "Resolute" to Oswego, from there by New York, Ontario and Western Railway, to New York, thence by rail to Asbury Park was chosen. We consider ourselves more than fortunate in this selection, and cannot too highly recommend it to others, like ourselves bent on pleasure, with plenty of time at their disposal.

We were a little taken back on finding the "Resolute" to be a steam barge heavily laden with lumber, but must say that travelling on any boat was never more enjoyed than the trip across the lake on this. There were about half a dozen other passengers, one of whom was also bound for New York, and became naturally attached to our party. The extreme kindness of all in charge of this boat rendered the trip very pleasant indeed and the spacious deck, composed of a vast pile of lumber, on which the motion of the boat was almost imperceptible, was taken advantage of by us until a late hour. Next morning after breakfast we took a cab to the depot, our trunks going on an express waggon. We arrived first and after wait-expectantly for about twenty minutes—the train being just ready to start—came to the conclusion that our luggage had been dumped at another station. One of the officials telephoned and found this to be case, also ordered it to be brought over immediately. This circumstance formed us several acquaintances at the start and all seemed anxious that we should travel "en masse." The railway officials were more than kind, and delayed the train fully ten minutes, when, just as the final "all aboard" was called, "they're coming" was shouted by someone, and in a few moments we were delighted by again seeing our trunks, the contents of which were almost indispensable on an excursion such as we had planned. The trip through New York State was a succession of moving panoramas of beauty; hill and dale fields in the highest state of cultivation interspersed with clumps of trees, also villages and towns nestling here and there in the midst, formed a picture which will linger long in the memory. No one who has not passed through the New England States can form an idea of the rural beauty and the picturesqueness of the towns and villages—houses chiefly painted white (no lack of paint) contrasting beautifully with the shades of the foliage. Hops and corn seem to be very abundantly cultivated; and to be able to make good corn-bread appears, from conversations we have had with many, to be one of the most desirable accomplishments a young lady can possess. During the last two hours our route lay along the shore of the far-famed Hudson, and though much was here expected, from the hurried glimpse thus afforded us, we judge our expectations will be more than realized. It reminded us very forcibly of the Saguenay river, though not on so bold or majestic a scale, while the residences dotting the coast are models of elegance and beauty, contrasting strongly with the quaint farm houses to be met with along the shores of the Saguenay. This route passes through six tunnels and over a great many trellissed bridgeways, thus affording one variety enough of scenery to relieve the weariness of the journey.

On arriving in New York we took up our quarters at a hotel which had been highly recommended to us and which seemed all that could be desired. After partaking of refreshments in the cafe in connection therewith, as we were very much fatigued, we determined to retire and spend the next day and a few others in doing the city. The preliminary steps having been taken, what was our horror and disgust to find the bed, though very prepossessing to look at, already occupied. We were in a dilemma—if we called for another room, doubtless it would be similarly occupied, the hour was late and sleeping with such company was an impossibility. Finally we decided to pass the night—the one on the table with wraps for covering and pillow, the feet resting on a chair—the other on the trunks placed side by side with a chair at the end. Even under these circumstances we slept, but determined at an early hour to get out of there and to our journey's end, leaving the city to be done up on our return. A run of two hours by rail landed us at our destination—Asbury Park. The route passed along a succession of summer resorts on the New Jersey coast, all seemingly well patronized. There are about 60,000 people stopping here at present—the first two weeks of August being about the most crowded part of the season. Asbury Park and Ocean Grove lie side by side, separated by a small fresh water lake, about twice as wide as the Moira River, which is the great place for boating—the boats being very beautifully fitted up, and accommodating from eight to fifteen persons. The latter place is subject to many restrictions, no dancing, card playing, Sunday driving, etc. being allowed. It is where the great camp meetings, etc., are held. The avenues are much narrower, and houses smaller and much more closely built than those in the Park. Both places are conducted on strictly temperance principles, such a thing as drunkenness or profanity is unknown, thus rendering it a perfectly safe resort for ladies and children. One of the finest promenades in America, over two miles long, extends along the beach, with seats at regular intervals, while several pavilions plentifully supplied with chairs, where thousands congregate to drink in forgetfulness in the ocean breezes, be soothed by the sweet strains of music dispensed by the bands constantly playing there, and amuse themselves by watching the bathers and the varying throng passing to and fro. Here let me say—no tonic for a debilitated, nervous system like ocean air—such a delightful feeling of languor and drowsiness pervades one, followed by such exhilaration as to make one feel as if enough latent power were possessed to move mountains if necessary. The bathing is not as safe as at Old Orchard. Life lines extend quite a distance from the shore, while bathing-masters are on the beach during the regular bathing hours to rescue any who may venture out too far, or be overcome by the breakers, which literally pound one. Every one complains of being stiff and sore after the first bath; caused by the force of the breakers, but after a few daily dips this feeling disappears, especially if one's courage will venture "to court the swells." The costume of the bathers is carefully looked after, and while bathing here, there is nothing to offend the most fastidious taste. Yachting is also much indulged in, but the drowning of the most of a party from Philadelphia in a squall last Friday, has put rather a damper on this sport. The drives are numerous and beautiful, and may be indulged in at reasonable rates. Long Branch lies about 7 miles off, and with Elberon on the outskirts is one of the most exclusive and aristocratic resorts on the coast. The homes are marvels of elegance and beauty, surrounded by beautiful lawns and profusely decorated with baskets and urns of rare plants. Very few leave here without taking this drive and invariably the cottage in which Garfield lingered so long and breathed his last is pointed out. You also pass the summer homes of the late Gen. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris and many other notables.

With a feeling of republican pride our driver drew our attention to three beautiful homes surrounded by spacious lawns, saying "there are the Winslow soothing syrup cottages"—really soothing to one to possess such summer homes. About 6 p. m. the elite take the air and all try to obtain a glimpse of their beautiful carriages and spirited horses. One might speak for hours of the beauty of these places, but time and space will not permit so I will pass on.

A carnival was held on the lake separating Ocean Grove and Asbury Park last Monday night, in which we had the pleasure of participating. The boats were brilliantly illuminated, and as they moved along to the strains of music, filled with ladies and gentlemen in light airy costumes, Greek fire lighting up the shores, rockets being discharged at intervals, the houses along each side vieing with each other in decorations—all combined to cheat one into the belief that it was indeed fairyland. The effect was striking in the extreme and many were the exclamations of delight that went up from the beholders as their eyes would catch sight of some illuminated cottage that had not met their gaze before. In fact there is something on the go all the time, and those fond of dancing have abundant opportunity to indulge, as "dress hops" are regularly given at the different hotels. The visitors are chiefly from Philadelphia and other adjacent places, Canadians being considered quite a curiosity and treated accordingly. Not wishing to occupy too much space, the remainder of our trip will be described at some future time.—S. T.

MCGREGOR & PARKE'S Carbolic Cerate is invalable for Wounds, Sores, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Festers, as a healing and purifying dressing. Do not be imposed on with other useless preparations, recommended to be as good. Use only McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Sold by D. M. Waters, corner of Front and Bridge Sts.

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BARRISTER, solicitor in the Supreme Court, conveyancer, notary public, &c. Branch office, over Dr. Parker's drug store, Stirling, Ont. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Head office, Front St., Belleville.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE and company funds to lend at the very lowest current rates; from 5 to 6 per cent. interest payable yearly. Will buy mortgages, charges very moderate, no delay in procuring the money. Now is the time to renew your mortgages, or to make improvements, or buy land while money can be had at such low interest.

GEO, J. SHERRY,
Barrister &c.
Branch office, Stirling, Ont., head office, Belleville. 35w

BUILDING TIMBER.

I HAVE a quantity of Timber suitable for Barns, Sheds, &c., laying at Plainfield, for sale very cheap.

F. J. DRAKE,
35w2t Belleville.

ALBERT COLLEGE,
BELLEVILLE ONT.
30TH YEAR BEGINS ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1886.

DIPLOMAS are awarded in Music, Fine Arts, Commercial Science, Ornamental Pen, and Collegiate Courses.

Candidates for Teachers' Certificates and Matriculants in Arts receive special attention.

Attendance Last Year, 170. Application for room shou'd be made at once. Address,
REV. W. P. DYER, M.A.,
84d&w1m President.

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE, west half of lot No.2, 2d concession of Rawdon, containing 100 acres, with good frame house 26x36, cellar full size and kitchen 20x20, good drive house and stable 30x40, large barn and shed, about eighty acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, remainder well wooded, there is a never-failing spring 10 rods from the barn and a creek runs across the farm, and a never-failing well 3 rods from the house.

Situated about 3 miles from Stirling on Madoc road.

For further particulars apply on the premises to John A. Hawkins or to West Huntingdon P. O.

Rawdon, 14th Aug., 1886. 35wtf

SHINGLE MACHINES!
Portable Saw Mills, Stationary Saw Mills,

FOUR different kinds of shingle machines, either hand feed or self-acting to choose from. The cheapest and best portable saw mill for the price in Canada, made specially to be driven by threshing engines, and can be set up and started in 4 to 5 hours. Light and heavy stationary saw mills, with either wood or iron saw frames and to cut any length. Patent shingle jointers. Patent shingle packers; improved circular wood saws, drag saws and all kinds of mill work constantly on hand, or built to order at short notice. Saw mill men should see my improved friction set works and lumber gauge. With these any mill will make perfectly true lumber.

The above machinery is all built at J. M. Walker & Co's works here, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Address,
F. J. DRAKE,
35wtf Belleville, Ont.

MORTGAGE SALE

UNDER and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made by Thomas Johns and Eliza Johns (who joins to bar her dower,) bearing date respectively the 16th day of June, 1877, and the 31st day of December, A.D. 1880, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, subject to a reserve bid, at the Court House, in the City of Belleville, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on

Saturday, the 4th Day of Sept. A. D., 1886,

the following valuable property, to wit: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, being described as part lot No. 13, on the east side of Park Street, in the 2nd con. of the said Township of Thurlow, in the said County of Hastings, containing 5 acres of land more or less. Abstract of title and title deeds will be produced at the time of sale, and in the meantime may be inspected at the office of the vendor's solicitor.

Terms of sale are cash, and in other respects the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Vendor's solicitor.
Belleville, Aug. 12th, 1886. 35wtd

MORTGAGE SALE

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage made by the late William Charlesworth, deceased, (a widower at the time of the making of said mortgage) bearing date the 7th day of February, A. D., 188[illegible], which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, subject to a reserve bid, at the Court House, in the City of Belleville, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on

Thursday, the 9th Day of Sept. A. D., 1886,

the following valuable farm property, to wit: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Ontario, being composed of the north half of lot No. 10, in the 8th concession of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of land, be the same more or less. Abstract of title and title deeds will be produced at the time of sale and in the meantime may be inspected at the office of the vendor's solicitor.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. cash down, and the balance in one week thereafter, in other respects the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Vendor's solicitor.
Belleville, Aug. 12th, 1886. 35wtd

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Hot Weather Materials

IN GREAT VARIETY.

JUST OPENED

Fast colored MUSLINS, only 5c. per yd.

Muslins at 8c., 10c., and 12½c.

Beautiful FRENCH LAWNS.

PINK, WHITE and CREAM MUSLINS & PIQUES.

A - LARGE - STOCK.

An Immense Shipment of

Boating Shawls

just arrived.

TERMS CASH. - ONE PRICE ONLY.

W. SMEATON.



Tyendinaga Council.

COUNCIL ROOM, Aug. 3, 1886.

Present—J. C. Hanley, Reeve; T. West, 1st Deputy Reeve; J. C. Milligan, 2nd Deputy Reeve; G. Monro and D. L. Brown, Councillors.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Milligan, seconded by Mr. Monro, and resolved that $10 be remitted to Mr. P. Shannon, on account of losses sustained in collecting rates in '84.

Upon motion it was resolved to remit to Mr. Loveless on account of interest overcharged by Treasurer, $4.45.

Upon motion the Treasurer was instructed to take action against such collectors as had not completed and returned their rolls to him by the 1st of September next.

On motion the following bills and accounts were ordered to be paid, viz.:

The Rathbun Co. for lumber, $3.20; the Clerk, postage, $1.75; Job Lingham, plank, $10; J. C. Hanley, deed and registering the same, $4.40; Michael Walsh, repairs on bridge in 3rd con., in '85, $10; Thomas O'Hara, culvert and stone at lot 26, in 4th con., in '85, $20; J. W. Berry, stone on the slash road in '85,$28; Thomas Callaghan, grading between lots 20 and 21, 2nd con., in '85, $15; Alexander Anderson, for bridge and approaches over Mud Creek, south of Wm. Drummey's, $100.

On motion there were placed in the hands of Mr. Brown, $8 to defray expenses of care of tramp injured on railroad.

The application of Mr. Cummings to be placed upon the poor list of the Township was not entertained, he having been a resident of Thurlow for a number of years; $2 was granted to him for present use.

On motion the following bills and accounts were passed, to be paid as soon as sufficient funds were in the treasury.

Patrick Walsh, bridge at lot 11,7th con., $15; Alexander Anderson, extra work on Mud Creek bridge, $30; John Colden, widening road at lot 22, 9th con., $5; Philip O'Reilly, culvert between lots 20 and 21, 6th con., $3; Simon Hill, gravel on York road, $15; Randall Smith, job on York road, $30; James Little, job on Milltown side road, $20; Albert Lloyd, widening road at lot 6, 8th con., $5; Thomas Cockins, stone and gravel at lot 11, 8th con., $24; Edward McKinney, grading between lots 15 and 16, 5th con., $16, Michael Brennan, gravel at lot 35, 4th con. $10; Thomas Callaghan, stone and gravel between lots 20 and 21, 4th con., $20; Robert Reid, gravel at Milltown, $5; Thomas Jordan, job at Haight's hill, $15, stone, culvert and gravel between lots 15 and 16, 3rd con, $10, stone and gravel between lots 15 and 16, 4th con, $10; T. F. Stickney, lumber for Doxtator's bridge, $25; John Black, right of way, $25.

The poor on the list were paid their quarterly allowance, $38.

The House of Providence, Kingston for support of Mrs. O'Neil and Timothy O'Leary, $32.55.

The Reeve laid the following requirements for the year 1886 before the committee on estimates, viz:—

For County proposes, $9,915.23.

For Township purposes, 3,388.00.

For Public Schools in the Township about $7000.

The amount of ratable property on the Revised Assessment roll being $1,527.515. 6 and 5-10 mills on the $ will be required to meet the County demands, and there being quite an amount in the collector's hands it is thought that 1 and 3-10 mills on the $ will be sufficient for Township purposes.

The Council adjourned till the second Tuesday in November.

A. B. RANDALL,
Township Clerk.

Crop Report.

Following is a summary of the report of the Bureau of Industries for August,—the progress of harvesting, state of crops and estimate of yield being based upon information supplied by 578 correspondents of the Bureau on the 2nd inst.,and the statistics of areas, number of live stock, &c., being complied from returns made by farmers on the 25th of June.

A. BLUE,
Secretary.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES,
Toronto, Aug. 14th, 1886.

The breadth of wheatland sown last fall was 962,753 acres, but the injury by winter exposure was so severe that 76,171 acres were either ploughed up or re-sown in the spring. The remaining 886,402 acres in crop have produced an estimated yield of 18,057,794 bushels. The straw was short, owing to a period of drought in June and July in the fall wheat districts of the Province; but the heads were well filled and the quality of the grain is reported excellent. The reaping season began about the middle of July and nearly the whole of the crop was safely stored by the end of the month. The great drought area of the Missi sippi valley appears to have included Ontario about as far eastward as the meridian of Port Hope, and all spring crops have been affected to some extent. Of spring wheat, barley, oats, pease, hay and roots, the reports say that growth was visibly arrested at one time, but a succession of showers in the second week of July saved them from serious harm. The cereals and pease are uniformly reported as short in straw and slightly thin on the ground over the whole dry area; but there was no appearance of rust and scarcely any of insect enemies, and the crops were maturing favorably. In the eastern portion of the Province, and especially in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, the rainfall has been abundant and vegetation is luxuriant. Complaints are made of rust and mildew in localities, and the barley crop is likely to be discolored to some extent. The acreage and estimated produce of crops are presented in the following table:

	Acres.	Bush.	Per acre.
Fall wheat	886,402	18,057,794	20.4
Spring wheat..	577,465	9,527,783	16.5
Barley	735,478	19,695,830	26.8
Oats	1,621,901	58,231,517	35.9
Rye...........	67,799	1,146,371	16.9
Pease	703,936	16,547,255	23.4

Compared with the average of the past four years, the fall wheat this year is 120,000 acres and 3,219,224 bushels less; the spring wheat, 96,119 acres and 1,255,118 bushels less; the barley, 9,448 acres and 107,987 bushels more; the rye, 70,995 acres and 1,205,080 bushels less; and the pease, 123,798 acres and 4,107,846 bushels more.

The area in hay and clover is 2,295,151 acres, and the yield 2,994,446 tons, being an average of 1.30 tons per acre. The average of the previous four years was 2,159,580 acres and 3,125,807 tons, or 1.45 tons per acre.

The area in beans is 21,072 acres,and the estimated yield 461,104 bushels. The area in corn is 156,494 acres, being 26,555 acres less than the average of four years, and the prospect of a good crop is not encouraging.

The numbers of farm live stock are: Horses, 569,649; cattle, 2,018,573; sheep, 1,610,949; hogs, 860,125; and poultry, 6,968,915. The number of sheep is 144,666 less than last year; in each of the other classes there is an increase. The wood clip is 5,547,867, being 690,480 less than the average of four years

The average wages for farm hands for the Province is $158 with board and $251 without board per year; and $17.06 with board and $26.64 without board per month of the seeding and harvesting season. These figures are slightly lower than last year's. The rate of wages for domestic servants is $1,52 per week; last year's rate was $1.51.

—The town of Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, has been buried by a land slide.

Biliousness and its Treatment.

The symptoms of biliousness are, unhappily, but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent, however. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids, but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough at all events. The digestive system is wholly out of order; diarrhoea or constipation may be a symptom, or the two may alternate. There are very often haemorrhoids, or loss of blood even.

There may be giddiness, and often headache, and acidity or flatulence, and tenderness at the pit of the stomach. The pain felt in the right shoulder would indicate an extra bad case, but apart from this there are aching pains and even stiffness in the limbs, with more or less of cramps in the limbs and muscles, or burning in the palms of the hands, with hot perspiring feet.

There may be drowsiness and torpor by day, and sleeplessness at night, and all sorts and conditions of mind, especially irritablity; fits of bad temper that come on suddenly and go off again, and that none are so thoroughly grieved as the poor patient himself.

Bilious people generally fly for relief to aperient pills, and there is no doubt that they often afford temporary relief by relieving the over-gorged liver. This really is antiphlogistic treatment, but it assuredly is not radical. When a fish pond overflows its banks we may let off a portion of the water, but after this we ought, methinks, to find our way to the other end of the pool and lessen the inflow.

Well, just a word about treatment. First and foremost, then,in sudden bilious attacks, that are often accompanied by great prostration and by urgent vomiting, it is best to send for a medical man. Such attacks generally come on in the morning, at the time the body is most weak. I do not think upon the whole I should be justified in suggesting medical remedies in this paper for the simple reason that cases differ so. The mineral acids and bitter vegetable tonics often do good. So does nux vomica and aconite. Then there is dandelion and chloride of ammonium and alkalies. But I can only generalize. A blue pill and colocynth, followed next day by a glass of Pulina water, will ward off many an attack, if the patient goes in for preventive measures afterwards, and follows a course of rational living. The podoyphyilin pill, from a quarter to half a grain of the extract, in three to five of extract of hyoscyamus, may do as well as the blue pill, if not better.

Soda water or lithia water and milk should be drunk next day, and a little solid food taken, though beef tea mixed with arrowroot will be found very nourishing; or a raw egg beaten up in milk.

Little good will accrue from treating a case like this, however, if, when he is once more well, the patient return to his old non-hygienic habits of life.

"What am I to do, then?" may be asked. I will tell you what you are to do. You are not to overeat; you are not to use sugar or fat to any extent, puddings, pastry or cheese. You are not to touch alcohol. You are neither to over-work nor over-worry yourself. And you are not to shirk the morning-tub nor plenty of exercise.

What are you to do for the acidity? Abstemiousness, and regulation of diet and habits will entirely banish it, and you will have the pleasure of knowing that its absence is a sign of rejuvenatiou of the liver.

If you but try a week of the treatment I suggest I feel convinced you will once more feel a pleasure in life, and an interest in all your surroundings.

But acidity often leads to rheumatism, and on this subject I hope to have more to say another day. I shall be quite satisfied with my present paper if it put a few of my readers on the right road to health, and that can only be got at by seeking for and removing first causes instead of treating symptoms. —*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

The Guest-Chamber.

One of the chief enjoyments of housekeeping, one of the delights of having and ordering an attractive home, is that of entertaining our friends. And not merely receiving them at a grand evening party, which, under the most favorable circumstances, is often but a weariness of the flesh and spirit to the hostess,having for its only compensation a sense of a social duty done which need not soon be repeated—not even receiving them at the dinner-party or the lunch or the tea, desirable as are these in their way. For best of all is the power to bring under one's own roof the guest who shall for days or weeks share our daily life as far as may be, sit down at our table with a certain freedom unattainable by one who comes for a dinner or a tea only, give us times of quiet and restful conversation out of "visiting hours," and come nearer to us in a few days of such intercourse than in months of ordinary meeting. It may be the near relation or the cherished friend or it may be the stranger, who comes with a letter of introduction, and who proves, indeed, an angel unawares, to whom we extend our hospitality in this form, but to each and all certain attentions are invariably due from the hostess.

Setting aside all questions of the method of entertaining and occupying the time of the guest, much depends on the care which is taken for her comfort in little things. Especially is it now our object to call attention to the care of the guest-chamber. We address not the mistress of a household conducted on so large a scale that, with a hired housekeeper and a large staff of servants, she herself knows little more of its machinery than does the visitor, but to the woman of moderate means and large heart,who would fain give of her best to all under her roof. And to her it is impossible to omit a personal oversight in this matter if she would make the stay of her guest agreeable. Even if the visitor be really an unwelcome or an unreasonable and exacting one, the friction will be lessened if the thoughtfulness of the hostess is unobtrusively exercised in small ways as well as in more important things.—*Good Housekeeping.*

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION!

When your horse is galled, scratched or cut, or has an ugly sore, bathe twice daily, and apply McGREGOR & PARKE'S Carbolic Cerate. It is undoubtedly the finest healing and cleansing application for it. Be sure and get McGregor & Parke's. Sold for 25c. per box, at D. M. Waters' Drug Store, corner Front and Bridge St.

North West Affairs.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 13.—The crop bulletins of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture estimate an average yield of wheat of between sixteen and seventeen bushels to the acre.

The provincial rifle matches are now in progress. No British Columbia team is present, as had been expected.

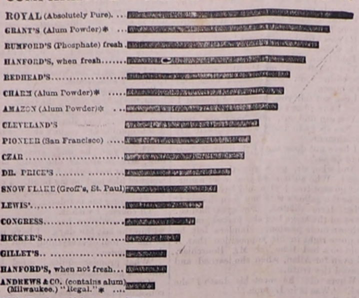
Arrangements have been made for sending samples of this year's growth of the root crop, cereals and wool to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Mgr. O'Brien, the Papal ablegate, was presented with the customary address at St. Boniface yesterday. He will preach in St. Mary's church, Winnipeg, to-morrow.

A Gladstonian Candidate Beaten.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—An election was held in Newton (Lancashire) yesterday to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the elevation to the peerage of Sir R. A. Cross. Mr. Legh (Conservative) received 4062 votes and Mr. French (Gladstonian) 3355.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS
As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It it a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure." "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

HIGAN FARMERS 300,000 Acres Find the best markets in the world right at their doors. Blizzards and tornadoes do not devastate their crops and ruin their homes. I have for Sale. Easy payments; long time; low rate of interest. O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich

More Fighting in Belfast.

BELFAST, August 17.—There was a renewal of the fighting to-day between the Catholics and Orangemen. Stones were freely used. The military charged the rioters and quickly dispersed them. Several arrests were made.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.



Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

FOR SALE BY D. M. WATERS.

MOXIE NERVE FOOD.

DISSIPATION IN THE GREAT CITIES THE TERRIBLE NERVE WEAR OF THE PERIOD.

Weak, exhausted overworked women, enervation in high life, and Nervous exhaustion mental and physical tire out, alcoholism, recovered or repaired by the extract of the harmless Moxie Nerve Food. Plant now made into the finest beverage on the American Continent, and for sale everywhere. Price 40 cents per quart bottle. Moxie Nerve Food and Richelieu Water, Dominion Dept., 1,780 Notre Dame St., Montreal, branch 85 Church St., Toronto. Mr. D.M. Waters, agent, Belleville.

BUTLER'S
CELEBRATED
BLACKBERRY CORDIAL!

THE most effectual remedy yet discovered for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps Colic, looseness of the Bowels, &c.

This justly celebrated preparation is highly recommended by the medical men, and has been used with the greatest success for the last ten years throughout the United States.

PREPARED BY
D. M. WATERS,
Pharmaceutical chemist, Belleville.

BELLEVILLE
Crockery - Store.

REASONS for the long continued success of this grand CENRAL ONTARIO DEPOT for

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, SILVER-WARE, CHINA, LAMP GOODS, TABLE CUTLERY

1. Our knowledge of the best markets, from *experience in buying.*
2. Our practice of going to "the fountain-head" for supplies — obtaining goods direct *from the makers.*
3. Sales for cash only,—no losses by credit to make up on good sales—consequent *low prices.*
4. One uniform price—the lowest asked at first and kept to: obviously, we can therefore afford to *mark prices low.*
5. Our large and unique collection of both fancy and staple goods—so displayed as to be most *readily seen by all.*
6. Our constantly replenished stock, showing the best goods in our various lines—including all *such novelties as are real improvements.*

F. H. Rous & Co.

Belleville, 16 8.86.

Farm for Sale.

A CHEAP farm for sale containing 100 acres, with reasonably good buildings and well fenced. For further particulars apply to the undersigned on lot No. 8, 4th con. of Rawdon, or to Stirling P. O.

34wtf JOSEPH DOAK.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 15, in the 4th con. of Thurlow, 200 acres, being the valuable improved farm and homestead of the late Mrs. David Clapp, situated within five miles of the City of Belleville There is a cheese factory on the adjoining lot. Farm well watered, and has forty acres of hardwood uncleared. Buildings in good state of repair and land well cultivated. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to

BENJAMIN GILBERT,
Front of Sidney,
or to A. G. NORTHRUP,
Executor of the will of Mrs. Clapp.

May 19th, 1886. 22w6m

MORTGAGE SALE
OF
VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, on

SATURDAY, October 2nd, 1886,

at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, by Ralph Purdy, Esq., auctioneer, at John Doreen's Hotel, in the village of Shannonville, in the County of Hastings, the following land, viz.: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being composed of lot No. 28, in the north range, in the 4th con. in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the said County of Hastings, containing by admeasurement 80 acres, more or less.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the vendors' solicitors at the time of sale, sufficient, with the said ten per cent., to make one-third of the purchase money within one month thereafter, the balance to be secured by first mortgage over the above premises for 5 years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The above property will be sold subject to a reserve bid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

MULOCK, TILT, MILLER & CROWTHER,
99 King St. East, Toronto.
Dated 3rd of Aug., 1886. 35wtd

CANADA'S GREAT
INDUSTRIAL FAIR
AND
Agricultural Exposition, 1886
TORONTO
SEPTEMBER 6TH TO 18TH.

An immense Programme of NEW AND GREAT ATTRACTIONS is prepared for this Exhibition. *Cheap Fares and Excursions on all Ry's* Copies of Prize List and Entry Forms sent to any one on application, by post card or otherwise, to the Secretary at Toronto. Entries close Saturday August 28th.

JNO. J. WITHROW, President. H. J. HILL, Manager and Sec'y. TORONTO.

In the County Court of the Co. of Hastings.

In the Matter of Partition of the Estate of the Late Solomon Johns, Deceased.

HAWLEY vs. BULL.

PURSUANT to the order dated the 8th day of June, 1886, made herein by the Judge of this Court, and the judgment for sale sired herein on the 3rd day of July, A. D., 1886, under the partition Act, there will be sold by public auction with the approbation of Thomas Appelby Lazier, Esquire, the real representative of the lands hereinafter mentioned, at his chambers in Shire Hall, on Church street, in the city of Belleville, on

Saturday, 4th Day of Sept., 1885,

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable farm property in one or more parcels, to suit purchasers, viz.: Lots numbers 10 and 11 inthe 5th concession, and the west half of lotnumber 10 in the the 6th concession of the Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, in Ontario, containing 500 acres of land more or less.

This valuable property known as the Johns farm is situated about a mile and a half from the Village of Marmora and about three miles from Marmora Station on the Central Ontario Railway. It lies on both sides of the main road which divides the farm into two nearly equal parts. On the East side of the road are a large frame house a story and a half high, driving house and sheds. On the West side are 2 good frame barns and a driving house and cattle shed.

There are about 250 acres cleared and fit for cultivation, about 150 acres are adapted for pasture land and about 100 acres are wooded with good hardwood.

The land is well watered and there is a good spring on the West side of the road. The fences are in a good state of repair.

The property is adapted for a stock farm.

Possession will be given on the 15th of October, 1886. The sale will be subject to a reserve bid.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser will pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of purch se money at time of sale, and the balance within one month thereafter, without interest.

In other respects the conditions of sale will be the usual conditions of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

For further information apply to George D. Dickson, Q. C., Belleville, S. J. Young, Solicitor, Trenton, W. R. Riddell, Solicitor, Cobourg or F. A. Hilton, Solicitor, Cobourg.

Dated August 1st, 1886.

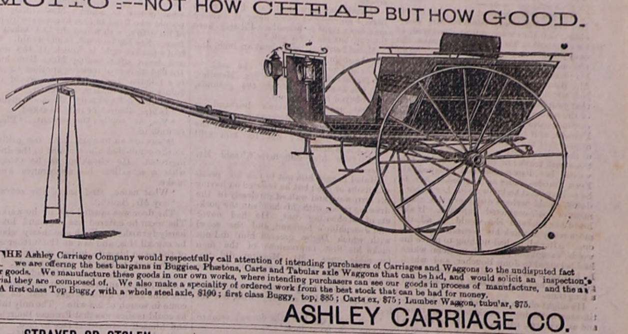
T. A. LAZIER,
Real Representative.
F. A. HILTON,
Plaintiffs Solicitor,
Cobourg Ont. 34w4t.

CHURCH PROPERTY

FOR SALE, the brick Church in the village of Canifton. Apply to

F. BRENTON,
Corbyville
Aug. 12th, 1888. d1t,35w2t

ASHLEY CARRIAGE COMPANY.
MOTTO :--NOT HOW CHEAP BUT HOW GOOD.



THE Ashley Carriage Company would respectfully call attention of intending purchasers of Carriages and Waggons to the undisputed fact we are offering the best bargains in Buggies, Phætons, Carts and Tabular axle Waggons that can be had, and would solicit an inspection of our goods. We manufacture these goods in our own works, where intending purchasers can see our goods in process of manufacture, and the material they are composed of. We also make a speciality of ordered work from the best stock that can be had for money.

A first class Top Buggy with a whole steel axle, $190; first class Buggy, top, $85; Carts ex, $75; Lumber Waggon, tubular, $75.

ASHLEY CARRIAGE CO.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM Bannockburn, on the 15th June, one dark brown mare, about 5½ hands high, would weigh about 1,200 lbs., no white marks on her that I know of, about 13 years old. Any person finding the same will please send word to Bannockburn by mail and they will be suitably rewarded.

32-3w BENJAMIN WEART.

D. McMullen & Co.,

HAVE opened out on Bridge Street, 2 doors from Front Street, a complete stock of family Groceries, Flour and Provisions. The stock is all fresh and new and will be sold cheap for cash. They solicit a share of public patronage. Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

D. McMULLEN,
J. KNOX,
31w3m S. R. FARLEY.

A Rare Chance for Farmers and Breeders.

HAVING sold my property in Picton and about to leave for California, on account of health, I now offer my farm of 160 acres for sale at a bargain I have used it for a stock farm for the last 8 years. There is 60 acres of meadow, 50 acres under crop of grain, balance pasture and wood. It is fenced with cedar. First class good house, barns and sheds. Plenty of fruit, and in a first class state of cultivation. It is 5 miles from Picton, in North Marysburgh. Price, $4,500, $1,000 down, balance to suit the purchaser.

E. HORAN,
31w4t Owner.

TENDERS FOR PRINTING.

TENDERS are invited for the printing and advertising required by the corporation of the County of Hastings, from the date of contract up to Dec. 31st, 1887. A schedule of the requirements may be seen at the County Clerk's office any day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Printing," will be received by the County Clerk up to 4 o clock p. m., on Saturday, 14th day of August next.

By order of Committtee,
JAMES T. BELL,
County Clerk, Co. Hastings.
Shire Hall, Belleville, July 19th, 1886. t31w4

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the west half lot 19 and part of the east half of lot 19, in the second concession of Thurlow, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, one hundred of which is under cultivation. Situated within three miles of the city of Belleville and near a cheese factory; its location is particularly desirable. A good residence and good outbuildings on the property, which is under a high state of cultivation. Apply to

W. F. GRAHAM,
On the Premises,
or Belleville P. O.
November 28th. 1885 178d3t-50wtf

Wells, Water and Pumps.

AFTER drilling over 300 wells in Prince Edward County, which have given universal satisfaction, the undersigned is prepared to

DRILL WELLS
in any part of Ontario at
REASONALE RATES.

The mode of drilling and stopping all surface water, and giving nothing but

PURE WATER,

is approved of by all who have tried it. Wells can be put down in any yard without making scarcely any

DISTURBANCE OR DIRT.

Size of drill (6) six inches, Orders left with JAMES HILL, foreman with C F. Smith & Co., Belleville, or correspond with GUS. R. HINCKLY, Picton, will receive prompt attention 34w3m

NOTICE FOR CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry Wright.

THE creditors of Henry Wright, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, who died on or about the third day of March, 1886, are on or before the first day of September, 1886, to send by post prepaid, to Elijah Sarles (the executor of said deceased,) at Stirling, or to Messrs. Clute & Williams, of the City of Belleville, the Solicitors of said Elijah Sarles, the executor aforesaid, their christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them; or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from participating in the distribution and administration of said estate. All claims due the estate are to be paid to said executors or his Solicitors aforesaid.

Dated July 28, 1886.
ELIJAH SARLES,
The executor of the estate of Henry Wright, deceased. 33w4t

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the farm of the late James P. Howell, being composed of the east three quarters of the north half of lot thirty-two, first concession Township of Sophiasburgh and County of Prince Edward, containing about one hundred and twelve acres in a good locality, and a very desirable situation for any one wanting a good farm.

Terms of payment made easy. For full particulars apply to either of the undersigned at Northport post office, Prince Edward County, Ontario.

ISAIAH MILLS,
S. J. COTTER, Executors.
33w4t S. J. BARKER,

FARM FOR SALE.

FIFTY acres, or 75 acres, being part of Lot 33, 4th Con. of Sidney, all under cultivation. Good frame dwelling. Farm well watered and fenced. Only five miles from Belleville. Terms easy. Apply to

J. W. VERMILYEA,
30w3m on the premises.

SALE - CONTINUED
AT
GEO. RITCHIE & CO'S.,

The cheap sale of surplus stock will be continued this week.

Many good bargains are offered.

Terms of sale, Cash.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

COMMON - SENSE.

Another lot of the popular common sense Button Boots for Ladies and Misses, just received.

HAINES & LOCKETT

AT J.C.OVERELL'S
FANCY EMPOIUM, FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE.

A Full assortment of Croquet Sets, Tennis Bats, Balls and other out door games.

FISHING TACKLE IN GREAT VARIETY
HAMMOCKS.

The balance of Children's Carriages at reduced prices.

NEW - GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
BRIGNALL & THOMPSON'S

New Silk Gloves,
New Thread Gloves,
New Oriental Laces,
New Forchon Laces,
New Black Laces,
New White Dress Muslins,
New Cream Dress Muslins,
New Black Thread Hose,
New Frillings, etc., etc.

BRIGNALL & THOMPSON.

N. B.---A large lot of Remnants on our tables, marked very cheap.

CLEARING SALE OF HATS

We intend closing out our entire stock of SOFT and STIFF FELT and STRAW HATS.

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A CARDINAL SIN.

He took it for granted that the papers had been straightway taken to Mr. Bourchier; that they were, unless destroyed, at this moment in his hands. To make the case worse, every paper was there—even the ones which certified his own death and his pretended sister's birth. This so far as Mr. Bourchier was concerned, would affect him but little; there was nothing more for that gentleman to learn. He was thinking of the time when he might be compelled by circumstances to tell the tale to Allan or Frances, as it best suited his purpose. He argued that the possession and production of these documents would stamp his assertions with truth; in their absence his tale would be disregarded and laughed at. Even Frances, eager as he guessed her to be to hear what he knew about her father's death, would perhaps disbelieve the statement of a self-convicted impostor. If she loved her husband she would be all the more ready to think his accusation a false one. After all he had nothing to prove his words, except the personal matters which had belonged to John Boucher, and which he had extorted from Mr Stokes. That gentleman had also vanished from sight for a long time.

He might obtain copies of the stolen certificates, but doing so would take some time, and as to places, names, and dates of one or two he was uncertain. No; he could not afford the delay. He must find Josephine at once; and if by any happy chance she still kept possession of the documents, must, by threats, cajoleries, or force, get them from her, or, at least, learn why she took them, and to whom she had given them.

He went straightway to Redhills, and, forcing his way into Mr. Bourchier's presence, demanded that his wife should be restored to him. He was incredulous when over and over again he was assured she had not sought asylum beneath her father's roof. He talked loudly about property having been taken, and threatened some nonsense about search warrants.

'Search and welcome,' said Mr. Bourchier; 'she is not here—she has not been here. If she had been in the house you may be sure you would not have been allowed to enter. Your presence here should convince you, even if you doubt my word.'

'You have heard from her.'

'I received a letter from the lady in whose care she now is, saying Josephine had left you never to return. I know no more.'

'You know where she is; is she at Shortlands?'

'I must decline to awswer you" said Mr. Bourchier, firmly.

'I shall go and see for myself.'

The speaker was uncertain whether the papers had reached Redhills after all. In that case he fancied Mr. Bourchier would have taken a higher hand than he had done during the interview.

'Go—anyway Josephine shall never return to you.'

'I'll see about that too.'

Mr. Bourchier gave a kind of weary sigh. He was looking very ill.

'Look here,' he said, 'before you go tell me if there is any thing you hold sacred—any way of pledging yourself and keeping your word.'

'I always keep my word—you ought to know that.'

'Is there any way I can bind you—any way I can make you harmless? Tell me for what sum you will leave England, and before going will give me all those papers you showed me and every thing else you hold.'

'You're beginning to get reasonable,' said Digby, delighted to find that the papers had not yet reached Mr. Bourchier.

'I am beginning to die,' said he, with an emphasis which made the villain start. 'You will die some day and learn what it means. Look in my face and read your work there.'

'Well, part of it was your own act,' said Digby, with an uneasy laugh.

'You fool!' said Mr. Bourchier. 'If I regret my act, as you call it, a man of your type should know it is not that which is killing me. Rogue, villain, bloodsucker as you are, you must have some feelings of compassion. Hand me over those papers, leave England, and show me some way which will insure your silence, and I will pay a handsome price.'

Mr. Bourchier had never spoken before in this strain. Digby was mentally calculating how to act best for his own interests. He quite believed his companion had not long to live; still the decision was too weighty a one to be given off-hand.

'I told you once,' said Mr. Bourchier, 'you had been to clever. Take my advice and don't make that mistake again. I may repent; send for Allan, his wife, and a clergyman—people often feel like that before they die.'

He spoke in a satirical, half-mocking way. The threat was a strange, a horrible one, but Digby knew it was meant in grim earnest, and hearing it, realized that after all Philip Bourchier was a man of stronger will than himself. He knew with death drawing near him, he could not have talked in that way.

So much impressed was he, that he nearly named the large sum he considered he was entitled to; then remembering that any negotiation while the papers were out of his hands must fall through, checked himself.

'I'll let you know,' he said. 'I don't want to be too hard; but you must come down handsomely. I must see Josephine first—where is she?'

'That you must find out.'

On this point Mr. Bourchier was inflexable, but as he did not deny that she was at Shortlands, Digby proceeded to that place as quickly as he could. That the certificates were not in Mr. Bourchier's hands was clear proof that Josephine was not at Redhills.

He went boldly up to Shortlands House and asked for Mrs. Messiter. In a few moments Mabel came to him. She had been fully informed as to Josephine's flight; had, indeed, been up to town to see and advise her. The fugitive felt certain that when her husband discovered his loss he would endeavor to find her. She was now in cold blood rather ashamed of the righteous theft, wishing she had not acted in a way which had something underhand about it. So she resolved to mention the matter to no one until she had seen her father, and asked his opinion on the worth of the papers. She had just glanced at them, but was ignorant as to their value. As soon as she saw her father she would tell him all about the theft. Her great desire was to keep for the present out of Digby's way.

'Will you come down to Shortlands, dear?' asked Mabel.

'No,' said Josephine, who had fully considered the matter. 'He will look for me at Redhills first; then he will try Shortlands.'

'And then Allan's, of course.'

'Yes. But if he comes down to you, couldn't you make him think I was with you; but you would not give me up to him?'

'I dare say we could do so,' said Mabel, wondering at the astuteness circumstances had brought out in Josephine's character. 'It won't bother you, Mabel?'

'Not a bit. Dick will take care of that.'

'Then, please, let it be so.'

So it was that when Digby demanded his wife, and asserted his belief that she was in her house, Mrs. Messiter, although [illegible] refusing to grant his request, scarcely [illegible] his assertion. She was polite in her words, but this politeness was full of veiled scorn. After a while her visitor grew very angry, and, as a natural sequence, showed his ill-breeding. He plumped himself down on a chair, for as yet Mrs. Messiter had not asked him to be seated.

'I shall stay here until I see her. She's here, I know—you can't deny it. Every man has a right to his wife. I'll stay here forever, but see her I will.'

Mabel bent her head about an inch, and left the room.

'Go and find your master,' she said to the first servant she met. Mr. Messiter, who was somewhere about the grounds, soon obeyed her summons.

'That man—Josephine's husband, is here,' she said. 'He declares he won't go until he has seen her. Will you tell the men to turn him out; but let him still think she is here?'

'I'll turn him out myself,' said Mr. Messiter.

Mabel begged him not to risk his precious limbs or life; but he insisted on having his own way, and walked carelessly in the drawing room, with his hands in the pockets of his shooting coat. He had never met Josephine's husband, and the scowl with which Digby greeted him did not make his first impressions of the man favorable ones. Mr. Messiter did no mince matters; he went straight to the point.

'Now,' he said, 'you be off out of this.'

'I'll go when I've seen my wife, not before.'

'You won't see her; she doesn't want to see you. So go at once.'

'Let me see her alone for ten minutes, then I'll go.'

'Not for half a second. The only place where you'll see her again will be in the divorce court—if you mean to put in an appearance there.'

'Then I don't go,' said Digby, doggedly.

'Well, I'll give you five minutes to go quietly; after that, I'll send some one to turn you out.'

'Let any of your infernal flunkies touch me if they dare.'

Messiter laughed.

'Flunkies arn't much use in such cases. You've got five minutes, so take my advice and go.'

Then Messiter left the room, giving a quick glance at one of the windows as he went. His visitor reseated himself resolutely, but he was not without a feeling that an uncomfortable kind of ejection was in preparation for him. He began to think he was acting like a fool, but meant to see the matter out to the end. He kept his eyes fixed on the door, from which direction he knew the attack would come; so he did not see Mr. Messiter walk quietly across the lawn towards the stables; nor could he hear him whistle and call 'Jack;' nor was he aware that when the five minutes were nearly over, Mr. Messiter was sauntering back with the said Jack at his heels.

Jack was one of the finest bulldogs in the county. His front legs bowed out like those of an old-fashioned chair, and his hind legs were so close together that the impression he gave was that of a dog two feet broad in front and six inches broad behind. His skin was as fine as a lady's and his tail tapered to the size of a pipe stem. His under jaw projected in a most delightful manner some three-quarters of an inch beyond the upper one, and his beauty and value were enhanced by his nostrils running back at an angle of forty-five degrees. In short, Jack was a dog of that kind which to all who know not the good qualities it owns, is an object of terror. You might have hung Jack for six weeks by a nail through his ear or his tail without getting a moan from him. Just as the five minutes' grace expired, Mr. Messiter opened the little window behind the intruder and chucked Jack into the room. A word from his master made him stand where he fell, and Digby turning round saw this disturbing element in the proceedings.

"Sorry you're not gone," said Mr. Messiter, cheerfully. "Jack sticks when he bites, so you'll go out in his company."

Digby's calves were trembling in anticipation of what they might feel.

'Take the brute away!' he crird.

'Not a bit of it; he'll keep quiet till I tell him to act. Then it's your look-out, not mine.'

Digby looked round for the poker. The room was large, and before he could get it he knew the dog would be on him.

'Are you going?' said Messiter, dryly, keeping a close watch on his man. Discretion was the better part of valor. He had a pistol in his pocket, but he knew that one movement in that direction would insure the word of attack being given. What could he do against such a devil of a dog as this?

Deep potations, moreover, had greatly interfered with the nerve he once possessed. This dog, with his projecting jaw, slanting nostrils, and general capability for hanging on was irresistible.

'Yes, I am going,' he said, 'keep him quiet—I'll go.'

'I'll meet you at the door,' said Messiter.

'I don't think Jack will touch you if you go at once.' Hereupon he withdrew from the window.

Digby lost all sense of dignity—he absolutely bolted. Jack following him at a proper interval. His host walked down the drive with him, Jack at his heels.

'Mind you,' he said, as his visitor passed through the gate, 'Jack's always about. He never forgets a face. Now be off, and and never show yours here again.'

Digby did not attempt to invade the house any more, but for a couple of days he hung about the neighborhood, hoping to see Josephine by some chance or other. He wrote to her begging for an interview. That she was at Shortlands was certain. He would have stayed there until he did encounter her had it not been absolutely necessary for the sake of some of his ventures that he should return to town. The fortnight settlement was at hand; he must go back and arrange the account—the more needful to do so as the account was a very bad one for him. His second streak of luck had quickly come to an end. He was striving at present to regain, not gain money. Then that forged bill? By the time he had settled his broker's demands he would not have nearly enough money left to meet it. The sooner he came to final terms with Mr. Bourchier the better. So it was imperative that he should find Josephine, and, somehow, get back the papers she had appropriated.

He went back to London fully intending to return to Shortlands and wait until he met his wife. She must leave the house sometimes, so if he watched continually he must at last see her.

Messiter's hint about the divorce court did not trouble him much. He was tired of his wife, and would be glad to be a free man again. He might pick up a woman with some money. But if it suited him to keep Josephine bound to him, he thought he might force Mr. Bourchier to stay her in any proceedings she might be contemplating.

He was thinking about all these things, when one day, while in a hansom, he passed Josephine—passed her so close that he could have been deceived by no chance resemblance. She was dressed in different garments from any he could recall in connection with her; but as she left the house with nothing but the clothes on her back, this was not to be wondered at. Had she been alone he would have accosted her, but she had a companion, a middle-aged lady. He had no idea who she was, but then he knew few of his wife's friends, even by sight. Undoubtedly it was Josephine, and in London. He stopped the hansom at once, and looking out cautiously from the side window, saw the ladies pass. Then he told the cab-driver to follow them at a convenient distance. They turned off from Piccadilly—turned again and again until they reached Caveosha a Place, where he saw them enter a house. He noted which house it was, paid and dismissed his cab, and stood on the pavement considering what course to adopt. Most likely the people who lived in that house were friends of his wife's, with whom she had taken refuge. See her he must, and would. He had a perfect right to knock at the door and insist upon seeing Mrs. Bourchier. He had no fear of meeting another 'Jack' in a London house. Yes, he would call boldly and ask for Mrs. Bourchier.

He knocked and rang; the door opened.

'Is Mrs. Bourchier in?' he asked.

'Yes, sir,' replied the servant. 'Please to walk in.'

It was not an unusual hour for calling, so she conducted him straight to the drawing-room. He chuckled as he thought what a sensation his appearance would make.

'What name, sir?' asked the servant.

'Say Mr. Smith.'

The door was opened and in he walked. The room he entered was large and luxuriously furnished. With one hasty glance he saw all this, and saw at the further end of the room his wife, in her walking dress and bonnet, talking to another lady. As he announced the name this lady turned with a look of surprise on her face, and for the time Digby quite forgot that he had come in search of his wife. The only thing he could realize was that Frances Bourchier and himself were at last face to face.

She knew him in an instant. Her astonishment was so great that she did not notice the look of fear on Josephine's face, did not hear her little cry of horror. George Manders, the man she had sought for and longed for years to see, was before her—had come of his own accord. Thought is quicker than words or motion; it comes not piece-meal, but in a lump. He had come without being asked—come willingly. She had wronged the man. His reasons for keeping out of her way were no doubt good ones from his point of view. Now she should know all—every thing he knew as to her father's fate.

All this flashed across her at once. She ran toward him eagerly, her hands stretched out.

'You!' she cried; 'you! At last, after these years! Oh, I am glad to see you!'

Of course, he could not refuse to take her hand. Although surprise for a moment took speech from him, he could perform the mechanical action. Josephine, who saw the mutual recognition, gathered her skirts together, and, drawing herself up, left the room. Neither her husband nor Frances seemed to notice her departure. She went to her room and locked the door.

'She told me she had never even seen him,' she said. 'Poor Allan—poor Allan!'

CHAPTER XIX.

ALL HE KNEW ABOUT IT.

The greeting which Frances gave the man she only knew by the one name of George Manders, was a purely selfish one. The fact of seeing him once more gave her in itself no satisfaction; but she was delighted to think that the time had come when all the uncertainty and mystery would be cleared up. However dreadful the circumstances which had caused her father's death, she was eager to hear the full account, and never for a moment doubted but Manders had called to-day to enlighten her. It never entered her head that the Mrs. Bourchier he wanted to see was the unfortunate Josephine. After her first impulsive welcome, her manner changed. The remembrance of the trouble and anxiety he had caused by his willful refusal to tell her what she had a right to know came back to her, and her first feeling of gladness began to merge into something very much like anger.

'Now you are come,' she said, 'sit down and tell me all.'

He obeyed her command to sit down. but said no word. He was in a situation for which he was utterly unprepared. The very last thing he wanted to do, as matters now stood, was to tell Frances the whole truth. There was no money to be had out of her; it would, of course, make things very uncomfortable for Allan and Mr. Bourchier, and as an act of revenge would be highly successful; but what good would it do him? Revenge without money was not worth having.

And even this was dependent upon his being able to convince his hearer of the truth of his tale. To make matters and motives clear to her he must enter upon her own family history, the ins and outs of which he knew she was in total ignorance of. He must make her understand that Redhills, the reputed property of Mr. Bourchier, was legally her own—that she and her husband were first cousins. The tale if only supported by his bare word would seem to a clear-headed woman like Frances too absurd to be listened too. With the papers he could have convinced her—but that little vixen Josephine had these. He began to wish he had not struck Josephine on that night—or had struck her much harder.

All these difficulties presented themselves as he sat silent, while Frances waited impatiently to hear his explanation.

"Tell me," she exclaimed speaking as a queen might speak to a subject—"tell me at once. You have hidden the truth long enough."

But he wanted to hide it even longer. His own idea was to gain a little time—at any cost to keep Frances from disclosing all she knew about his antecedents to Allan or Josephine.

"I must think," he said; "let me think for a few minutes."

He employed the few minutes he craved in weaving plot after plot scheme after scheme to ensure Frances's silence. He knew that the moment she informed her husband who he was his house of cards must fall to the ground. Frances must be cheated or frightened to holding her tongue—at least for a while. To assure this he felt he would stop at no crime—no baseness. So he planned and schemed to this end.

She employed the time in looking at him—in marveling at the change a few years had wrought in him; for he was beginning to show the visible mark of hard life. The last few months had told greatly upon him. Nothing effects a man's appearance like unsuccessful gambling for high stakes. The excitement and suspense soon tell their tale. She saw he was well—very well—dressed, and had a general air of well-to-do-ness about him; but his face seemed to have now contracted, as if habitual, an expression which in old times she had only detected there on rare occasions, when he was off his guard. She found herself wondering how she could ever have thought kindly of the man—how he made his living now; well knowing that his possessions when they parted had been but small. He could not have followed the profession he once intended to follow, or she felt sure she must have heard of him somewhere.

'Now, you have had plenty of time, speak,' she said.

'There is so much to consider and weigh,' he raid apologetically.

'What can there be to consider? What right had you to keep silence for a day, when you had learned all I was longing to learn?'

'I thought it best. I think it best now, Frances.'

'I forgot to tell you my name is Mrs. Bourchier,' she said coldly.

'I am quite aware of it. Mrs Allan Bourchier in private; Mdlle. Francesca in public. Let me at least congratulate you on your triumph.'

'Thank you. Now tell me every thing.'

'What is it you want to know?' He spoke sharply and as if his mind were at length made up.

'I want to know how, when, and where my poor father died.'

'He was killed—murdered.'

'By whom?'

'That I can not tell you.'

'You shall tell me!' She rose and stamped her foot. She towered over him like a queen.

'I can not tell you, because at present I do not know; but I can find out.'

'You can find out, and have not done so!' She spoke in a way which showed her astonishment.

'I have not done so. I thought it best not to do so.'

'And who, sir, gave you the right to judge? Who authorized you to let a murderer go scot free? I would have dragged him to the gallows with my own hands!'

Her form dilated, her eyes flashed. Never on the stage had she looked grander or shown more passion. Manders felt he was quite right in his supposition that it would be a bad time for Mr. Bourchier, and even for Allan, when she learned and believed the truth.

'Where did he meet his death?' she cried. 'Was it in London?'

'I believe so.'

'You believe so!' The ring of scorn in her voice was indescribable. 'You believe so! Tell me what you really know.'

'I know that he was waylaid and murdered.'

'And for what reason—a common robbery?'

'Yes,' said Manders, slowly. 'I believe it was for the sake of some valuables he carried with him.'

'Believe, again! Now, tell me why you believe what you believe; how you know what you know?'

'I can not,' said Manders, sullenly.

'You will not, you mean.'

'Well, then, I will not at this moment.'

'Then tell me, at least, your true reason for your hurried departure—why you wrote that mysterious letter—why you have shunned me until now?'

Manders looked her boldly in the face, and tried to throw an expression of passion into his dark eyes. In this he succeeded fairly well.

'Do you remember,' he asked, softly, 'how we parted? Or do women forget these things?'

'I remember,' said Frances coldly.

'I was half mad with passion. I felt I could not live in the same land with you. I was in that state that I might have been tempted to kill you and myself. You have heard of such things being done?'

She bowed her head.

'My one idea was to place the ocean between us—to stay away until I had recovered my senses. Then, just before I started, I learned something about your father's death—learned it in a way that seems miraculous. I was seeking about for an excuse for my cowardly desertion of you in your trouble, and this came to my hand. I seized it and wrote that letter. After all, I thought, it matters little—we shall never meet again.'

'So you took the best course to make me determined to find you.' There was such incredulity in her voice that it was bound to be apparent to her companion. He shrugged his shoulders.

'I was very young and very stupid then—I always, as you may remember, had a liking for theatrical effects and mysteries. That must explain it.'

Was the man lying or speaking the truth? Throwing her thoughts back, and living again as well as she could through the events of those days when she waited, consumed with anxiety and fear as to her father's safety—recalling all that Manders said and did at that time, she felt almost certain the man was lying. Could he—John Boucher's friend—have had any hand in the murder? The idea was horrible—her face grew pale as it came to her Then the blood tingled through her veins and she spoke on the impulse of the moment.

'I believe you are lying—you are hiding something from me. I know not what it is or why you conceal it. You say you know that my father was murdered, and you are the only man it seems who knows it. Unless you clear the whole thing up, I will have you arrested for the crime and force you to speak the truth if only to save yourself.'

His brow grew black. He knew she was making no idle threat, that unless he could satisfy her she would at once execute it. His estimate of Frances' character was far from being a false one.

'You are talking like a foolish woman—not like yourself,' he said, speaking very cooly, and without any sign of agitation. 'If you will listen to me, I will show you that I am acting in good faith. Sit down again—I hate to talk to any one standing over me.'

She sat down. His coolness persuaded her that she wronged him by her wild suspicion. If she had done so, she was willing, even eager, to apologize.

'Please give instructions that we are not to be interrupted by any one—not even by your husband.'

'My husband is out of town she said, ringing the bell, and telling the servant she was engaged on business and could not see any one.

Allan's absence was good news for the plotter. If he could only ascertain how long it would last, it might facilitate proceedings.

'I told you just now,' he began, "that although I only know broad facts, I could find out every detail. If I did not say so, I meant to do so when your hasty questions and ridiculous accusations led me away from the subject.

He laid particular stress on "ridiculous accusations." Frances slightly colored. She had been hasty, and spoken foolishly.

'Now,' continued Manders, 'if you take my advice, you will be content with what I have told you; but if you insist on knowing every thing, I will put you in the way of doing so.'

He paused.

'Let me know every thing,' she said, decidedly.

'Very well; if you are determined, I have nothing more to urge against it. But listen attentively, and try and clearly understand what I am going to say.'

He spoke very seriously. Frances made a motion of assent and waited.

'I think you will understand,' he continued, after a pause, in which he collected the threads of the web he was weaving into the first semblance of coherence, 'that when a private man like myself obtains a clew to a crime which has baffled all detective skill it must be from a peculiar source and in a strange manner—in fact, it may be under circumstances which a man scarcely likes to make public.

Yes. Frances could easily understand that. Manders paused again—he was weighing every word. He was like a man cutting, step by step, a path which would lead, he hardly knew where, but which would permit of no retracing; so he had need to be careful.

'In short, I had better say it at once, many a young man, thrown without friends into London, may lead a life which he blushes at afterward, and may associate with persons he can scarcely name.'

Frances could quite believe in the life he hinted at, but was doubtful as to the subsequent blushes.

"I don't want you to think, Mrs. Bourchier," continued Manders, in charity to himself, "that I associated with robbers and murderers; but you will understand me when I say that these may have—well, persons associated with them, and these persons may be a connecting link."

Feeling his candor must be quite convincing, he went on courageously.

"There, I won't say any thing more about it. I am ashamed to be obliged to refer to that period of my life. Now, can you by a stretch of imagination comprehend how in some way things could have come to my knowledge without my having been, as you were good enough to suggest, an accessory to the crime? If not, I will sink all sense of shame and give you details."

"Please spare the details," said Frances, coldly. I understand."

She despised the man, but could not help believing he was telling the truth. Unfortunately, she had always underrated him, and thought him devoid of imagination. A low opinion of a rogue's abilities is sometimes greatly to his advantage.

'Thank you,' he said, gratefully; 'and now, Mrs. Bourchier, one thing more. I have never lost sight of this affair—it has weighed like lead on my mind. I can now put you in the way of learning everything—of hanging the murderer, if you wish.'

'Of course, I wish it.'

'This knowledge has only been mine within the last few days. I have now got to the bottom of everything—but only under a promise.'

'What promise—quick!' cried Frances. She was growing excited.

'One of the least guilty of the parties concerned must go scot free. I do not even know his name—perhaps I shall never know it. But he will put us on the track, so surely that no one else will escape.'

Manders, as on a former occasion, was growing quite interested in his romance. He spoke in such an impressive way that all his listener's doubts were vanishing.

'Let him go,' she said, 'it is indispensable.'

'It is. Now only one thing more. I must ask you to pledge yourself to absolute secrecy. To breathe no word of the matter for, say, a week—not even to your husband. Will you do this?'

'I can not see why it is necessary,' said Frances, whose boast was that she had never concealed a thought or an action from Allan.

'It is necessary—my word is given. In a day or two I will, if you will promise this, place you face to face with the man I spoke of—the one who is to go free. He can tell everything; but will only tell it to you. From what I learn, the information he can give will be ample. Then he must be allowed a few days' grace to get away, and you may put the whole matter in your solicitor's hands.'

'Why not come to Mr. Trenfield, my solicitor, and take his advice?'

'Because I am under the same pledge that I wish you to take.'

Frances sat silent. Secrecy was her aversion. Manders rose.

'It must be as you like,' he said, 'but I can do no more in the matter. Even if you tried all legal methods to make me speak, it would be no good. I can tell nothing except what I have told you—can reveal no names, describe no persons, but the alarm will be given, and all chance of justice at an end.'

A strong, a burning desire to make the murderers of her kind father pay the penalty due came over Frances. After all she had but to keep silent for a few days. With that end in view, there could be no harm in doing so.

'Then, I promise,' she said.

'Faithfully—without reservation?'

'Faithfully and truly—not even my husband shall know.'

'I will put things in trim at once. I will write to you. You must hold yourself in readiness to come where I shall tell you. You are brave, not a coward?'

'I think I am as brave as most women.'

'Then, when I write come at once; make no delay, as moments may be precious. You need not be afraid, as wherever you go I shall accompany you.'

'Let it be as soon as possible,' said Frances. 'I shall be thinking of nothing else.'

'Oh yes you will. You will change your mind, perhaps, within half an hour. You will hear me traduced, abused, and, it may be, say I am deceiving you. But I am not in this thing. Any way, you will get a letter from me within the next two days; if you don't follow its instructions, I shall know the reason why, and there's an end of it. It's your concern, not mine.'

I have not the slightest idea what you are talking about,' said Frances.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A Fenian Sympathizer.

The Past Record of the New Home Secretary for Ireland.

BIRMINGHAM, August 11.—Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, was re-elected to the House of Commons for East Birmingham without opposition. The Liberals, at the last moment, withdrew their candidate. Alderman Cooke, leaving the field clear for Mr. Matthews.

LONDON, August 11.—The *Daily News* has received a letter from a well-known Irishman, personally acquainted with the events of which he speaks, who says that Mr. Matthews' defeat of Sergeant Barry, now Judge Barry at Dungarvon, 1868, was because Mr. Barry was the Crown Counsel against the Fenians and Mr. Matthews supported with his whole force South of Ireland Fenianism and the allocation of £10,000 among two hundred voters. The *Freeman's Journal, Cork Examiner, Nation, Irishmen, Flag, of Ireland* and *Weekly News* of that period are filled with details of the contest, hailing the result as a national victory, and as avenging Barry's insult to the Fenians. Mr. Matthews, whose spirit glowed with national indignation against British barbarity, divided the popularity with O'Donovan Rossa. The writer asks the *News* to obtain an interview on the matter with Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, Canada, who was then located at Dungarvon.

A Priest's Advice to His Flock.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—Cure Marechal, of the parish church of Notre Dame de Graces, at the morning service yesterday advised his flock earnestly at the approaching elections to vote for the best candidate, and expressed a sincere hope that no other considerations would weigh with them than a solemn desire to do their duty to the Almighty. He also took occasion to revert to the fact that he extremely regotted, that some of his parishioners had a picture of Louis Riel with a rope around his neck in juxtaposition to sacred pictures. He also stated that Louis Riel could not be a martyr, as he had persecuted both the priests and the Church.

A Dynamite Alarm.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Home Office has, it is announced, been informed from New York that a number of dynamitards have left the United States for the purpose of making attacks on the English Government. Conspirators, the report says, will go from New York to Paris and there await a favorable opportunity for entering England. The Home Office has notified the French Government. Some of the Home Department officials declare they believe the whole enterprise as reported from New York is merely a renewal of O'Donovan Rossa's demonstrations to raise money.

Miss Cleveland's Magazine.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9,—A. P. Elder, of the Elder Publishing Company, and proprietor of Literary Life, the magazine which Miss Rose Cleveland has undertaken to edit, confessed judgement to-day in the sum of $10,000. An execution was issued and the sheriff levied on the real estate and personal property of Mr. Elder.

Agricultural Items.

SECURING GRAIN CROPS.

After grain is ready to harvest, no fall work must be allowed to take precedence in securing it. Additional team help should be procured wherever possible, even at apparently extortionate cost. All the expense of growing the crop may be made a total loss through neglect and wastefulness at harvest time.

A HINT TO APIARIANS.

A Canada beekeeper uses chloroform instead of tobacco in managing his bees. He finds it a very valuable aid in removing old queens or in introducing new ones. These operations are very perplexing to a novice, but a few whiffs of chloroform blown into the hive enables them to be performed without difficulty.

BUYING BRAN FOR FEED.

As the market for the new crop of wheat opens, millers are anxious to economize store room. A ton of bran is bulky in proportion to other weight or value, and for this reason it can often be bought much cheaper than in winter, when the demand is more active. Thoughtful farmers will lay in a supply for next winter's use.

NEWLY THRESHED GRAIN.

The early threshed grain will need careful attention to prevent injury from heating. While the weather is hot the danger is greatly intensified. An outside temperature among the nineties gives a strong impetus towards heating of grain, and if it begins the process of heating makes the grain absorb moisture from the air.

COOLING MILK RAPIDLY.

The great advantage of the creamery system is that it cools the milk quickly by means of ice, and thus gets the greatest amount of cream. It is very important that the milk be put in the creamery while yet warm from the cow. In a large dairy every cow's milk should be carried away as fast as drawn by a boy or man employed for this purpose.

RYE FOR WINTER FEEDING.

If at a loss what to do with ground from which some early crop has been taken, we advise to sow it with rye. This grain can be sown early in August and fed down until cold weather, besides furnishing an early run for sheep next spring. In places where drought has shortened the hay crop, rye is now the most available resource. It is not injured by early frosts, and may be cut late and saved for winter use in the silo.

WATER FOR MILCH COWS.

Lack of water is one reason why cows shrink in their yield of milk at this season of the year. Partially dried herbage is more like hay than grass, and even plenty of water to drink will not obliterate the difference. If the yield of milk is once allowed to fall off no amount of good feeding will ever restore it to what it should have been. Worst of all, the cow poorly watered loses flesh and will not be so good another season.

CLOVER SOD FOR POTATOES.

In the drought which has prevailed in many places this year, just as potatoes were setting, the advantages of planting on a clover sod have been most apparent. Where a good growth of young clover has been plowed under, it has furnished enough moisture to either carry the potatoes through the dry spell or at least insure two weeks' more growth. And two weeks' time, with the plant food that a decaying clover sod will furnish, means an immense increase in the crop of potatoes.

Samuel J. Tilden's Will

Munificent Bequests—More Than $3,000,000 for a Free Public Library in New York.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The will of Samuel J. Tilden was read yesterday to his heirs at Greystone. He bequeathed the bulk of his property to public uses, but he was not unmindful of his relatives. The value of his estate is closely estimated at $5,000,000 and outside of Greystone and the Gramercy Park property it is nearly all in personal property. The amount bequeathed for the establishment of public institutions is fully $4,000,000, and the disposition of this money is left absolutely to the discretion of three trustees whom he names, John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green and George W. Smith. Mr. Smith has been with Mr. Tilden for twenty years, and was his confidental secretary and the general manager of his estate.

It was known that Mr. Tilden had some public bequests in view, but the grandeur of his beneficence was not even guessed at. He provides liberally for his relatives. To Mrs. Pelton he gives the house in which she resides, 38 West Thirty-eighth street, and the income of $100,000. For each of the other relatives he sets aside a certain sum to be held in trust by the executors, the income to be paid to them during their lives, they, however, to have power to dispose of the principal at death. All the rest of the property, Greystone and Gramercy Park residence included, is left in trust to the trustees, who are also executors, to be applied to several public uses. They have absolute power to do, or not to do, as he suggests in the will. All details are left entirely in their discretion, except in one point—the outside limit is fixed in each case.

The will provides for a free public library and reading room in New Lebanon, and another free library and reading room in Yonkers. These are small things compared with the next suggestion of Mr. Tilden, which provides for a grand free library in New York, at a cost probably of more than three millions for establishment and endowment. Nothing is said about the fine library at the Gramercy Park house, the disposition of that being a detail left to the discretion of the trustees. No specific disposition is made of any part of the property except in the case of Mrs. Pelton. The will provides that if the trustees decide not to establish the library they may use the money for any other charitable or educational institution that they may prefer. They may also use any surplus funds in this manner. Of course Mr. Tilden's suggestions will be law to the trustees, and the two fine buildings in Gramercy Park will undoubtedly be used as the Tilden Free Library.

An Unwelcome Ornament.

Nature occasionally indulges in curious freaks upon the human body, and in freaks which sometimes are a great drawback to the personal appearance. What, for instance can well be more distressing than for a comely matron of middle age to discover that horns similar to a ram's horns are growing upon her head, and to be obliged to allow them to grow until they reach a size which prevents her hiding the deformity with any hat, cap or bonnet? The lady so afflicted is a French woman, and her curious case has been reported to the Academy of Medicine. She had reached her 40th year when the first horn made its unwelcome appearance on her forehead. It was shortly followed by a second, which, however, fell off of itself after attaining the length of twenty-four centimetres; but the first remained, to the great inconvenience of the poor woman, who was by it prevented from resting her head comfortably on a pillow. Ultimately a surgical operation was undergone and the objectionable ornament was removed. The patient recovered her health and peace of mind, but not for long. Six months after the operation another horn began to grow precisely on the same spot, the latest news given the Academy of Medicine concerning it being that in had reached the length of five centimetres, and bid fair to grow rapidly. The phenomenon, it seems, is a rare one, but cases of the kind are not unheard of.—*London Standard.*

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The Science of Life is worth more to the young and middle-aged men of this generation than all the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevada combined.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

The Science of Life points out the rocks and quicksands on which the constitution and hopes of many a young man have been fatally wrecked.—*Manchester Mirror.*

The Science of Life is of greater value than all the medical works published in this country for the past 50 years—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Science of Life is a superb and masterly treatise on nervous and physical debility—*Detroit Free Press.*

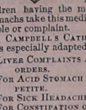
There is no member of society to whom The Science of life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

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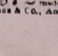
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How She Cured Him.

Peter Doldrum was inclined to be shiftless. He was not a man of extended business capacity, nor had he, by inheritance, been blessed with great intellect or much of worldly goods. Peter Doldrum was a day laborer in a small country village, owning a poor cottage and a poor piece of land; but both cot and land might have been made much better had Peter Doldrum so willed and determined; in fact, his cot, that came from the parents of his wife, was pleasantly situated, and the land had been one of the very best quality. But Peter was satisfied to work for others who would pay him, taking little heed to the capacities and possibilities of his own place. And yet Peter had not lived unhappily. His wife was a thrifty, hard-working, good-natured woman, very seldom speaking otherwise than kindly to her husband, though often sorely tried: for at heart Peter was kindness and docility personified.

But alas! there was danger of his going to the bad. The symptoms were strong in that direction. Could Mrs. Doldrum correct him. She had resolved that she would try.

It was a cold drizzling day in mid November. Peter had eaten his breakfast and sat brooding over the kitchen stove. His wife said to him:

"Peter, can't you put some kind of a weather strip on the bottom of the back door to-day? The wind and the rain beat in there dreadfully.

'No,' answered Peter, with a shudder. 'It's a cold, wet job, and I don't feel like it.'

'Well, can't you fix the pump? The handle is loose and the lower box leaks.'

'Can't do it, Susan. I ain't a pump-maker.'

'But you can do something towards it if you try.'

'I don't want to try. Ten to one I should split it.'

'Then, won't you fix my mop and water pail?'

'Not to-day. They'll wiggle through if you're keerful.'

'You can at least fix the windows in our chamber so that they won't rattle so and let in so much wind.'

'Don't bother, Susan, I ain't in the mood for work. Just you wash your dishes and let me alone.'

Having thus spoken, Peter rose and prepared for going out. His wife knew very well his intended destination. He was going to a tavern, where he would be sure to meet some of his wet-day cronies, and where he would drink more or less. Thus far Peter had not been in the habit of drinking to inebriation, but the habit was growing on him.

'Stop a minute, Peter,' she said.

'What for?'

'Wait and see.'

Peter had curiosity and he waited. Susan left the kitchen, and when she returned she had on her hood and shawl, with an umbrella in her hand.

'Sakes alive! Susan, wher'r ye goin'?'

'I am going with you, Peter; you are going to the tavern, and I shall keep you company.'

Peter started.

'Goodness, gracious! Susan, what'r ye thinking of?'

'It is lonesome here without you, Peter, and if there is comfort to be found at the tavern why mayn't I go and enjoy it with you? At all events, I am going.'

'Susan!'

'Don't worry, Peter; I won't say a word in front of your cronies to hurt your feelings. We'll only enjoy ourselves together.'

'Do you really mean it, Susan?'

Peter was not entirely oblivious. He felt the reproof. He took off his hat and hung it upon a peg. Then he scratched his head and finally said:

'I declare, Susan, that is a pooty consider'ble smart lectur' delivered at short notice. Don't let's say no more. Just you take off your hood and shawl and I'll stay at home.'

Susan went away and removed her outer garments, and Peter got his hammer and nails and went at work and before noon he had fixed a weather strip upon the door, and fixed his pump and the mop, had tightened the chamber windows, besides having done various other little things that were needful. And in the afternoon, spurred up by the accomplishments of the morning, he sought work on his own account.

And when night came he felt better and happier than he had felt before in a long time. And the good influence did not fade with the day. That proved the turning point of a life. Thence-forward Peter Doldrum went on improving until he became a thrifty and self-reliant man.

John o' Groat's House.

A visit to the north of Scotland is not complete without seeing the famous John o' Groat's house, though all that now remains of it is but a grassy mound near the beach where it once stood. Our readers will be familiar, perhaps, with the story of how John o' Groat, a great chief, had eight sons among whom discord sprang up because they could not agree as to precedence in entering the house. Whereupon the father built an octagonal house with eight doors, so that each might be able to enter at the same time, and which completely solved the difficulty at issue. Ingenious models of the said house are still to be seen among the Caithness peopel, occupying a place of honor on their mantelpieces. On the sands close by John o'Groat's house are to be found in abundance the famous John o' Groat buckles, which the girls weave into necklaces and other ornaments, and which are identical with the *cowrie*, or smallest current coin in India. From here may be seen the famous "bore," a straight white ridge of foam extending from the shore to the outlaying island of Stronia. The phenomenon is caused by the meeting of the opposing currents that sweep around the north of Scotland, and which in storms rises to a towering wall of tempestuous white.—*London Society.*

Eat at Night.

"Go home and eat a good supper; that's all the medicine you want," and the medical gentlemen to whom a newspaper reporter had gone for a nervous, or sedative or sleepy potion, opened the door to show him out. "But, doctor, it is eleven o'clock at night." "Well, what of it? Oh, I see, the popular prejudice against eating at night. Let me tell you my young friend that unless your stomach is out of order, it is more benefit to you to eat before going to bed than it is harmful. Food of a simple kind induces sleep. At what hour did you dine? "6 o'clock." "Humph! Just what I thought. 6 o'clock. 14 hours between dinner and breakfast. Enough to keep any man awake. By that time the fuel necessary to send the blood coursing through your system is burned out. Animals sleep instinctively after meals. Human beings become drowsy after eating. Why! Simply because the juices needed in digestion are supplied by the blood being solicited towards the stomach. Thus the brain receives less blood than during the hours of fasting, and becoming paler the powers grow dormont. Invalids and those in delicate health should always eat before going to bed. The sinking sensation in sleeplessness is a call for food. Wakefulness is oftentimes merely a symptom of hunger. Gratify the desire and sleep ensues. The feeble will be stronger if they eat on going to bed. Some persons are exhausted merely by the process of making their toilet in the morning. A cup of warm milk and toast on retiring, or of beef tea on awakening will correct it."

"But is it not essential that the stomach should rest?" "Undoubtedly. Yet, when hungry we should eat. Does the infant's stomach rest as long as the adults? Man eats less often only because his food requires more time for digestion. Invalids and children at night may take slowly warm milk, beef tea or oatmeal. The vigorous adult can eat bread, milk, cold beef, chicken, raw oysters, or some other such food. Of course in moderation. You start home now and take a cup of tea, and a beef sandwitch on the way, and I'll risk your sleeping.

RUINED BY THE STRIKE.

SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

JAY GOULD'S REFUSAL TO GIVE WORK TO STRIKING EMPLOYES LOCKS OUT 4,000 MEN. —MARTIN IRONS AN OUTCAST.

(New York Sun.)

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—"Oh, sir, for the love of heaven take my husband back again. He meant no harm when he struck, and he is almost out of his mind now when he thinks that he was led away into doing it, for he had no feelings but content when the strike was ordered, and he never lifted his hand while the strike was on, but stayed at home peaceable. We have four children, and what will become of us if you don't take John back, God knows. We have been badly punished already for what was done, and if you will take him back, you will never find a more faithful man to you through thick and thin."

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE SUFFERING.

Thus the wife of one of the employes of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company recently wrote to the General Superintendent, Wm. Kerrigan. It could be said without inaccuracy, that thus the wives of hundreds of the late employes have written, for Mr. Kerrigan's daily mail comes burdened with similar pitiable appeals from all parts of that great railway system. Many of these letters are so worded as to suggest that they have been written without the knowledge of the husbands. Some of them are from mothers who have been dependent upon their son's wages for support, and in some cases there are most humble and touching supplications from husbands and fathers begging the privilege of going to work again for the road, and intimating that the lesson of the late strike will never be lost upon a majority of those who were misled or forced into taking part in it. Sometimes expressed frankly, sometimes only hinted at, sometimes left to be inferred from the fact that an appeal was made, yet always in every one of these hundreds of supplications the fact that the 5,000 men and nearly 10,000 people involved in the late great strike are suffering greatly was made clear. With the exception of one small part of the system in eastern Texas this suffering seemed to exist everywhere on the line of this great system of railways. In Nebraska, at Omaha, to some extent in Iowa, in Kansas, where the different branches of the line extend like fingers from the hand at Kansas City, throughout Missouri, in central and southern Texas, up across Arkansas, and back again into Missouri, from all locations on the five thousand miles of this system—the greatest under one management in this country and probably in the world—have come these supplications and these indications of suffering. It seemed then that the story of the great strike was incomplete until the effect of it upon the strikers and their families had been told. That the Missouri Pacific corporation, after a struggle of five weeks, with great odds against it at the start, had overcome the most formidable strike ever known in the United States, was a matter of common knowledge. The effect of the strike upon the company, its finances, its road bed, its rolling stock, was generally known. But the other side of the story, that which tells what these four or five thousand men who struck have to show as a result of that act, could only be obtained by going where they were and learning from careful observation and inquiry. That has now been done by your correspondent, and with the results which we will now proceed to set forth.

RESULTS OF THE GREAT STRIKE.

First—Of the forty-six hundred skilled and unskilled workmen in the employ of the Missouri Pacific system when Martin Irons ordered the strike, less than two hundred have been taken back, while the places left vacant by the strikers have nearly all been filled by competent men who have been called from all parts of the country by this opportunity for employment.

Secondly—The suffering entailed by the strike upon the late employes is not yet actual extremity for food and shelter—though in many cases this danger impends—but is due to anxiety, despair, mortification, humiliation, the certainty that families must be, temporarily at least, broken up while the heads of them go forth to seek employment; the loss of little homes that had been bought and partly paid for with the savings from the wages received; the giving up of good school privileges, which the children have enjoyed in all these railway towns, and the necessity of accepting employment wherever it is offered at a much less rate of wages than the Missouri Pacific corporation had been paying. These things are staring the late strikers in the face in all these towns.

Thirdly—Martin Irons is practically a wanderer, almost an outcast, and could hardly venture with safety in some places where a few weeks ago he ruled men like the commander of an army. The imprecations with which he denounced the president of the railway system, Jay Gould, have reacted upon himself, and the men whom he ruled now speak of him as he once urged them to speak of Mr. Gould.

Fourthly—the Knights of Labor organization has practicaally ceased to exist among the employers of the Missouri Pacific system. Of course had the Missouri Pacific manager followed the usual course which employers have adopted after great strikes and taken back all or a majority of the strikers, there would have been no such story as is now to be told. But for special reasons, which Mr. Hoxie, the first vice-president and actual manager of the system, and Mr. Kerrigan the general superintendent, regarded as imparative, it was decided early in the strike that whatever happened, the old employes would not be taken back.

The Atlantic and Pacific Steamships.

Said Sir John Macdonald at Victoria, referring to the project of establishing lines of steamers on both oceans, the project is this:—At first to establish a fortnightly line of steamers—afterwards a weekly—between British Columbia and Hongkong. The vessels will be made on the most modern pattern, and so built that they can be converted into men-of-war and carry guns or act as transports for munitions and troops. The Canadian Pacific Railway have offered Her Majesty's government to carry these at the lowest possible rate, and in fact have stated that they would leave it to that government to settle that rate. So that in 18 months' time you may expect to see arriving at your ports steamers of the greatest magnitude, speedy, and with the largest amount of accomodation consistent with that speed. The Dominion government have not been idle at the other end. The contract between the Allan line of steamers and the Canadian Government is about to come to an end and will not be renewed, in order to call for a line of steamers of more modern build and greater speed. We expect to receive these tenders this summer, and so in the course of another season we will have building two lines of steamers, on the Atlantic and on the Pacific.

HER LETTER.

A small, sweet-scented square of white,
An artless, artful, witching sight,
Her letter lies.
I know what lurks behind the seal,
And yet, somehow, I seem to feel
As if each letter must reveal
Some glad surprise.

I pause to think just when she wrote;
The office, date and stamp I note,
And stiff address.
If I should judge from those prim lines
How much of sweetness it enshrines
I'd never find me colder signs,
I must confess.

But well her bonny hand I know,
No other message could bestow,
Than tender only.
Mayhap she wrote in that old nook,
Where oft in sunny hours she took
Some magazine or recent book,
And cheered me lonely.

These lines her little hands ran o'er;
Her dream-blue eyes ran on before;
And here, I think,
She kissed the letter thrice for me.
Dear little girl of mine, I see
Her sweet face bending lovingly
So softly pink.

Well! well! I break the seal at last,
No thinking of a happy past
Makes present better.
I read the words of love within—
Some day another man will win.
(A younger, better paladin)
Just such a letter.

Here's to his health. My friends, fill up
Of wine one glowing, sparkling cup;
Or, crystal water;
May this dear girl her pure heart plight
To one whose virtues gat him hight,
"A veray parfit, gentil knight"—
For she's my daughter.

—*Edgar J. Brenner.*

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

One Boy's Conscience.

"What is all that noise about?" said Mrs. Huntington, as a loud outcry and a clatter of feet and chatter of many voices fell upon her ear one day, as she sat busily sewing. Going to the window she looked out on what to her was a very strange sight. Her own little boy and a little boy and a little friend were clasped close in each other's arms, not lovingly, quite the reverse; they were pulling and scratching, and each trying his very best to put the other down. That they both had been down, and well rolled in the mud, was plainly to be seen by their clothes and faces. Mrs. Huntington did not wait to see which would win the day, but at once rushed out and stopped the fight.

"Oh, you naughty boys! What is the trouble? I should think you were two dogs instead of two little boys."

"I don't care," said Rob Conway. "I'll just give it to him next time I catch him. You see 'f I don't!"

"What is this all about, George?" said Mrs. Huntington, turning to her own boy.

George was crying as hard as he could cry, and was just as angry as it is ever possible for a ten-year-old boy to be.

"I just hate him! and I'd like to roll him on the ground and stamp on him, and I will, too."

"But why, my dear, are you and Rob fighting? what has he done? Now wipe your eyes and try to stop crying, for I want you to tell me what the trouble is about. You boys," turning to the small crowd that had been the interested and noisy witnesses of the fight," had better go home now; George is going into the house with me."

But George could not stop crying. His mother led him into the house and bathed his hot, dirty face and brushed his hair, and by the time she had brushed the mud from his clothes and put on a fresh collar, he was calm enough to listen to her questions.

"Now, George, please tell me what Rob did, that made you so angry?"

"Well, when we boys was coming along from school, some of the fellers began grabbing hats and we was having lots of fun. I had to jump over the fence twice after mine, and as I was running along I saw Rob just ahead, and so I grabbed his hat and gave it a fling and it went over the fence into a yard, and he was mad, and as soon as he got it he made for me. I thought he was just in fun at first, till he jammed me down into the mud, right in the middle of the road, and then I was mad, and I just gave him all he wanted, and in a minute more, I'de have pounded him well," and he burst out crying again.

Mrs. Huntington restrained her desire to moralize on the sinfulness of anger, hatred, etc., realizing that the sinner would be in a better mood to understand the sermon he needed after he had grown calm and eaten his dinner. So the subject of the quarrel was put aside, and George soon became interested in a good story his mother happened to find just in the nick of time, so that when dinner was ready he had almost recovered his usual serenity, and though less chatty than usual, none of the rest of the family knew what an upheavel of feeling the little fellow had undergone.

Before George started for school in the afternoon Mrs. Huntington told him how sorry she was to see him fighting, he looked so like a little animal; and she asked him to try and find some way of settling his difficulties without a fight, if possible. He must not, however, stand still to be knocked down; if it was absolutely necessary to have a fight she should not punish him for it, but if he did find it necessary, if there was no way out of it, she wanted him to fight without getting mad. He could just as well have wrestled with Rob and have shown him he was the stronger without losing his temper, and that was the way he must do.

"If you had not lost your temper and grown so angry, Rob would soon have got enough of it and let you alone. Each of you made the other more and more angry, until you were both blind and deaf with rage, and who knows what dreadful thing might not have happened when both of you were in that state? Now remember, you and Rob may have it out, after you both have grown calm again, but you must not touch him when you feel ugly."

"But I don't want to fight when I ain't mad," said George.

Just then he saw some one outside that he wanted to go to school with, so hastily catching his hat off the hook and calling, "Good-by, mamma," as he went out, he started for school.

Now what troubled him most of all that his mother had said was that he had looked like an animal; and when he thought of it and remembered how he felt, he was ashamed, for he was a proud boy, and to think he had let himself look and act like a dog was a bitter thought, that troubled him all the afternoon. He did not see Rob again until on the way home from school at four o'clock, and although he began to feel a swelling in his throat and a tingling in his cheeks, he kept quietly on his way, even when Rob came close up to him and shook his fists almost in his face.

Several days passed. The breach in the friendship of Rob and George had not been healed. On more than one occasion there would have been a quarrel if George had only helped a little, but he remembered too vividly what his mother had said, and it helped him to keep control of his temper though he proudly said to his mother, "I do hate Rob, and I always shall."

Not long after the quarrel between George and Rob, the Winter term of school ended and there was a vacation of a week. One of the ways in which George proposed to have "fun" was a pin store. He had permission from his father to use one corner of the carriage-house for that purpose, so one entire day was devoted to getting his store in order, and making or picking up a collection of things to sell. George was making a collection of postage stamps, and as he had several duplicates he put them into his store. He knew "lots of boys" that were making collections of stamps, and it gave his store an important air to have things of real value displayed. The garret was ransacked and some broken toys found and mended, and picture books and cards and two or three puzzles that George had outgrown were brought down and arranged so as to best display their attractions; and last of all he found a smooth board, and with some red paint his father gave him he painted a "beautiful" sign. It read thus:

PIN STORE.
G. HUNTINGTON.
Open every day from
Ten o'clock till one o'clock
Lots of first-rate things
That every Boy wants.

This he put up on the big gate. He seemed sure that every boy would know just where the pin store was located, as indeed they did without any direction.

When George came to tea he could talk of nothing else, and there was little chance for any one else to talk. After tea his sister, several years older, went out to the store and made him quite happy by praising his good taste in the way he had put up his goods. "Why, it looks like a real store. It's too bad you have pins instead of money. Say, George, I'll tell you a good thing to do. Let me make you some candy, and you can sell that for money, and that will seem like a real store. You know aunt Emma taught me to make candy with confectioners' sugar, and I guess mamma will let us."

"Oh! won't that be grand! Let's ask now and I'll go up to the store and get the sugar."

So off they ran, and in two minutes more George was flying up the street as fast as his legs would carry him to get the sugar.

The candy was made, and the next morning when the "store" opened there was a nice tray of candy with a card stuck in the centre reading "One *cent* each," and didn't George's eyes look big when he saw all the boys gather around it and begin to feel in their pockets to see if there might possibly be a forgotten penny there.

George was very proud of his success. In his mind quick sales and large profits were not of much consequence. His store was so like a real store, that was enough for the present, and there was such a buzz and chatter as the goods were commented on. The candy tray continued the centre of interest; soon, however, George made a discovery that troubled him; only a few of the boys could raise any pennies, and the ones that couldn't looked so wistfully at the candy that George's tender heart was touched, and presently, when one little blue-eyed fellow looked as if he wanted to cry, George could stand it no longer, but rushed in to his mother and asked her if he couldn't sell his candy for pins, "'Cause all the fellers could get pins and just a few have pennies."

His mother said yes, but told him to say to the boys that no one of them could buy more than two candies, for if he let them buy just as they chose, he would not have enough to go around, and some boys would have more than their share. This plan worked very well, and George was a very popular boy.

At one o'clock the boys all dispersed for dinner, and George was preparing to lock up and go in to his own dinner, when who should walk in but Bob Conway. George was much surprised, for they had not noticed each other since the "fight," though before that they had played together a good deal. Bob's curiosity, however, had got the better of the resentment, and he had come around. George was polite and answered all his questions, and he was so full of good feeling that he almost forgot how much he "hated" Bob. Of course the candy soon attracted him. George had been so busy that he had forgotten to take out of the tray the card "One cent each," and Rob seemed not to have heard of the change from pennies to pins. He looked longingly at the candy and walked away. As quick as a flash came into George's head the thought, "If Rob Conway has candy, he'll have to pay pennies for it."

Rob loitered about for some time. His questions were indifferently anwered now. George did not feel as happy as he had done a few moments before. Pretty soon Rob said:

"Say, George, just stay here a minute till I run home and ask mamma for some pennies. I want some of that candy;" and without waiting for George's reply he ran off down the walk out of the gate.

George watched him out of sight, then walked slowly back to the corner where his store was, and sat down on a box. He did not want to wait for Rob, neither did he want him to have the candy, and he felt vexed that Rob had made him stay there to wait for him; and then he began to feel glad that he was going to make Rob pay pennies when the other boys bought their candy for pins.

While he sat there "Old Tige," the dog, came in and lay down beside him and looked lovingly up into his face. He heard the birds singing out on the lawn; the fresh Spring air was mild and sweet, and through the wide-open door he could see the blue sky, with the soft white fleecy clouds sailing over it. Suddenly he sprang to his feet, so quickly as to make old Tige start, and said aloud, "I must be honest, even to my enemies—especially to them."

Just then Bob came running up the gravel carriage drive, and rushed in, pennies in hand, for his candy. "I'll take three," he said.

"I sell the candies for pins, too, Bob. I forgot to take the sign out. But mamma said I musn't sell one boy more'n two, 'cause I ain't got enough. But I guess she won't care if I give you one."

And that was the end of the quarrel.—*Rose Dalton, in Springfield Republican.*

A Wonderful Result.

A single bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup has frequently destroyed from 100 to 200 worms. It is pleasant to take—no other cathartic being required. Tape worms have also been removed by it, of 15 to 31 feet in length. It is effectual for all varieties of worms afflicting both children and adults.

IN GOOD REPUTE.

James McMurdoch, writing from Kinsale, says:—'B.B.B., as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it.'

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cts a bottle.

The Fire Bells

Ring out an alarm and it is heeded. This is to notify you that base substitution is practised when the great, sure-pop corn cure is asked for. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails to take corns off. It makes no sore spots and gives no pain. Be sure and get "Putnam's."

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT.

There is no one remedy offered to suffering humanity whose use is so universally and frequently required as Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, sore throat, deafness, croup, lumbago, and aches, pains, lameness and soreness of all kinds, when internally and externally used.

A Beautiful Head of Hair. There is nothing more pleasing in the external appearance of women or men than a beautiful head of hair, and it is possible for every person to possess it by using the long and well known Cingalese Hair Restorer. Sold at 50 cents per bottle.

OLD STAND!

New Owner! New Goods! New Prices!

THE undersigned having purchased the grocery and liquor business so long carried on by W. Y. Mikel, in the premises on Front Street, between the Hastings and Albion Hotels, has added to the stock a large assortment of choice Brandies, and Wines, which he has removed from his former wholesale store, opposite the City Hall, thus making the largest and finest stock of Liquors, Wines and Ales to be found in Belleville, consisting of the following vintages and brands: Brandy, Jas. Hennessy & Co, vintage 1872; Brandy, I. Denis Henry Mounie, 1878; Brandy, Pinet Castillion & Co., 1878; Brandy, Jules Robin and Co., 1882, and other brands. In Wines Silva and Cosen's Port; D. M. Feuerheerd, jun., and Co., Port; Peter Domecy, Sherry. All are of the choicest vintages and brands and will be sold, wholesale or retail at the lowest possible prices.

GROCERIES.

The stock in the grocery department has been completely renewed with a choice assortment of Fresh Groceries, which, having been bought for cash, will be sold at prices which customers will find satisfactorily low.

E. F. POTTS.



"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

TO FARMERS,

WHO USE

SAWYER MACHINERY

They will find repairs at

A. R. Chown's,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

358 Front Street, Belleville.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE south half of lot 27, 8th con. of Thurlow, containing 100 acres, is in a good state of cultivation, is well fenced with cedar. There is a never failing spring creek running across the centre of the farm, also a spring that never freezes, 4 rods from the barn. There are two frame dwelling houses, and two frame barns (one new) with shed attached, and all necessary out buildings, two good bearing orchards &c. This farm is midway between Roslin and and Plainfield, on gravel road. Money no object in selling, terms to suit purchaser, title indisputable. Possession given at once. For particulars apply on the farm, or by letter to Plainfield.

S. C. EMERSON.

Plainfield, July 3, 1886. 29wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

149 ACRES, in the eighth concession of Rawdon, being part of Lots 3 and 4. There is a good brick dwelling and drive-house 36x26 ft., a good barn 30x81 ft., and also a shed 20x48 feet; two floors in the barn.

A fine sap bush, about eight hundred trees.

There are three wells on the place, possession given immediately if wanted. Three miles from the Town Hall and nine from the Village of Stirling. Convenient to school and church and cheese factory. Fifty acres in the ninth concession; part of lot two. There is about 25 acres of green cedar, some laying down and the rest seeded. This will be sold separate if wanted.

PHILIP BROWN, Jr.,
Harold, P. O.,
Ontario.

Harold, June 11th, 1886. 16w3m

Valuable Farm, 120 Acres, for Sale,

IN good state of cultivation. All buildings necessary and in first class condition. Well watered, and good orchard. Terms very easy, and possession given to purchaser at any time. Apply to

ROBERT BOGLE,
Real estate agent,
Belleville.

June 10th, 1886. 26w2m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, on easy terms, lot 3, 6th con. Rawdon, containing 200 acres, good frame dwelling, drive house and barn. One hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, the balance good hard wood. The farm is well watered with natural spring and a creek. A young orchard on the premises. A good school and cheese factory adjoining. Apply to

SL. PATTERSON,
on the premises,
or West Huntingdon P. O.

24w3m

FOR SALE.

THE south part of lot 20, 2nd con. of Sidney, 90 acres, good house and barn and orchard. Also the north part, 110 acres, good house, necessary outbuildings, orchard, etc, or the whole lot to suitable purchaser. Any quantity of pasture to let for quiet animals by the month.

W. S. YATES,
on the premises.

Sidney Crossing, May 26th, 1886. 15d&24w3m

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE west part of lot 18 in the 2nd con. of Hungerford, containing 55½ acres. Will be sold cheap. For terms and full particulars apply to the owner on the premises, or by letter to

J. H. WILSON,
Moneymore P. O.

Hungerford June 17, 1886. 27w4t

FARM FOR SALE.

IN the Township of Rawdon, being west half of Lot No. 8, 3rd Con., two and one-half miles from the Village of Stirling. School one-quarter mile distant. Cheese Factory 50 rods distant. Excellent orchard of choice fruit. For other particulars apply to owner, on the premises.

Z. HELMER,
Stirling, Ont.

June 19, '86 27w3m

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM,

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO. The most successful Veterinary institution in America. Fees $50 per session. Session begins in Oct. PROF. SMITH, V. S., Edin., Principal.

Greene & Sons COMPANY.

MONTREAL, - QUE.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

1886.

WELL ASSORTED STOCK IN ALL LINES.

BUFFALO —AND— FANCY ROBES,

Gents' Furnishings.

LATEST STYLES SELECTED FOR

FALL - TRADE!

Agents for Woodrow's Hats

WAREHOUSE, 517 TO 525 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

To the Policy-Holders of the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and the public generally.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing you that hereafter my PLACE OF BUSINESS will be in the

-:- Metropolitan Block, Front Street, -:-

One door north of the Dominion Bank, where I shall be glad to welcome you. I am prepared to do all kinds of life and accident insurance, and lend money on good security. Give me a call.

S. BURROWS.
General Agent,
Ontario Mutual Life Co.

JOHN C. ROSE, special agent, Frankford.

THE SUN

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of CANADA.

The policy-holders of this Company will be pleased to bear that the business for the year just closed has been very satisfactory. The Life Applications received were for over $2,600,000 against $1,900,000 in 1884. The income increased by over $40,000, the assets by $140,000 and the Life Assurance in force by $1,100,000. In every detail (new business, amount in force, income and assets) the business was far ahead of any previous year in the Company's history, and furthermore the business of 1886 is more than $100,000 ahead of 1885 to date, which proves clearly the increasing confidence of the public.

The SUN issues an absolutely unconditional policy. It pays its claims promptly, without waiting for sixty or ninety days, and has not one contested or disputed claim on its books.

☞ Money to loan and no commission charged.

W. T. McINTYRE,
GEN. AGENT, BELLEVILLE.

N.B.—Office, Bridge Street, opposite Post Office UP STAIRS

The MORRIS DOUBLE DRESSER

Easily Managed, Light Running, Durable.

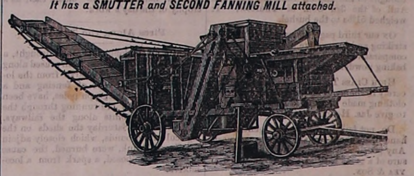
Threshes Clean and Fast. Separation Unexcelled.

PERFECTLY BEARDS BARLEY. Removes all White Caps from Wheat.

CLEANS GRAIN FIT FOR MARKET.

BECAUSE

It has a SMUTTER and SECOND FANNING MILL attached.



THE MORRIS DOUBLE DRESSER.

Great Improvements in 1886 Machines. Write post card for Illustrated Pamphlet.

MORRIS & WATTS, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Also supply Threshing Engines at Maker's Prices and Terms.

W. MOORMAN, Agent. Hastings House, BELLEVILLE.

FARMERS AND THRESHERS

SHOULD USE ONLY THE CELEBRATED

PEERLESS MACHINE OIL,

And should insist on their dealers procuring it from SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., sole manufacturers. This brand is made only at QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS, TORONTO, and all first-class dealers sell it.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, CORRECT ALL DISORDERS OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidentrl to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROAT, BROCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment.

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

And are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s, 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

☞ *Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.*

FARMERS,

For your MOWING and REAPING MACHINES you can save money by using

McCOLL'S

LARDINE - MACHINE - OIL.

TRY IT. Manufactured only by

McCOLL BROS. & CO.,
TORONTO

And for sale by principal dealers.

Carpets! Carpets!

WE expect in a few days large importations of CARPETS for the Fall Trade. Until they arrive, we offer our

Present Stock at Reduced Prices,

We want more room for the new stock, and will make great concessions in prices to reduce or clear out lines of Carpets.

REMNANTS OF CARPETS OFFERED CHEAP.

WE STILL CONTINUE OUR REMNANT SALE of Summer stock. Our remnants are being rapidly cleared out, and no wonder for we are giving SUCH BARGAINS in them.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING the first instalments of our Fall purchases. We placed our orders early, before the late advance in the finer classes of woollen goods. We are now showing

New Prints,
New Dress Materials,
New Plushes,
&c., &c., &c.

And some VERY GOOD VALUE in cottons and stripes.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Belleville, July, 1886

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 19.

MERE MENTION.

THERE are ten prisoners in gaol awaiting trial.

THE Hungerford Township Agricultural show will be held at Tweed on the 5th of October, 1886.

JUDGE Lazier sentenced Thomas Badgley to six months at the Central Tuesday. He was sent up for highway robbery.

KEEGAN and Mosette, charged with robbing Houghtlin on the island over 2 weeks ago, were committed for trial Monday.

L. O. L. No. 242, of Shannonville, will have an excursion and picnic to Picton and Lake on the Mountain on Thursday Aug. 26th.

IN staple goods and house furnishings, James Hennessy shows one of the largest ranges in Ontario, and at prices, we believe, to defy competition.

PARKER Hicks, livery man, Picton, had a horse and rig stolen from him on Thursday last. He offers $25 reward for the recovery of his property.

THE Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Foster, with Mr. N. P. Anderson, engineer of the Marine Department, left on Saturday evening for British Columbia.

THE first load of this year's barley was brought to the city on Saturday by John Aull of the 3rd Con. of Thurlow. It weighed 51lbs to the bushel.

ON our third page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING.—We would sincerely recommend all who want first class clothing made to order at reasonable prices to give Jas. Hennessy of Belleville a trial.

Do not fail to notice the gentleman's hand-made shoes, we are selling at cost. Any gentleman wearing No's 6 or 7 are sure of a great bargain.—A. W. VERMILYEA & SON.

FIVE young ladies, two from Belleville, two from Perth, and one from Cobden, Renfew County, entered Ontario Business College this week. There are at present four students from Bermuda in attendance.

OUR dress goods are now arriving daily, and we will be prepared by Saturday next to show some of the loveliest materials for dresses and ladies' suitings imported this season, and at prices not to be undersold. —JAS. HENNESSY.

AMONG those who passed matriculation examinations for Toronto University from Cobourg, is the name of Miss Helen Potts, daughter of an old citizen, Dr. Potts. Mr. Alexander Potts has matriculated for Victoria University and secured third class certificate.

A CABLEGRAM from England announces that the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has deposited £20,000 with Her Majesty's government and has received a license to transact business there. Messrs. McCamon & Greaves, Bridge Street, are the agents for this district. d&w1t

SEE E. R. Reynolds' advertisement on 4th page $500,000 to loan at 6 per cent. yearly. No valuations, commissions or agents' fees to pay. No delay. Parties purchasing farms or paying a high rate of interest on notes or mortgages can have their mortgages paid off at once and obtain a lower rate of interest by applying immediately to MR. REYNOLDS. 17w6m

IN the Departmental and Victoria University examinations, Albert College has made an exceedingly creditable standing. Out of six candidates for second class teachers' certificates, four secured second, one second a third, and one already held a third. Out of twenty candidates for third-class teachers' certificates, three also wrote for second class and were successful; and of the remaining seventeen, seven secured third class certificates. Out of nine candidates for Matriculation in Arts into Victoria University, eight were successful, five of whom passed without a supplemental.

CHEAP harvest home excursion to Kingston, Rockwood asylum and penitentiary. In order to afford the farmers of Prince Edward, and others favorable to husbandry an opportunity to enjoy a day's recreation, arrangements have been made for a grand harvest home excursion, by the parlor steamer "Hero," (C. H. Nicholson, Master,) on Friday, Aug. 27th, 1886. Arrangements will be made so that those who wish may have an opportunity to visit the public institutions and other sights abounding in the city. The "Hero" is not only the best equipped, but the swiftest boat on the bay, with officers who study the comfort of passengers. First-class meals will be furnished to those who may desire—dinner 35c.; tea, 25c. The steamer will leave Trenton at 5.30; Rednerville, 6; Belleville, 6.31; Big Island, (upper dock), 7; Northport, 7.30; Deseronto, 8; Picton, 9.30. Returning same evening. Good music in attendance. Fare for round trip, 50 cents.

STILL ANOTHER CASE.

Highway Robbery on Bridge Street.

A Man Relieved of His Purse Last Night.

Lawless characters are becoming so numerous and bold in this city that a man is hardly safe from molestation in the middle of the night, unless he is accompanied by a companion. Thursday night between ten and eleven o'clock, as Thomas Watson was passing up Bridge Street he was assaulted by two men at the corner of William Street, who relieved him of a watch, a gold plated chain and $1.75 in change, all the money he had about him. Mr. Watson stated to the police, after the affair was over, that he was walking quietly along the south side of Bridge Street. As he neared the corner of Col. Brown's grounds he was suddenly pounced upon by two men. One choaked him to the ground and threatened him with violence if he cried out, whilst the other went through his pockets and relieved him of what valuables he possessed. As soon as the men secured their plunder they made off. When Mr. Watson reported to the police he was very much agitated and could give no intelligable description of his assailants. The police have no clue to work upon. This is the second highway robbery in Belleville in a little over a week.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents

Cheese Markets.

Friday's cable was 43s. At the Belleville cheese board to-day 1,800 boxes were boarded; 8⅜c. was offered for the board. 900 boxes sold at 8⅝c.

At Peterborough on the 10th inst., 1,515 boxes were offered, of which Mr. Cook secured two factories at 8½c. for selections. Mr. Brintnell then selected seven factories at 8⅝c. Mr. Green secured the balance of the board at 8¾c.

At Campbellford on the 11th inst., 8cts. was offered for selections, which was refused. Of 911 boxes offered, 417 were sold at 8½c.

At Ingersoll on Tuesday, sales were as follows: 1,619 boxes at 8½c.; 5,200 at 9c. Market active at the advance. Several factories sold all July which had only boarded first half.

We are pleased to learn that D. M. Waters, our enterprising druggist, has received the agency for the truly celebrated West's Pain King, a certain cure for all bowel difficulties, colic, cholera morbus and cholera. Only 25 cents.

Caught in the Act.

A Cattle Thief Captured with his Plunder in Hand.

Friday last County Constable H. Brigden, of Roslin, arrived in the city accompanied by Walter Embury and John Suttle, of the 6th con. of Hungerford. They had with them as prisoner Albert Jeffery, of Bridgewater, charged with stealing a yoke of oxen from Suttle. About a week ago Embury had a horse stolen from his premises and suspected Jeffery of the theft. Upon seeing Jeffers in the neighborhood on Wednesday he watched him and discovered him with the oxen late in the night. The prisoner was before A. L. Smith, J. P., this afternoon, and was committed for trial.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE."

BOWLS.

Interesting Tournament at Niagara—The Belleville Rink Win.

QUEEN'S ROYAL, NIAGARA, Ont., Aug. 14.—A very fine bowling tournament took place on the Queen's hotel grounds at Niagara on the lake to-day. Four rinks from Toronto, two from Hamilton and two from Belleville took part in the fray, Mr. Charles Lavis' rink, from Belleville, being the victors by 21 to 6 points. They were presented at the close of the game with a handsome gold medal each as a trophy of the day's work.

Fires Along the Tracks.

Owing to the long continued drought, a great deal of damage has been caused along the lines of railway by sparks from the locomotives. Many rods of fencing and a large number of telegraph poles, have been burned, and fires are running through the bush at many points along the railways. At Cobourg on Saturday the sheds on the Agricultural grounds, which closely adjoin the Grand Trunk, were burned, the cause being, it is supposed, a spark from a locomotive.

Safe, Sure, and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

Teachers Examinations.

The candidates who have succesfully passed the non professional examination for teachers certificates from this district are:

Second Class—Frank Lazier, W. J. Hardy, Florence Lazier, M. E. Mitchell, N. Yeomans.

Third class—J. E. Bryson, H. J. Clarke, J. Bell, W. Sherry, L. Coyle, L. M. Boseley, A. O'Donoghue, E. Connor, H. Loveless, F. Zwick (passed in Latin.)

Runaway Accident.

Mr. J. B. Ashley returned from Adolphustown on Saturday, badly bruised from a runaway accident in which he was thrown 20 feet from the carriage. Mr. Dorland, of that township, was thrown, sriking his hip on a stone. He was partially paralyzed, and is still suffering from the effects of the shock.

Will you Try Nerviline

For all kinds of pain. Polson's Nerviline is the most efficient and prompt remedy in existence for neuralgia, lumbago, and headache. For internal use it has no equal. Relief in five minutes may be obtained from Nerviline in any of the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the stomach, chills, flatulent pains. Buy a 10 cent sample bottle of Nerviline at any drug store and test the great remedy. Large bottles 25 cents.

Almost a Blaze.

The roof of the Grand Trunk freight sheds caught fire from a spark from an engine Friday about midnight. The fire was detected in its infancy and promptly extinguished by a bucket of water. The fire brigade was called out, but were telephoned that their services were not needed before they left the stations.

Famous Colt Dead.

The famous two legged colt bought from Mr. Longwall last spring for $500, died at Brockville on Saturday. The owners, Messrs. Fairman, Gauthier and Brown, refused $1,500 in Montreal on Thursday. The carcase has been placed in the hands of a taxidermist.

Omission.

In the Prize List for the Bay of Quinte District annual Exhibition, the following list of prizes to be given by Mr. Mallory for Holstein cattle, was omitted: Best matched pair Steers, $5; Best Steer Calf, $5; best pair Heifers, 1st $5; 2nd, $4; 3rd, $3.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure.

In Durance Vile.

"COFFIN" McDONALD BEHIND THE BARS.

His Love For Home His Cause For Sorrow.

HIS STORY OF HIS PILGRIMAGE.

(Monday's Daily.)

"Coffin" McDonald, the Shamus O'Brien, of the nineteenth century, is in the hands of the authorities. He was arrested about midnight on Saturday, at his step father's in Thurlow. Chief McKinnon has known of his whereabout in Ogdensburg, N. Y., for about a week. On Saturday evening about 6 o'clock the Chief received a message stating that Coffin McDonald had left the evening train at Shannonville. About 11 o'clock the Chief, accompanied by Sergts. Downs, McCrudden, Officer Hayes and Constable Garratt, left in a carriage for Mr. Murphy's farm in Thurlow. They left the conveyance about half a mile from the house, and walking up quietly surrounded the place. As they entered the yard, Mrs. Murphy, with a mother's love for her wayward son, gave the alarm, and Coffin was seen to light out for the woods, just 40 rods distant. He came in close proximity to Officer Hayes, who opened a random fire and gave chase. Coffin yelled, "Don't shoot me," and stopped. He was brought to the city and placed in the cells, the party having been absent from the city two hours and a half.

In his checkered career "Coffin" has shown two redeeming traits that stand out prominently, fidelity to his wife and an not-long-awayable fondness for home. He is sure to come back, and it is on such trips that he has ever been captured. It is to this ruling passion that he owes his present misfortune.

"Coffin" was seen at the cells on Sunday evening by an INTELLIGENCER reporter. He was waiting for his supper. As he had been promised a good repast he was in good humor and communicative. When asked where he had been putting in the past three weeks he said:

I have been working in the country near Ogdensburg. I was working a farm on shares for a man and had a good place. The man I worked with was a widower. His wife died but a few weeks ago, and as I heard that my woman was out, (he meant out of gaol) I came over to get her. At the first station below Kingston a party of six men got on the train who had been working on some new railway in that neighborhood. I knew them but thought they did not know me. It must have been them who put the Chief on my track. I left the train at Shannonville and walked out to see my mother. If the police had not come just as they did they would not have got me. I was changing my socks and getting ready to go back, as I found my woman was not out. When I heard them in the yard I had one sock on and was just putting the other on, but did not wait. After I started for the woods though, I waited for the music to catch up to me.

"How did you manage to get away from the Chief on the Friday you were coming from Plainfield?"

"The Chief gave me two hard runs that day, and nearly had me three or four times. Is Phillips collecting taxes yet?" he asked. "He is a good one. He had been at me all day for my taxes. I gave him my pocketbook and told him to take the taxes from it while I drove. He forgot all about me when he got the book."

"How much money was there in it?"

"Thirty-five cents." And Coffin laughed heartily.

He continued: "I was pretty full, but I knew how to run. The Chief gave me a devil of a chase, but I finally cut up on Willet Farley's place and lay quiet for over an hour. As nobody was around, I got up and walked toward Canifton, and crossed the bridge, when I bought a pluck for supper and started home. I saw a crowd of women, but did not see the Chief until I was right on him. I dropped the pluck and made for the brush. As soon as I got out of sight, I took off my shoes so that the Chief could not hear me run. I could hear him pound the ground at every stride. One time I thought I was a goner. I had to hide away under a juniper bush and he passed on the other side. After he had gone I got my pluck and next morning had some of it for breakfast at Mack's, who lives next door to me. At breakfast I learned that Angus had got away from Phillips too. That Phillips is a dandy constable," and he laughed again.

The reporter said, "Geo. Johnston, the constable, says you stole his chickens on Sunday, when he was looking for you."

"Who is Johnston? I don't know him and don't believe he knows me. Mother tells me that I am accused of stealing a horse in Thurlow on Sunday night, but I didn't. On Sunday night I was over the line."

"You will have a hard time getting off this time."

"Well sir; I've been as good a man as was ever made since Judge Cameron let me off, and they have got to prove that I stole, before they can do anything."

Coffin was before the Mayor this morning, but was remanded for a week.

A DANGEROUS CONDITION

One of the most dangerous conditions is a neglected kidney complaint. When you suffer from weary aching back, weakness and other urinary troubles, apply to the back a Burdock Porous Plaster, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, the best system regulator known for the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

Fine Dinner Set.

There is to be seen in Messrs. W. J. Reid & Co's Crystal Hall window, an elegant dinner service of about two hundred pieces by Furnival. This set is very complete and is beautifully enameled, and can be had at a bargain. There are also a great many other nice patterns now opening in dinner, breakfast and tea sets.

The number of hands in their London decorating works has been increased to meet the growing demand for their own special lines, and twenty young ladies are now employed in the painting room, and the kilns are kept burning to their fullest capacity. The ladies of Belleville can have their work fired at this place very cheap if they choose to practice the fine art of china painting. d&w1t

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough, and Bronchitis.

A Hornet Pest.

A Butcher's Horse Stung to Madness.

As Mr. S. E. Haight's boy was delivering meat at Mr. Meacham's residence Tuesday, corner of Bridge and Charles Street, hornets attacked the horse and stung it frightfully. The animal in its frantic efforts to escape its tormentors ran up Charles Street and turned east on Queen Street. In front of Mrs. Starling's residence the delivery waggon was wrecked. The horse was finally captured and placed in the hands of a veterinary surgeon.

Something of a Fee.

Application for probate of the late Hugo B. Rathbun's will was filed Monday in the surrogate Court. Personal estate valued at $561,460. The court fees, law stamps, &c., mount up to $860, of which sum the judge's commission amounts to about $500.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

ALBERT COLLEGE.

"School of Fine Arts."

Miss Eva M. Brook, of Simcoe, has been engaged as teacher of Fine Arts at Albert College. She holds both grade A. and grade B. diploma in drawing of the "Ontario School of Art." There are only seven persons in Ontario who hold these diplomas, Miss Brook being one of the seven.

She is also a graduate in the "School of Fine Arts" at Alma College, of which Prof. Bell Smith is Director.

The St. Thomas *Evening Journal* of Monday, June 28th, speaks of her works as follows:—

The large parlor is completely filled with pictures in oil, water color, sepia and crayon, from copy and model, all by pupils of the last term, while the reception room is devoted exclusively to the work of this year's graduate, Miss Eva M. Brook. The enthusiastic expressions of admiration which have fallen from all who have visited this collection must have been, to say the least, gratifying to the young lady and her friends, as well as complimentary to her teacher. On the east wall are grouped with good effect a number of oil paintings, any one of which merits a more than passing glance, indeed they each have a story to tell, and the more they are studied the greater interest they awaken. In the centre, directly underneath a beautiful crayon drawing from the antique, which, by many, is considered the gem of the collection, is a study of musical instruments, correct in drawing, good in color, and boldly painted; this shows that the strength and force which is so characteristic of Prof. Bell-Smith's work, has been caught by the pupil. The same, in a still stronger degree, may be said of a group of peonies, also painted direct from nature. Incredible as it seems, we have been assured that these are wholly the pupils' work, and have not been touched by the professor. Time and space forbid the criticism of any considerable number of the many excellent specimens in this room, but we would specially mention a charming piece entitled "The Vestal Luccia," and its companion, "A Moorish Terrace," a pair of figure compositions, "Le Bon Garcon," and "Le Mauvais Garcon," "Casco Bay," and a "Study of Grapes," in oil, and "A horse's head" in sepia, as being among the best students' work we have ever seen.

Miss Brook will have full charge of the "School of Fine Arts" at Albert College, which is now in affiliation with the "Ontario School of Art" and teaches its course. All certificates, prizes, honors and awards offered to the students of the "Ontario School of Art" are open for competition to students of Albert College, both ladies and gentlemen.

Miss Brook will commence her work at the College at the opening on Thursday, Sept. 7th.

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could no do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, 'cured him up.' He thinks it is the best thing in the market.

The Rochester Races.

A special correspondent of the INTELLIGENCER writes from Rochester under date of Aug. 10th, as follows:

The races to-day were very successful for the first day. In the 2.33 class there were seven entries, Arthur, Globe, Anniversary, A. G., Prince, George A., and Lady M. Pools sold with Arthur, a hot favorite, at $25, the field for $13, In the first heat Lady M. won, Arthur 2nd, George A. 3rd, Anniversary 4th, A. G. 5th, and Prince 6th. Time, 2.24. Second heat, Geo. A. 1st, Arthur 2nd, Lady M. 3rd, A. G. 4th, the others away in the rear. Time 2.25. Third heat, Geo. A. 1st, Arthur 2d, Lady M. 3d, A. G. 4th. Time 2.25. Fourth heat, Geo. A. 1st, Lady M. 2d, Arthur 3d, A. G. 4th. Time 2.25.

The 2.21 class, $1.500, brought out eight starters, and was hotly contested in every heat. One blanket would almost cover the first 3 horses on the home stretch of every heat. Bonnie McGreggor sold favorite at $100, and the field went begging at $33; 4 heats were trotted, as follows:

	1st heat.	2d heat.	3d heat.	4th heat.	Time.
Bell F.	1	2	1	1	2.19
Bon'ie McGreg.	2	1	5	2	2.16
Judge Davis	6	6	3	3	2.17¼
Nobby	5	5	2	4	2.19½
Judge Lindsey	3	4	6	6	
Singfillen Whip	7	8	4	7	
Charles Hilton	8	7	8	8	
Alert	4	3	7	5	

This closed the day.

Bay of Quinte District Fair.

The Fair to be held in Belleville from the 21st September to the 24th will be one worthy of the County of Hastings, and of the patronage of the people of the Bay of Quinte district.

Exhibitors will have such facilities afforded them for exhibiting as were never before provided at any show east of Toronto. The prize list exceeds $3,000; every department being liberally provided for.

A new horse track will be in readiness, and will be in such a condition as to attract the lovers of a good race. Amusements will be provided in abundance and variety. Our country readers should make up their minds to be present at least two days of the fair; cheap rates on the railways and steamboats will enable them to come to the city at a small expense. Our city readers will find the fair a great attraction, and doubtless our merchants and manufacturers will be well represented among the exhibitors. It will be a good time for everybody. Mr. Geo. H. Pope, Belleville, is the Secretary. He will be pleased to furnish information to all inquirers.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

Major Crozier's Resignation.

The Fort McLeod *Gazette* of August 3rd says: "By the resignation of Major Crozier, the Police lose one of their most valuable officers. Major Crozier was in the force from the beginning, and rendered most valuable service. Detachments under his command were often in pretty close places, but they always came out right side up, and accomplished their object. It is difficult to replace such men as Major Crozier, and it is a pity that something cannot be done to induce them to stay."

Culprit's Arrested.

Jas. A. Kelly, hotel keeper at Brighton, was arrested on Monday, charged with breaking the windows in the house of Mr. J. G. Robinson, a zealous advocate of the Scott Act. Kelly was arraigned before Magistrate Dumble, of Cobourg, and committed for trial. He has been released on $2,000 bail.

L. U. C. Titus was also arrested in Brighton during the week charged with arson. He has been committed for trial.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is positive cure.

Game Laws.

Under the game laws of Ontario the shooting season began on the 16th of August. Woodcock may be shot now, and snipe, rail, golden plover, grouse, pheasants, partridge, prairie chickens, ducks and other waterfowl, and hares after the 1st of September. Deer may not lawfully be shot till after the 15th of October. No quail may be shot in 1886 or 1887, and no wild turkey till after 1888.

Harbor Improvements.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, ESQ., and ALD. LaROCHE SUCCESSFUL IN THEIR MISSION.

The Department will Entertain their Proposition.

A GOVERNMENT ENGINEER TO SUPERINTEND THE WORK.

Messrs. Robertson, M.P., and Ald. LaRoche returned from Ottawa Friday night. They were cordially received by the Minister of Public Works, and were eminently successful in their mission. They submitted the two propositions to provide the $10,000 required to be expended by the City supplementing the $10,000 appropriated by the Government. The first suggestion, that the Government advance the additional $10,000 and receive the harbor dues in payment, could not be acceded to, Sir Hector remarking that the Government, while desirous of assisting us to the extent of their ability, did not loan money for any purpose. The other proposal, that the City undertake to pay a contractor $2,500 a year for four years out of the harbor dues as they accrued, met with his approval, he however decided that it would be inadvisable to make a contract with any one party at a stipulation price, but said the Government would at once advertise for tenders for the expenditure of $20,000, and send an engineer to locate the work. The report of the Government engineers to secure a final remedy, and permanently relieve us from the annually recurring inundations, ensures a much larger expenditure, but $20,000 judiciously expended will give us immediate relief. The Minister required that the proposition be submitted in writing, which, with a copy of his reply are as follows:

OTTAWA 12th Aug. 1886.

HON. SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN, Minister of Public Works, Ottawa:

DEAR SIR,—At the last session of Parliament the Government appropriated the sum of $10,000 for dredging and permanent improvements in the Belleville Harbor, on condition that the city paid it to the credit of the Department of Public Works a similar amount. The corporation feeling themselves unable to make this deposit, respectfully submit the following proposition to the Government, namely that the corporation will pay over to a contractor the harbor dues as they accrue at the rate of $2,500 a year, or until the amount of $10,000 is realized, with interest of 4% per annum.

In view of the early completion of the Murray Canal, and inundations from which the people suffer annually, they would ask that the work be proceeded with as soon as possible.

They submit letters from Mr. Munson and an extract from the proceedings of the Council authorizing the above course.

Yours very truly,
E. H. LAROCHE,
Chairman Harbor Com., Belleville, Ont.

OTTAWA, 12th August, 1886.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of to-day's date, containing an offer on the part of the City of Belleville to provide the sum of $10,000 towards the improvement of the harbor at that place, and detailing the manner in which the city will pay the said sum.

In reply I have to inform you that tenders will be invited as soon as possible for the execution of dredging up to the amount of $20,000, in accordance with a specification to be prepared by my Chief Engineer, which will include the terms of the city's offer of payment.

Your obedient servant,
HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Minister of Public Works.

E. H. LAROCHE, ESQ.,
Chairman Harbor Committee,
Belleville, Ont.

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weathar, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting fruits, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

Sporting Notes.

Wallace Ross and Beach will row on Sept. 25, for £500 a side.

Hanlan in his third trial made the three miles in 19 mins. 20 secs.

The Montreal lacrosse club beat the Irish team on Saturday by 6 goals to 2.

The International cricket match at Seabright, N. J., resulted in a victory for the Canadians by 97 runs.

During a basebell game at Boston on Saturday the umpire was struck by the ball and instantly killed.

In their third and last match the Australian team were beaten by the English eleven by an inning and 217 runs.

The trial races for the selection of the defender of the America's cup will be sailed on the 21st, 24th and 26th inst. The cup races are set for September 7th, 9th and 11th.

The English cutters Irex and Genesta raced on Saturday from Cowes to Cherbourg and back, for the Brenton's reef cup. which the Genesta won in American waters last year. The Irex won by several hours. The course is 170 miles long.

At Rochester on Saturday, Oliver K. won the 2:17 trot, defeating the hitherto invincible Arab. Best time 2:16½, in the fifth and last heat. The free for all pace was won by Gossip jr., and the special race by Harry Wilkes. Best time 2:16¼, in the fourth and last heat.

ROCHESTER DRIVING PARK, Rochester, Grand Circuit Trotting Meeting, Aug. 11, 1886—Contest No. 3, for 2:27 Class—Purse, $1,250—$625 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third, and $125 to fourth.

Prince Wilkes, ch. g., by Crit Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky.	1	1	5	1
Electric, b. g., by A. P. McDonald, N. Y.	3	2	1	2
Ednymion, blk. s., by W. H. Crawford, Cleveland, O.	4	3	2	3
Georgie W., br. m., by H. P. Wade, Jefferson, O.	2	4	6	6
Bob's Jug, br. g., by Bouerman Bros., Lexington, Ky.	6	5	3	4
N. J. Fuller, b. s., by Geo. T. Coolidge, Antwerp, N. Y.	5	6	6	5
Kittie Silver, ch. m., by Frank Van Ness, Lexington, Ky.	dr.			
Rex, br. g., by N. J. Stone, New Bedford, Mass.	dr.			
Wallace, bl, g., by John Splan Cleveland, O.	dr.			

TIME.

	¼	½	¾	mile
First heat	34½	1:11	1:47½	2:22¼
Second heat	34½	1:09½	1:46½	2:20¼
Third heat	35¼	1:11½	1:48	2:24
Fourth heat	35	1:10½	1:47¼	2:21¼

Contest No. 4, 2:18 pacing class, for a purse of $1,000, divided: $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth.

Brown Hal, br. s., by J. Bostwick, Cleveland, O.	1	1	2	0	0
Messina Boy, b. g., Frank Van Ness, Lexington, Ky.	2	4	4	0	0
Cohannet, b.s., by A. H. Dorr, Boston, Mass.	3	3	5	0	0
Benn Starr, b. g., E. F. Goers, Columbia, Tenn.	4	2	3	0	0
Silver Thread, g.g., G. W. Voorhees, Detroit, Mich.	5	5	1	0	0
Jordan, ch.g., by D. J. Campau Detroit, Mich.	dr.				
McClintock, b.g., E. E. Ecker, Kansas City, Mo.	dr.				

TIME.

	¼	½	¾	mile.
First heat	33	1:08	1:44	2:19
Second heat	33½	1:07	1:42	2:17½
Third heat	33	1:07½	1:43¾	2:18¾

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not allow that cough to weaken your Lungs, but immediately purchase a bottle of West's Cough Syrup at D. M. Waters, Druggist, and you will be perfectly cured. It is an infallible remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung difficulties. Price 25c, 50c, and $1.00 per Bottle.

The Late Cheese Market.

If any one had predicted a week ago that cheese would to-day be selling in New York at 8⅜c., buyers would have laughed in his face and told him he was out of his head. At all events that would have been the judgment of all buyers who were not "in the deal." A boom on July cheese is such a risky and dangerous move, that none but operators with large resources and unlimited nerve would venture to undertake it. The curious thing about it is that there seems to be but one special cause upon which to base the advance. Here in central New York the make of the summer is as full as ever, and it has improved somewhat in the last week, cool weather having slightly increased the flow of milk. We find allusions here and there to drought in the west, but the western papers as yet give no satisfactory news on that point. Whether it is severe enough to curtail the production of cheese to any great extent, we do not know, although it seems to be assumed that such is the case. Should it be so, there would probably be some shortage in the crop as a whole, since this part of the country will not exceed the production of last year. If Canada should not exceed the make of 1885, the total yield of cheese on this continent will fall considerably below the average. This fact taken in connection with the yearly increasing home trade, may be considered sufficient ground for advancing the price of cheese now, preparatory to higher prices in the fall. There are not now to exceed 25.000 boxes in cold storage in New York, against 50,000 at the same time last year. The relative proportion in Chicago and Wisconsin is practically about the same in comparison with last season, so that the west is actually drawing upon the east already, while the make in Canada is said to be fully one-quarter short of what it was a year ago. Add to this the fact that the entire make of July is finer than it was ever known to be before.

At the present time cheese seems to be worth as much in the country—in fact more—than it is in the city, as the bulk of the sales at Ingersoll last week were make at 9c., and a number of factories closed out their July cheese at that. Following is our usual table of quotations:

	Recpts.	Exp.	Cable.	Price
Aug. 16, 1884	85,151	72,087	53s.	10½c
Aug. 15, 1885	78,377	56 564	38s. 6d.	7½c.
Aug. 14, 1886	70,420	62,016	43s. 6d.	8⅞c.

UTICA, Aug. 16.

Another advance of ½c. was scored today on cheese, making a rise of 1c. in two weeks. Some buyers consider this rather a rapid pace, but it seems to be warranted by the situation. The sales to-day take cheese off, on an average to July 28. Occasionally a factory sold all of its Julys, while some are back a week in that month. Practically, July stock is now out of the makers' hands, and if that month sells for 8⅜@9c. there ought to be no lower prices on the latter months. Buyers universally agree that the make is choice. We have had but little hot weather this year, and even that does not seem to have affected cheese injuriously.

Transactions of the day are as follow: Nine lots, 1,000 boxes, at 8¼c.; 65 lots, 5,795 boxes, at 8⅜c.; 18 lots, 1,626 boxes, at 8½c.; 11 lots, 1,178 boxes, at 8⅝c.; 16 lots, 2,027 boxes, at 8¾c.; 6 lots, 555 boxes, at 8⅞c.; 4 lots, 582 boxes, at 9c.; and 103 small cheese at 9½c. Sales, 12,866 boxes; commissions, 509 boxes; total, 13,375 boxes. Ruling price 8⅜c. Taansactions one year ago 12,187 boxes, ruling 5⅜c.; two years ago, 10,877, ruling 9½c.

LITTLE FALLS, Aug. 16.

Salesmen leave the market to-night feeling quite well satisfied with the day's doings. Prices are fully ¾c. higher than last week, and there seems to be an opinion that they will not be lower quite firmly fixed in the minds of those who are well informed. The business to-day shows a marked contrast with that of one year ago, when the highest price paid was 7 cents, and the bulk went out at 6½ cents. The following table shows the transactions of the day:

Lots.	Boxes.	Price.
1	40	7 cents
84	5,563	8½ cents
38	3,132	8¾ cents
3	237	9 cents
12	862	com.
135	9,834	
Farm dairies	762	
Total	10,596.—*Utica Herald.*	

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Aug. 18, 1886.

WHEAT—65 to 70c.
BARLEY—50 to 55c.
RYE—48c.
OATS—33c. to 36c.
PEAS—50c.
BUCKWHEAT—35 to 40c.
HAMS—9c to 11c.
BUTTER—Roll 15c.
EGGS—11c. to 13c. per doz.
HIDES—Rough $5, inspected $7.50
CALF SKINS—10c. per lb.
LAMBSKINS—25c.
SHEEPSKINS—$1.00
DEAKENS—45c.
WOOL—20c.
TALLOW—Rough, 2½c.
TALLOW—Rendered, 4c.
POTATOES—30c. to 55c. per bag.
LARD—9c to 11c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $4.50 to $5.00, per bbl.
FLOUR—Retail $5.00.
HAY—$7 to $8 per ton.
CHICKENS—40c to 60c per pair.
GEESE—40c to 60c.
TURKEYS—50c to $1.50.

Correct so Far.

The meteorologist, Prof. Foster, of Burlington, Iowa, says one of the greatest storm periods of 1886 will begin on August 16th and continue till the 27th, during which the great drought will be completely broken by heavy rains, hail, tornadoes and heavy gales. A tropical hurricane will occur on the southeast Atlantic coast between the 16th and 20th. The storms will be general, and Iowa, Illinois, the New England States and Eastern Canada and Labrador will be in the danger path. Vivid sun sports will appear from the 16th until the 24th, and brilliant auroras on the 20th and 23rd,

A Somnambulist's Death.

NEW IBERIA, La, August 17.—Mrs Felix Brossard, a prominent lady here, arose last night, carefully dressed herself for the street, and went to the railway track and sat down upon the track. The engineer of the 8 a.m. express noticed her in time to stop, and lifted her from the track, leaving her standing on the street. When the train started she threw herself under the wheels, and was crushed to death. It is believed she was asleep at the time, as she was subject to somnambulism.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. John Learoyd, on the 11th inst., at the Methodist parsonage Charles St., MR. ABRAHAM BENTLEY to MISS EMMA L. ALFORD of Belleville.

On the 14th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage Madoc, by Rev. W. C. Beer, Mr. WILFRED H. LEAL, of Madoc, to Miss ALICE PITTS, of the Township of Huntingdon.

At the residence of the bride's father, Gilbert Latta, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. T. Brown, Mr. WILL. R. MITCHELL, of Blyth, to Miss MAGGIE J. LATTA, of Plainfield.

DIED.

In St. Paul, Minn., August 7th, DAVID EMSLEY, aged 32 years, oldest son of Mr. Jas. Emsley, of this city.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. Templeton.



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Organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Nervous Affections, cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us, or send ten cents in stamps for our "Invalids' Guide Book," which gives all particulars.

DELICATE DISEASES. Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Losses, and all Morbid Conditions caused by Youthful Follies and Pernicious Solitary Practices are speedily and permanently cured by our Specialists. Book, post-paid, 10 cts. in stamps.

RUPTURE. Rupture, or Breach, radically cured, without the knife, without dependence upon trusses, and with very little pain. Book sent for ten cents in stamps.

PILE TUMORS and STRICTURES treated with the greatest success. Book sent for ten cents in stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to WOMEN at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, has afforded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

DR. PIERCE'S

Favorite Prescription

is the result of this vast experience.

It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N.Y.



SICK-HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, and Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. 25 cents a vial, by Druggists.

APOLOGY.

I REGRET exceedingly, that I am unable to carry out my promise to those who are anxiously awaiting the issue of my catalogue. The delay is not caused through any fault of mine, but is owing to my not having received the descriptions from those who wish to have their property described in it. The farmers are all so busy at present that they have not had time to attend to it. I hope, however, that it will be issued very soon.

If those who wish copies will send me their addresses I will see that they receive a copy at as early a date as possible.

J. LYONS BIGGAR,
Real Estate Agent,
Belleville.

FOR SALE.

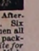
128 acres being parts of Lots 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Ameliasburgo, of which 122 acres are cleared and cultivated and 6 in timber soil clay loam watered by springs, &c., has an orchard of 125 trees of which 75 are plum. Nearest market is Consecon 2½ miles. Church and School within ½ mile. The building consist of brick house 26x36 with an extension 24x18. Frame house 26x18 and extension 12x18. Two barns, one 30x50 the other 36x36 with linter 18x36.

This farm can be bought very cheap if bought at once.

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A successful medicine tested over 30 years in thousands of cases. Promptly cures Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Generative Organs of either sex, Emissions and all ills caused by indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages is guaranteed to effect a cure when all other medicines fail. One package $1, six packages $5, by mail. Sold by druggists. Write for Pamphlet. EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.



FOR SALE BY D. M. WATERS.

Maxwell's Harvesting Implements

GENERALLY conceded to be the best in the market, for simplicity and durability they have no equal. Particular attention is directed to the

LITTLE MAXWELL BINDER

Is the lightest, easiest handled, and only

Right Hand Cut Binder

made in Canada. The undersigned cordially invite you, before purchasing elsewhere, to inspect their

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Comprising Reapers, Mowers, Horse Rakes, Binders, Steam Engines and Treshers, machine oil, rubber and gandy Belting, Lumber Waggon, Springs Steel Ploughs, Steel Scrapers, Steel Harrows, Cultivators, &c. An early call solicited.

OFFICE—Front Street, five doors below O'Brien's hotel.

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TO loan at 6 per cent yearly. Terms of repayment of principal made to suit borrowers. Interest to cease on any part of principal at any time paid.

No fines, penalties or vexations.

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First and second mortgages bought. Advances made on second mortgages and to purchase farms. No costs incurred in making applications to me for money. No valuations, commissions or agents fees to pay, no delay. Parties purchasing farms or paying high rates of interest on notes or mortgages can have their mortgages paid off at once by me, and obtain a lower rate of interest and thereby save money.

Write or call immediately for particulars.

E. R. REYNOLDS,
20 Adelaide Street, East,
Toronto.

Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL 53. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1886. NO. 36

ALEX. FORIN, M. D., C. M.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur Licentiate and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Graduate of Queen's University. Office and residence in Dr. Stevenson's old stand, Trent St., Frankford, Ont. 34w

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HOMOEPATHIST, Graduate of Pulte University of Medicine. Cincinnati, Fellow of the Hahnemannian Medical Society of Ohio, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Licentate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, New York. Office and residence, over Haines & Lockett's boot and shoe store, Front Street. Telephone communication.

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SOLICITOR, &c., Madoc, Ont. Office—O'Flynn's Block.

H. JAMES, M. D.,

WISHES to inform all his friends that he has returned to Belleville, restored to health, and will resume his practice among them. The afflicted may call and consult him at his residence, Church Street.
Belleville, July 3, 1883. daw1y

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,

BARRISTERS and Solicitors, Belleville. Offices removed to Victoria Building, corner of Front and Hotel Streets, over Walmsley & Spafford's store.
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W. J. GIBSON, M A., M. D., C. M.

FORMERLY House Surgeon of Kingston General Hospital. Graduate of Queen's University. Physician, Surgeon, Accoucher. Office Pinnacle St., near the Merchants Bank.

B. S. WILSON, M. D., C. M.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, graduate of the University of McGill, Montreal. Late House Apothecary of the Montreal General Hospital. Residence and Office, Pinnacle St. 49tf

J. J. FARLEY, M. D., C. M.,

MONTREAL, and M. R. C. S., England. Office and Residence, Front Street, over Carmichael's Drug Store.

DR. R. TRACY,

HAVING returned from Europe, is prepared to meet his patients as usual, at his residence, Hotel Street. Consulting hours 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and after 6 p. m., daily. nov5

GEORGE W. WALKER, L. D. S.,

SURGEON Dentist, Front Street, Belleville. Office, directly opposite the Anglo-American House, and Hambly's Saloon.

WM. WRAY,

CONVEYANCER, Commissioner, &c., &c. Drawing wills a speciality. All business strictly confidential. Residence, Tweed Ont. 39wtf

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COUNTY Treasurer, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

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UPON easy terms.
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Barrister, &c.,
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JOHN WILLSON,

CLERK of the 12th Division Court, County of Hastings. Post Office L'Amble. 52y

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DR. YOUKER.

OFFICE and residence Pinnacle Street, 3rd door north of Dafoe House. 52w1y

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TOWN PASSENGER AGENT G. T. Bridge St.
Or at the Grand Trunk Depot.
D. GUNN,
Agent G, T. R.
Belleville, March 5, 1879. w

FARM TO LET.

THE undersigned will let lot No. 3 in the 2nd con. of Hungerford, to work on shares. Possession of the house given any time. Man must have team.
ROBERT GIBSON.
Roslin, July 27, 1885. 32wtd

CLARENDON HOUSE

HASTINGS.

THIS new and commodious Hotel is now open to the public, and will be found neatly furnished with all the modern appliances necessary for the comfort of guests. The proprietor most respectfully solicits a call from the community and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage.
S. SMITH,
Proprietor.

FIRE! FIRE!!

TO the farmers and business men of North Hastings. Insure your property in the Royal Insurance Company of England. Assets, $28,000,000, ability unlimited. Losses by the Stirling fire, $25,000, all paid within a week. Farm stock insured against damage by lightning. Rates as low as any other Company.
A. CHARD,
Stirling,
Agent.

The Type of our Manhood.

Erastus Wiman and How he Became a Man of Wealth.

(Syracuse Herald.)

One of the notable figures that I see hurrying through that human sea, Broadway, is a man slightly under the medium height, in a gray business suit with a jacqueminot rose in his button-hole and an intent, earnest, yet good natured expression on his English looking features. In his mutton-chop whiskers he looks like a Londoner, but his activity is that of a born American. It is Erastus Wiman. He is one of the numerous foreigners who have won wealth and distinction in this country. Alexander Hamilton in statesmanship, Albert Gallatin in finance, A. T. Stewart in trade, Farragut in war, and now comes a man from Canada whose name is already well known in the United States as a financier and the organizer of various business projects. He was born in 1834 in a little village near Toronto. In the summer months he worked in the fields for 50 cts. a week; in the winter he picked up a scanty school education. His best education was in a printing office in Toronto, where he obtained employment as a boy of 15. He remained there till he was 19, acting first as a roller boy for an old style Adams press and finally as a type-setter. His wages ranged from $1.25 to $5 a week.

"The proudest day of Erastus Wiman's life," said one who knows him well, "was the day when he threw into his widowed mother's lap the sum of $1.25, his first weeks wages." Thoroughout his whole apprenticeship the same disposition was made of every dollar he earned, for they were very poor. He had a younger sister but no brother to share his burden with him. He has told me with glistening eyes how when he had achieved the great earning power of $5 a week, he and his sister walked the streets of Toronto looking into all the milliners' windows to select a bonnet for the dear mother that she might go to church on the following Sunday, and with what pride the adornment was selected and presented. Long before he himself owned a house the good mother and sister were comfortably settled in a home of their own, and years before he himself could afford a carriage, one had been provided for his mother, who, in her advanced years had become lame and unable to walk, with such a principle of self-sacrifice and such industry as he early manifested, success was only a question of time.

Leaving the printing office he joined the staff of the Toronto *Globe* as a commerical writer and compiler of statistics. These duties brought him in contact with a large number of business men. In time his acquaintance extended to all the leading merchants and bankers of Canada. When R. G. Dun & Co. extended the operations of their mercantile agency to Canada, young Wiman was employed as one of their trusted assistants. In a few years he became the Canadian head of the business. In 1865 he came to New York as one of the leading members of the firm now known as Dun, Barlow & Co., in New York, and Dun, Wiman & Co., in Canada. His experience in the metropolis has been as interesting as his success has been marked. He is always ready to help the needy, and his sympathies are especially warm towards Canadians. He is president of the Canadian club of this city; in his fine home in New Brighton, Staten Island, are numerous specimens of Canadian art; he has spent considerable sums in encouraging Canada's national game of lacrosse; he has used all his influence and adroitness in promoting the success of the winter carnivals in Montreal, whither some fifteen or twenty thousand Americans have been induced to go and spend, as the Canadians compute, not less than half a million dollars in a season. He has done much to establish a Canadian colony in the United States by giving employment to Canadians in his agency business all over the country. He has, I am told 106 branch offices, and fifty of these have Canadian managers who in turn have looked after their fellow countrymen. Erastus Wiman is the head and front of the firm known as Dun, Barlow & Co. Under his administratios its revenues have increased to two millions of dollars annually. He prints a book four times a year containing, I believe, a million names and requiring forty tons of type to print it. He is a director ofthe Western Union Telegraph company and pays nothing for his telegrams.

Mr. Wiman has in recent years given much attention to the enlargement of the harbor of New York and to the development of Staten Island. He is president of the Staten Island Railroad, and controls the ferry company which acts in conjunction with it. A few years ago Staten Island was little known to New Yorkers. The trips by the ferry were few, and the means of transportation on the island primitive. Now the ferry boats make thirty-eight trips a day, and even the remoter parts of the island are about as accessible as Harlem. Mr. Wiman, I expect, would like to see the city of New York, or at least the kernel thereof, transferred to Staten Island, but energetic and persistent as he is he will never see this accompiished. The people of New York, as is now known, like Staten Island well enough as a summer resort, but they will not emigrate to it as a business body. Mr. Wiman may as well try to move some other mountain. As to his efforts towards an enlargement of the New York harbor, they have met with the hearty approval of all who understand the supreme importance of the subject. Congress has devoted millions to the goose run of the country, but nothing of importance has been done in recent years to enlarge the principal harbor of this continent.

Mr. Wiman's railroad and other projects have brought him into conflict with the state of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania railroad in some respects remarkable. He is at once aggressive and shrewd. An alliance with the Baltimore & Ohio road for the entrance of that road into New York is one of the chief events of Mr. Wiman's life. The printer's boy at $1.50 a week has become a railroad magnate. The alliance is of such a nature that it is peculiarly to Mr. Wiman's advantage to build up Staten Island and attract visitors thither. This is the secret of St. George and its sky-rockets, its blare of bands, its Buffalo Bill shows, electrical fountains and base ball matches. The financier has something of Mr. Barnum's skill in leading the public by the nose.

All his fortune of two or three millions, all his financial achievements pale before one single act of his bustling and eventful life. Fifty years hence nobody will care how much he was worth, but history may well record, with an electric spark playing round the words, that the repeal of the ancient and barbarous statute in regard to imprisonment for debt was largely due to the efforts of one man, Erastus Wiman. An emperor might have been proud to listen to the words of heartfelt, tearful gratitude that were poured out upon this business man of New York by the unfortunate men suddenly and unexpectedly released from hopeless inprisonment, who assembled in front of Ludlow street jail to thank their benefactor, who, out of pure kindness of heart, had spared neither time nor money in their behalf. It was an act that may well have caused the miserable place and the bystanders to shine.

OSCAR WILLOUGHBY RIGGS.

The Troubles in Belfast.

Overawing the Lawless—A Protestant Congregation Mobbed.

BELFAST, Aug. 22.—Enormous forces of military and police, preceded by eight magistrates, paraded the disturbed districts on Saturday night. This had the effect of overawing the rowdy element. A shot was fired at 3 o'clock this morning, being the prearranged signal for the battle between the Orangemen and Catholics, but there was no answer.

To-night the Albert-street Presbyterian Church, which is in the Catholic district, was opened for the first time since the beginning of the riots. When the service was over a mob hooted and stoned the retiring congregation, and maltreated the minister in spite of the troops and police, called out for their protection.

Imprisonment for Life.

Severe Sentence Passed by the New Bunswick Judge on Daniel Hatfield.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 20.—Judge King sentenced Daniel Hatfield to the penitentiary for life for indecent assault on Catherine O'Donnell, a servant girl. Hatfield is a handsome young fellow of twenty-five, and his mother, sisters and young wife are heart-broken over his terrible crime, committed while under the influence of drink, and a life-long sentence. The prisoner was completely unmanned by the sentence. It was said that Judge King was persuaded by his brother judges from inflicting the death penalty. The crime, trial and sentence created greater excitement than any other criminal trial has created in New Brunswick for many years.

The Irish Delegates.

The Committee on Irish Affairs appointed by the Grand Orange Lodge of British America at the last session met in the Orange Hall, Toronto, on Thursday afternoon. Among those present were Bros. Clarke, Johnston, Parkhill, and Collins. It was decided to co-operate with the Loyal and Patriotic Union in arranging for the movements of the Irish deputation, who are expected to reach here in September. This deputation, it is thought, will be Major Saunderson, M. P. for Armagh; Rev. Dr. Kane, Mr. Russell, M. P. for South Tyrone, and Mr. Smith, a Belfast barrister. Two of the delegates are Orangemen.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by R. Templeton.

The Irex and the America's Cup.

J. Jamieson, owner of the Irish cutter Irex, says: "Neither the Genesta nor any yacht in England has a chance of beating the Americans. I think the Galatea is a slightly better boat than the Genesta, but do not expect her to win the America's cup." William Jamieson, brother of the owner, added: "If we were sure of stiff breezes we would take the Irex over and try to bring the cup here ourselves, but it would be no use our forfeiting a whole season here, where we sail about thirty-five races." Mrs. Jamieson, wife of the owner, is a thorough yachtswoman and fancies the trip to America, which will probably be made, if the Galatea fails to win the trophy.

Accident on the C. P. R.

The Tweed *Herald* says: "As the morning freight train was nearing Havelock, a brakesman named George Clancey slipped from the top of the van car, falling in a cattle guard, and striking one of the beams with his nose, breaking in the nasal and malar bones and bursting the right eye ball. He is now laboring under concussion of the brain. Dr. Pomeroy is in attendence, but has little hopes of his recovery. He is supposed to have brothers in Kingston and a sister at Cobourg. The station master (Mr. Gordon) at Tweed is telegraphing for them.

On the Pacific Coast.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 23.—Messrs. Bowell and Foster arrived here yesterday. Hon. Mr. Bowell told your correspondent that the object of his visit was to look into the working of the local Customs department. Mr. Foster visits the Pacific coast to see about the fisheries protection. The Minister of Customs, it is said, will while here try and devise some means to prevent the smuggling of Chinese into this country from China and from the United States, which is being carried on extensively in spite of the restrictive legislation passed last year.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by R. Templeton.

A Brighton Tavernkeeper in Trouble.

BRIGHTON, Aug. 20.—On Tuesday last James A. Kelly, tavernkeeper, of the village of Brighton, was arrested on a warrant by a constable from Cobourg and taken to that place and brought before the Police Magistrate charged with smashing the windows and destroying the furniture at the residence of Mr. James G. Robinson early on Sunday morning, the 6th day of June last. Kelly was committed to take his trial.

Murder at Rustico.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., August 20.—Mrs. Howard Piercy, was fatally shot by Ebenezar Marshall, at Rustico, on Tuesday evening. Two eminent physicians were immediately summoned, but their efforts to extract the bullet proved unsuccessful. Marshall was arrested.

Stoned to Death.

OTTAWA, August 21.—At Gatineau Point, yesterday, a crowd of boys attacked a man, Joseph Pedellart, with stones, wounding him fatally. Several arrests have been made. The victim died early this morning.

Pain Cannot Stay

Where Polson's Nerviline is used. Composed of the most powerful pain subduing remedies known, Nerviline cannot fail to give prompt relief in rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, pain in the back and side, and the host of painful affecticns, internal or external, arising from inflammatory action. A 10 cent sample bottle of Nerviline will give sufficient proof of its superiority over every known remedy. Try Nerviline. Large bottles 25 cents; trial bottles only 10 cents.

—An attempt has been made to assassinate the President of Montevideo. He was shot in the chin, and his assailant committed suicide on being arrested.

THE "GALATEA."

Her Sail from Bay Ridge to Sandy Hook—Her Fine Appearance and Fast Time.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., Aug. 19.—There was considerable excitement among the boatmen at this place about 1.30 this afternoon, which was caused by the unexpected appearance of the British cutter "Galatea," which came flying through the Narrows under all plain sail. She had been watched with much curiosity all the morniug at her anchorage off the Atlantic club house at Bay Ridge. It was reported that she would take her first sail over the New York Club course to-morrow; but at about one o'clock there was a bustle on board her, and in a few moments her anchor was up, her canvas was spread, and she was gliding away on her course to Sandy Hook. She carried two of her boats on deck, and towed a third, just as the "Genesta" used to do. Her canvas consisted of mainsail, topsail, jib and club topsails. The breeze was light, but fairly steady from the south, and she moved through the water at a great rate. Her every motion was watched with intense interest from the shore. The boatmen noticed that she seemed to be stiffer than the "Genesta." Even after passing the Narrows, where she found a fair sailing breeze, she stood up as straight as a church steeple. She ran by a number of little pleasure sloops as if they were anchored, and her performance elicited much favorable comment. It seemed to be the general opinion that she would prove to be faster than the "Genesta" when under a full racing rig, and that she was a boat of very great power. Her lofty sides attracted much attention. The exact time of her departure from her anchorage was not taken, and it was impossible therefore to get her time to Lower Quarantine, but there is no doubt that it was very fast, considering the conditions of wind and tide. Like her old rival, the "Genesta," she is very quick in stays.

Deferring Home Rule.

The indiscreet action of the Irish convention at Chicago in declaring a boycott on English goods, is calculated to give a setback to the cause of home rule, which may postpone for years the emancipation of the Irish people. Nothing more foolish and ineffectual could have been proposed. Moreover, it is utterly inconsistent with the resolution passed expressing their gratitude to the English, Scotch and Welsh democracy for the support given to Gladstene and Parnell.

The boycotting of English goods means the boycotting of the English industrial masses, who have supported the home rule policy of Mr. Gladstone. If the recommendation of the Chicago convention is carried out the American-Irish hurt their own friends and the class to which they look for support, without injuring their enemies. They Irish landlords care nothing about a boycott on English manufactures. They are not affected in the least by it. It is the English operative and the Irish operative employed in English factories who will feel the effect. There are something like two million Irish people in England and Scotland, a great many of whom are employed in manufacturing. Suppose the English manufacturer, irritated at the loss of his trade, owing to the attitude of the Irish of the States, should respond to the boycott proclaimed against British goods by blacklisting the Irishmen who help in producing them?

The English and the Irish masses have common interests, and it is the worst of folly for men on this side of the Atlantic who profess to sympathize with the Irish cause to strike at the class of Englishmen who have shown their sympathy, in a manner which does not in any way reach the other class who are interested in the perpetuation of landlordism.—*Toronto News.*

A Memorable Meeting.

Forecast of the First Methodist General Conference since the Union.

On Wednesday, Sept. 1 next, will assemble in Toronto the highest ecclesiastical court in connection with the largest Protestant denomination in Canada. It will be, in fact, the first general session of the General Conference since the union in 1883 of all the Methodist bodies in the Dominion.

The court is a delegated body, and is composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen, who are elected by their respective annual conferences. There are ten conferences, in which there are over 1,800 ministers. As one minister in ten is elected, the clerical representation is 180, and including laymen the total number of delegates is 360.

The General Conference meets only once in every four years, and it is the legislative court in the church, enacting enough law in its three weeks' session to serve for the next forty-eight months.

Some of the probable items of business in the approaching session will be as follows: There will be a thorough review of the missionary operations of the church, and probably something will be done to relieve the financial hardships of the domestic missions. It is proposed to form a new conference in the Province of British Columbia. The question likely to create most interest is that of University Confederation in Ontario—the strongest men in the Church, both lay and clerical, appearing to be about equally divided on the subject. In the recent session of the Presbyterian Assembly, the number of Presbyterian theological colleges in Canada (six) was deemed by a considerable minority to be excessive. However, as the Methodist Church has a ministry of almost twice the numerical strength to keep its ranks filled, the three colleges of Sackville, Montreal and Cobourg seem to be regarded with growing favor and confidence, although a few have thought even these too many.

The code of law known as the Discipline will undergo its quadrennial revision, and will probably make a little further progress towards perfection. The temperance movement in favor of total abstinence and prohibition will probably be enthusiastically endorsed with a very brief discussion—if this term may be used when no one opposes. Much interest centres in the election of the General Conference officers, viz.: the general superintendents, the editors of the Toronto Guardian, the Halifax Wesleyan and the Toronto Methodist Magazine, the heads of colleges, the treasurers of the principal funds, and the book stewards at Toronto and Halifax.

There are at present two general superintendents. Some of the annual conferences are sending up memorials in favor of only one. The principle of general superintendency itself cannot be abandoned, as it is the element in the new system accepted as an equivalent for episcopacy in the late Methodist Episcopal Church when it entered the union.—*World.*

Wonderful Butter Production.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Holstein cow "Clothier," owned by Smiths, Powell and Lamb of this city, closed her six year old record last night. She has given during that time a little more than 26,000 lbs of milk or 70 pounds daily. The highest previous record was 23,755 pounds, made three years ago by the cow "Echo," owned in Attica, New York.

Women of India.

Drudging Begins with Marriage and Lasts till Death.

In the average Indian family, writes Captain Richard Carnac Temple in a recent paper, the strictest domestic economy is the rule of life, and the household work is done by the women of the household, not as with us, by paid servants. Servants there are, of course, in all Indian families, but they are, as a rule, on a totally different footing from that of the European domestic, being for the most part, independent persons with a clientelle, for whom they perform certain customary services for a customary wage. The distribution of the daily work, down to the most menial kind, lies with the materfamilias, who may be best described as the oldest married woman in the family proper, for widows can have no authority, keeps to herself, but the house cleaning, the washing, the care of the children, the drawing of water, the making of the beds, and so on, are done by the less dignified members of the household, as she directs; and whatever is most menial, most disagreeable, and the hardest work, is thrust upon the bride. Not only is our bride thus turned into a drudge, often unmercifully overworked, but from the day she gives up her childhood to the day of her death—it may be for 60 years—she is secluded, and sees nothing of the world outside the walls of the family inclosure. She is also, by custom, isolated as far as practicable from all the male members of that little inner world to which she is confined. Free intercourse even with her own husband, is not permitted her while yet her youthful capabilities for joyousness exist. Every person belonging to the European races well knows how much common meals tend to social sympathy, how powerful a factor they are in promoting pleasurable family existence, and in educating the young to good manners. There is nothing of this sort in Indian upper class society. There the men and women dine strictly apart, the women greatly on the leavings of the men, and that, too, in means of degree, very like those in a royal naval ship. Paterfamilias dines by himself; then the other men in groups, according to standing, waited on by the women under fixed rules; and lastly the women, when the men have done, our poor bride coming last of all, obliged often to be content, it need hardly be said, with the roughest of fare.

German Girls.

There is less difficulty in German girls of middle-class finding suitable partners for life than is the case in the same class in England. German girls, as a matter of course, take their share in household work; this does not prevent their being frequently very accomplished, often excellent musicians, but it does prevent a great deal of restlessness and vague discontent. A young man who marries in that class knows that he may reasonably expect his bride to be a good housewife. If he is in the upper middle class, for instance a shoemaker, his wife often keeps the accounts of the shop. I have wondered at the close attention to business details shown by women who might have expected to be spared such exertions; but I was assured they preferred to be thus occupied, partly in order to save for their children. It seemed to me that the master and mistress in most shops were on friendly terms with their assistants, who were permitted to rest at intervals during the day in a room behind the shop.—*The National Review.*

Sporting Notes.

Hanlan and Courtney will row a three-mile race at Jamacia Bay on Sept. 1 for a purse of $2,500.

Jacob Gaudaur has signed articles with Beach, and has made arrangements for a match for the Thames championship, to be rowed on September 18th.

The Toronto lacrosse club beat the Irish team three games to two on Saturday. On the same day the Cornwalls defeated the Shamrocks three to one in the championship series.

The annual matches of the Ontario Rifle Association were commenced on the Garrison common yesterday, two matches being completed. The attendance was much larger than last year.

The Detroits hold their lead for the championship of the National Baseball League, with 62 games won and 22 lost. Chicago is still second with 60 won and 23 lost, and New York third with 58 won and 26 lost. In the International League Utica leads with Toronto second.

The first trial race amongst the big sloops which seek the honor of defending the America's cup, was sailed in a fresh north-east breeze over the New York Yacht Club's course, on Saturday. The Mayflower won easily. The times of the competitors over the course were as follow: Mayflower, 5h. 36m. 44s.; Atlantic, 5h. 47m. 35s.; Puritan, 5h. 47m. 55s.; Priscilla, 5h. 55m. 13s.

The 2:25 trot at Utica on Friday was one of the most hotly contested races in the annals of the turf, as the following summary shows:

2.25 class, purse $1,000—

Pilot Boy	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1
Electric	1	1	2	3	2	4	3	2
Echo Chief	6	6	1	4	4	1	2	3
Lizzie Wilkes	4	4	5	1	3	3	4	4
Lady Barefoot	5	3	4	6	dr			
Bessie Sheridan	3	5	6	5	dr			

Time—2.23, 2.22¼, 2.21¼, 2 23¾, 2.25, 2.21½, 2.20¾, 2.21½.

Pilot Boy was driven by Murphy in the last three heats.

Be a Hero in the Strife

says America's favorite poet. All very well, Mr. Longfellow, but how can you, when half your time you feel sick, and do not feel well the other half. Men of noblest principles and highest aims from efforts thwarted by disease. Night-sweats, a hacking cough and other symptoms only too plainly say consumption. Heed good advice. Try Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and the bloom of health will return to your cheeks soundness to your lungs and you will be a hero yet.

HOPS.

The market is quiet but firm owing to the limited quantity held on spot. Brewers, however, appear to have no confidence in present prices being maintained. Advices from the Eastern Townships now state that owing to the unprofitable prices of last year, farmers ploughed up quite a number of their gardens, which they now regret. Still the advices from England are more favorable for a good crop. Prices are nominally quoted all the way from 20 @32c. as to quality.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by R. Templeton.

THREE INDIAN CHIEFS

From the North-West Inspecting Ontario Civilization.

Who They are and What They Think.

(Friday's Daily.)

The midnight train from Toronto last evening, had on board for Belleville, Rev. John McDougall, Methodist Missionary from Morley, N.W.T., and three Indian Chiefs. They were accompanyed by the Rev. B. B. Keeper of Toronto. The Indians are being conducted through Ontario by Mr. McDougall, to gratify their desire to see the homes of the white men, for whom they formed so great a respect since the rebellion.

The party was found at the Queen's Hotel this morning by an INTELLIGENCER reporter, who was particularly struck with the grand physique and kind looking face of Chief Pakan.

He stands over six feet high, and is powerfully built. The expression of his face denotes magnetism and intellectual power. Without being told one could readily see that he was a man of influence with his people. He is a Wood Cree from White Fish Lake. He says the journey has opened the eye of his mind. That it is wonderful, and his people are powerless in comparison.

Chief Sampson is of smaller stature than Pakan, but is not a small man. He is a Wood Cree from Bear Hills. He is intelligent looking, and has piercing dark eyes. Mr. McDougall says he is an orator of great renown with his people. He accompanies Mr. McDougall, and piloted Gen. Strange's column from Calgary to Edmonton.

The third chief, Jonas, was one of the party on this memorable march. He is smaller than the other two, but is equally as fine looking. Chief Jonas is a Mountain Stoney from Morley.

From the reverend gentlemen with the party it was learned that Pakan, who is a much more influential man among the Indians than Poundmaker, was earnestly solicited by Big Bear's ambassadors to participate in the rebellion. To those who did not know the mind of this staunch supporter of British sovereignty, this was a critical time. His action would influence the entire Cree nation. As is well known the Crees were staunch and true.

Mr. McDougall said: "There was only a small portion of the Indians in the rebellion."

"Then there was nothing like a general uprising?"

"My goodness, no! If there had been it would not be over yet."

"To what denomination do the Indians belong who took part in the rebellion?"

"Pagans and Catholics. Not one of the Indians of my mission took up arms. The denominations engaged in mission work in the North-West are the Church of England, Presbyterian, Catholic and Methodist. Christianity is the great civilizing force. They have been taught to regard it as such, and, after seeing what they have of Ontario, acknowledge the truth and force of the teachings.

The party left Morley about two weeks ago. At Winnipeg they were given a grand reception. At Toronto they were cordially received. The chiefs addressed congregations of 2,000 persons at Elm St. Methodist Church on two nights of this week and many were turned away. At 10 a. m. to day the clergymen of Belleville were introduced to the chiefs at their hotel. The party left on the noon train for Kingston, and from there will proceed to Ottawa. Whilst at the capital they will urge upon the Government the necessity of establishing schools. On Sept. 1st they will be in Hamilton, in attendance upon the Methodist Conference. The three Chiefs are converts under Mr. McDougall's teaching.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty-five cents to try it and be convinced.

Cast Away in the Pacific.

A Poor Italian who was for Many Years a Slave Among Cannibals.

The crew of the barque Rambler, which returned to London late in May from a trading trip among the islands of the western Pacific, reported having seen in a crowd of native New Britainers, the unfortunate Italian of whom sailors have now and then brought tidings. As far as known, no attempt has ever been made to restore him to his native land. For years he was a solitary captive among the fierce natives of Bougainville, one of the largest islands of the Solomon group. He was starved, maltreated, and overworked. His sufferings made him almost an imbecile. Twenty years of life among the worst savages of the Pacific, so changed him that he is hardly recognizable as a man of European origin. The crew of the Rambler say he is as big a cannibal as any Polynesian, wears one long lock of hair in a coil on the top of his head, is dressed in native bark cloth, will not visit the vessels that at rare intervals cast anchor near the tribe with whom he now lives, and will not open his lips to white men, except to ask for food.

When Mr. Romilly was cruising in the western Pacific in 1881, he saw a man and tried unsuccessfully to talk with him. His name, it is said, was published years ago, but every recent writer who has mentioned him seems to have forgotten it. He was a member of the celebrated expedition which the Marquis de Ray sent to New Ireland. This large party of French and Italian colonists, deceived by the glowing accounts and richness and salubrity of the country, left their homes to settle in the new El Dorado. They were landed on the most inhospitable coast of New Ireland, and the ship sailed away leaving them to their fate. Some of them died of hunger or fever. Others were lost while making their way to other islands in small boats. A few were eventually rescued. The last relic of this melancholy enterprise is the Italian whose wretched existence is still prolonged. With five comrades he rowed 200 miles to Bougainville, where, as soon as they touched the shore his companions were killed and he was reserved for a more terrible fate. He was sold as a slave to a bush tribe in the interior. Years of captivity so completely changed the man that when he was offered to a Queensland labor ship for two tomahawks the trade was made. His new owners thought he was a native, and expected to make a fine profit by disposing of his services to some Queensland planter. They discovered however, after a few days that he was nothing but an unfortunate Italian, and so they shoved him ashore on New Britian as an object of no commercial value. There he still lives a miserable remainder of the most unfortunate party of Europeans who ever went to the Western Pacific.

A number of white men long held in captivity among savages are known to have been badly weakened in mind by their cruel experiences. Joseph Forbes, a young English sailor, was a prisoner on the little islands of Timor Laut, northwest of New Guinea, for seventeen years. When he was rescued, in 1839, he could not talk to his rescuers or even understand a word of English. The knowledge of his mother tongue, however, rapidly came back to him as he improved in mental health. He died only a few years ago in Australia.

A DANGEROUS CONDITION

One of the most dangerous conditions is a neglected kidney complaint. When you suffer from weary aching back, weakness and other urinary troubles, apply to the back a Burdock Porous Plaster, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, the best system regulator known for the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

The Pope's Daily Routine Life.

(London Daily News.)

The Pope, now 78 years of age, leads a very regular life, and is in a fair condition of health. At 6 a.m. he celebrates mass in his private chapel. At 7 he takes breakfast, consisting of chocolate and milk, with sometimes raw eggs beaten up. Immediately afterwards he receives the visits of his court, and Cardinal Jacobini reports what has occurred in the work and gives him an account of the letters received on papal business. Besides these, official letters arrive in great numbers from all part of the world, mainly from priests, missionaries, monks and nuns, while others contain sums of money from penitents, and many are petitions for a blessing, pecuniary aid or advice.

After these letters, in all languages, have been translated and their contents briefly reported to the Pope, they are placed in the papal archives. Hundreds of telegrams also arrive each day, the greater part asking for the benediction in articulo mortis, which naturally often only reach its destination after the petitioner is already dead. For its telegraphic correspondence the Vatican makes use of a numerical cipher. The greater part of the morning is thus passed in business.

At 1 o'clock the Pope dines, and afterwards retires to his private room until the heat of the day is past.

At 6 p.m, he repairs to the Vatican garden, where his carriage awaits him. At the prettiest spot in this garden there has lately been erected an elegant kiosque in eastern style, and there the Pope remains for some time taking coffee and other refreshments and surrounded by his intimate frends. The conversation runs on the topics of the day, and on the articles concerning the Pope or papal politics that appear in the Italian or foreign journals.

Precisely at sunset the party break up, and the Pope returns to his palace, his physicians having advised him never to remain out of doors after sunset on account of the malaria which prevails in the valley of Monte Maria. At about 9 o'clock, after praying on his knees for half an hour, his holiness retires to bed.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not allow that cough to weaken your Lungs, but immediately purchase a bottle of West's Cough Syrup at D. M. Waters, Druggist, and you will be perfectly cured. It is an infallible remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung difficulties. Price 25c, 50c, and $1.00 per Bottle.

—San Francisco has had a two-million dollar fire.

—Seventy thousand pounds of fine grade merino wool have been furnished by this year's clip in Alberta, N. W. T.

—Ferguson (Gladstonian) has been elected for Leith by a majority of 1,177 over his two Unionist opponents' votes combined.

—A settler, George L. Garnet, has been arrested at Prince Albert for holding up and robbing the Prince Albert mail stage some time ago.

—Rev. R. V. Rogers, a Church of England clergyman, who in 1839 labored at the Carrying Place mission, died at Kingston on Friday, in his eighty-fourth year.

—A large number of striking Staffordshire chain makers are about to resume work, the masters having agreed to pay the advance demand. There are still 2500 workmen on strike.

—In answer to the question, "Who was Sir Walter Scott?" on one of the Ontario High School entrance examination papers, a Parkhill boy wrote: "A celebrated Scottish novelist, who was killed by Riel."

—W. J. Stewart, the defaulting manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Washita, Ks. was arrested at Winnipeg on Friday under the alias of Jno. B. Gough. An attempt will be made to extradite him.

—For the week ending Aug. 14 the Grand Trunk traffic receipts were: Passengers $116,445, express, freight and mails $11,000, fright and live stock $218,-627. Increase over same week of 1885, $66,066.

—A despatch has been received in Ottawa, from the Colonial Office, forwarding a copy of the Medical Act, 1886, passed at the last session of the Imperial Parliament, part of which refers to the registration of colonial and foreign medical men.

—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, will leave England for Ottawa early in October. It is announced on the best authority that his visit to England was undertaken solely in connection with private business. Sir Charles Tupper has sailed for Canada.

—Mayor Howland refuses to sign the contract for the foundation of the new Court House in Toronto, on the ground that the cost of the building will considerably exceed the sum of $200,000 originally agreed upon as the outside cost. The architect now admits that it will cost at least $320,000.

—A despatch received in London on Saturday from Sofia says that a bloodless revolution has taken place. Prince Alexander has been forced to abdicate, and the Czar has been permitted to extend his friendship to Bulgaria. The Sultan has sent a circular note to the powers inviting their opinion on the situation.

—The Egyptian lotus has been naturalized near Bordentown, New Jersey, where was sown the seed some years ago. The lilies now cover half an acre of lake surface, with leaves two feet in diameter, above which the flower stalks rise fully six feet. The blooms themselves are six inches across, of a bright peachblow pink, and deliciously fragrant.

—Later reports of last week's storm in Lower Texas state that it was the most terrible and destructive ever known in that region, and extended two hundred miles inland. Thirty-eight lives are known to have been lost, and it is believed that number will be greatly augmented, while the loss to crops, property and shipping is estimated to exceed five million dollars.

Putnam's Corn Extractor.

Is the best remedy for corns extant. It acts quickly, makes no sore spots and effects a radical cure. A hundred imitations prove its value. Take neither substitutes offered as good nor the close imitations of the genuine too often offered.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. No one need suffer. Prepared for Piles only. It never fails to cure. Sold by druggists for $1.00, or mailed on receipt of price. WILLIAMS M'F'G Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY AUGUST 26.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

The riots in Belfast were not, it would seem, so certainly chargeable to the Orangemen, as the *Globe* alleges, or even to the Protestants, as the London *Times* has intimated. A cable despatch of the 17th says:

At a meeting of the Conservative Club here to-day, at which Mr. De Cobain, M.P. for East Belfast, presided, resolutions were adopted declaring that the police needlessly fired upon the people during the late troubles, and that they had forfeited public confidence; also that the Government must remove the paid magistracy. Mr. De Cobain made a speech in which he said better men were wanted for the magistracy than worn-out military officers and cadets of eminent families.

The majority of the police are Roman Catholics, and it has been asserted by the Protestants that, during the riots, they have allowed Roman Catholic mobs to attack the Protestants and protected the offenders, whilst the Protestants have been mowed down by volleys of buckshot whilst defending themselves or following up their assailants after beating them off. This belief has had great influence in causing the continuation of the riots, and that it is not without warrant is shown by the fact that coroners' juries, in the cases of two Protestants who were shot dead by the police, rendered verdicts of wilful murder against the constabulary of the city for having fired without cause. We have no desire to screen or to apologize for the Protestants and Orangemen who took part in the disgraceful riots in Belfast, but before passing upon the question let us wait until the facts have been learned.

MILLS AS A PATRIOT.

That pure and disinterested patriot the Hon. David Mills, who has abused the majority in the House of Commons as mercenary and corrupt, is one of those men who make politics a paying business. The public accounts show that he has received, up to the end of last year, the following sums from the treasury of Ontario:

1872	$ 350 20
1873	1,060 00
1875	300 00
1876	1,700 00
1882	250 00
1883	400 00
1884	4,300 00
1885	25 00
	$8,385 20

All this money was paid to Mr. Mills for alleged services in connection with the boundary question. The London *Free Press* remarks:

"It is to be borne in mind that during all the time that Mr. Mills was in the pay of the Ontario Government in connection with this Boundary Question he was a member of the House of Commons of Canada, and bound by his duty as a representative to the whole Dominion to guard its interest in the matter.

"To some it may seem an extraordinary position for Mr. Mills to have taken—to become a paid employe of the opponent in a controversy of the country whose representative he was, and in regard to a question upon which he would be called upon in that capacity to vote. But however that may be, we should like to know what value the Province received for these large sums which Mr. Mills' political friends have paid to him out of its treasury. This we do know, that a large part of it was paid for advocating an absurd notion that the award was binding in law—a notion which he started, which delayed the settlement of the controversy for a long time, and which had so little in it that when the case came before the Privy Council the Counsel of Manitoba were not even called on to argue against it."

Trade With Australia.

Mr. A. Woods, the Canadian Agent General to Australia, made on Monday night a short address before the Kingston Board of Trade, in which he stated his mission. He first pointed out, says the *News*, that Canada was well situated, geographically, to trade with Australia. It had been stated that Canada being a protected country, her manufacturers could not compete with those of England in foreign markets, but this objection was met by the Government deciding to give a drawback on material used in manufacture for export. His capacity in Australia would be like that of a commercial traveller. He would represent all Canadian manufacturers who would like to send him goods for sale. Samples would be kept in his warehouse, and he would look after the sale and remit the proceeds to the manufactures. The freight is only $5 per ton from Boston, and that was all the shipper would have to pay, the rest of the expenses being taken out of the proceeds. Australia afforded an extraordinary market for manufacturers. It had only 3,500,000 of a population, yet its importations last year were $2,500,000. Canada's importations were only $1,000,000, of which but $160,000 were manufactures. He had been in many places in the Dominion and found more manufacturers in a position to send goods to Australia than he expected. The object of the Government in sending him to Australia was to give the Canadian manufacturers an opportunity of seeing what they could do in a foreign market without being put to the cost of engaging agents to introduce their goods. He was satisfied that several manufacturers in Kingston were able to enter the trade. Captain Carter remarked that Rathbun & Co. had sent goods, valued at £150 in Canada, to Australia, where they sold for £300, but the way they did business in that country ran the expenses up £150, so that nothing was gained by exporting the goods. He hoped Mr. Woods would try and urge on Australians to adopt a less expensive way of doing business. He, the speaker, thought the Government had taken a step in the right direction in sending Mr. Woods to Australia for the purpose named. Mr. Woods replied that he would have full control of the Canadian goods and the expenses would be light.

ORANGEMEN AND POLITICS.

The Toronto *Sentinel* furnishes, in its last issue, a complete answer to the *Globe's* mendacious assertion that nearly all the Orangemen of Canada support the Conservative party, and that the Orange Association is a political organization. It says:

As we have frequently pointed out, a very large number of Orangemen in Ontario and nearly every one in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are consistent Liberals. But being a consistent Liberal and a supporter of the *Globe's* policy are of course different things. If the journal finds a large Orange vote against its party all over Canada at the next election, it will be because of the hostile attitude of that party towards Orange interests during the past fifteen years, because of the numerous defeats of the Orange bills by Reform votes, because of the disloyal utterances of the *Globe* and some of the leaders of the Reform party, because of its abuse of our brave volunteers, and lastly, because of the unholly alliance formed by the *Globe* and its friends with the French Canadian Parti National to avenge the righteous execution of the blood-thirsty murderer of an Orangeman—of a rebel and half-breed scoundrel who had incited two rebellions in Canada and sacrificed the lives of hundreds of loyal Canadians. It is not, we think, correct to state that the majority of the Protestants of the Dominion are Reformers; but if they are, the course of the *Globe* and its friends will soon drive them from the party, as it has driven many Orange Liberals from it. Our contemporary's talk about Orangemen considering the majority of Protestants disloyal is too ridiculous to need refutation.

It is beyond question that a considerable majoirty of Orangemen in Ontario are Conservatives, and it is quite probable that the number of Conservatives amongst the Orangemen is being added to year by year. The reasons are obvious, namely the continual abuse of the order by the Grit party, their treachery towards the association and the alliances which the Grits have from time to time formed with the disloyal element in our midst, such as the Rielites of Quebec.

The record of the Grits with regard to the incorporation question is alone sufficient to have set every member of the association against them. As the *Sentinel* points out:

During the eight years beginning 1873 and ending 1881, the Orange Bills were introduced in the Ontario Legislature six different times. The first time they were passed, but Mr. Mowat instructed the Lieutenant-Governor not to give his sanction to the Bill, so that it did not become law. On the other five occasions the Bill was defeated by a hostile Reform majority led by Hon. Mr. Mowat and Hon. C. F. Fraser, the factotum of Archbishop Lynch in the House.

The following is the record of those Protestant votes that deprived the Loyal Orange Association of a just right freely granted to every Roman Catholic society that applied for it:

	Conservatives.		Reformers.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1873	24	1	7	18
1874	26	3	4	36
1875	24	2	4	38
1877	29	1	5	37
1878	16	0	0	22
1881	16	2	3	48

In April, 1883, when a vote was taken in the Dominion Parliament upon the second reading of the Incorporation Bill there were seventy Protestant representatives from Ontario in the House—forty Conservatives and thirty Reformers. How did they vote? Thirty-eight Conservatives voted for the Bill and *only two* against it. Twenty-eight Reformers voted *against* the Bill and *only two* against it. In March, 1884, the Bill was introduced a second time into the Dominion Parliament and was again defeated. The vote from Ontario stood—forty-one Coseervatives *for* the Bill, *only five* against. Twenty-eight Reformers voted *against* the Bill, while *only four* voted *for* it.

The *Sentinel* then goes on to show that several leading members of the order are officials under the Mowat Government, and concludes its conclusive argument by saying:

The question which most interested Orangemen is, Which of the two great political parties has acted most fairly towards our Association? The *Globe* will fight shy of explaining the reason why the Reform party has acted with such hostility for years past; and until that party accords fair play to Orangemen, it cannot expect much support from them.

Excess of Cruelty.

There are laws against cruelty to animals. These should be extended to cover cruelty to Grit editors. Some of these are in trouble, and Conservatives are wicked enough and cruel enough to make their trouble worse. We don't allude to the little fellows who shrieked that "things had come to a pretty pass" if red handed murderers like Riel could escape punishment; and shrieked still more loudly a month later that "things had come to a pretty pass" when pure patriots like Riel were hanged for trying to elevate the condition of their countrymen. But men like the distinguished and honorable editor-in-chief of the London Advertiser should be protected by law against wanton cruelty. For the *Advertiser* cannot now support the Grit party in its contention that Riel was a hero and a matyr without having its own strongly-expressed opinions to the contrary flung in its face. No man likes to be convicted of double dealing, or of being a political weathercock, veering about with each breeze of political necessity. Yet the *Advertiser* has that unpleasant fact flung in its face every day. It is now under strong necessity to take the Riel side in the pending controversy; but when it waxes eloquent and logical, some unkind Conservative rakes up the following opinions expressed by the same *Advertiser* before the execution of the felon:

But the question still remains, why should the Province of Quebec come to the rescue of Riel? Why should Quebec do for Riel what it never thought of doing for any one who is English, Scotch or Irish? Why should it say that any one having French blood in his veins should have immunities which it would not accord to any other race? Why should it overlook the murders of men and women, clergymen and laymen, and the consequence of Riel's appeal to the Indians? And what is there in Riel's case that makes his life in the estimation of the people of Quebec of so much more value than the lives of those he has sacrificed?

And again:

The law makes treason a crime. The law has pronounced Riel guilty of that crime, and has condemned him to death. The functions of the executive are ministerial, and the law commands their performance. The duties of the executive are clear and simple.

Now the same writer is urging that the Government should be turned out because it permitted the sentence of the court to be carried out; and it is evident that he should be protected against the cruelty of having his former utterances raked up against him.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Another Seizure.

A Gloucester Fishing Schooner Seized at Port Hawkesbury for Not Reporting at the Custom House.

PORT HAWKESBURY, C. B., August 18.—Three weeks ago the Gloucester mackerel schooner "Howard Holbrook" passed through the Strait of Canso on her way to North Bay on a fishing voyoge. She remained at this place some time, but failed to report at the Custom House, thus violating the law. Yesterday she returned from North Bay with a full fare of fish, and calling here Collector Bourinot reminded Captain Keen of his previous conduct, seized his papers, placed an officer on board and telegraphed the facts to Ottawa. He has just received a despatch to release the vessel on payment of $400 fine. This action is important, because the vessel is seized and punished to-day for an offence committed three weeks ago, and shows that the Customs officers may largely increase their emoluments and the Dominion revenue by seizing Yankee vessels for their many past offences in Canadian waters. Hitherto Yankee skippers have laughed at the Canadian cruisers and Customs laws. The laugh is now on the other side.

—The writ for the election of a member to the Dominion of Parliament for Halton has been issued. The nomination will take place on the first and the election on the eighth September.

Canadian Cheese at the Colonial Exhibition.

The cheese interest of this country has been dealt a severe blow by the bungling manner in which it has been represented at the Colonial Exhibition in London, by Mr. Thos. Ballantyne, M. P.P., the agent of the Ontario Government. Mr. Mowat bought from this gentleman some time in April several thousand dollars' worth of cheese, which had been lying for a long time on Mr Ballantyne's hands. This was duly consigned to the Exhibition as representative Canadian cheese, but on its arrival so bad was it found to be that it was refused admittance to the exhibition, and the Ontario outfit in the cheese line consisted of some half dozen, which had been sent by a private individual.

The editor of the *Sentinel-Review*, of Woodstock, who, by the way, is a strong friend of the Ontario Government, writing from London, says:—

"It would be a sheer abuse of language to say that we have thus far any dairy exhibit at all. It is true that Mr. T. D. Millar, of Ingersoll—with most commendable private enterprise and patriotism—has in a prominent place in the main hall a few cheese on exhibition. On these a card informs the public at what city dealer's such cheese may be procured and some statistics show the value of the cheese products of Canada. In a part of the exhibiton visited by few I noticed the other day a bar counter with the legend "Canadian Cheese" not very conspicuously displayed. I examined it. What little there was of it looked dried up, old and lonely. It was clear from the hardened sides of the exposed pieces that no one had been hungry enough for days to attack it. The emaciated London woman who was waiting for customers who never came made it clear in the broadest Cockney accent that she did not know Canadian cheese from Australian beef. She had not the remotest idea where this cheese came from or how it got there, but she was strongly of the opinion that the precious article could not be got at any other place. I then set out for the alleged colonial market, where the food products of the colonies are supposed to be on sale. After some inquiry I found Mr. Tallerman, a London dealer, who has charge of the market. I found from him that there had been great and annoying delays in connection with the market. He was offering no Canadian cheese at the stall, where it should have been found. He had no arrangement for a regular supply. The only Canadian cheese that had been used in the Exhibition buildings, was procured by him as he needed it from a London dealer who had a six hundred box lot brought over some time before by Mr. Ballantyne. He (Mr. T.) got it as required. He supplied Spiers & Pond's cheap restaurant, where I had seen cards announcing that "grand Canadian cheese" was for sale—along with the cheap and nasty food that unpaid and tip-expecting young women from the school of cookery were serving up to "the masses."

This same gentleman, speaking of other departments, says:—

"Our exhibit is—speaking generally—most creditable and magnificent. It is so regarded by all visitors, and is doing much to bring the importance and resources of Canada before the British public and other people in distant parts of the globe—who, alas, have hitherto been either wholly ignorant of us or full of the most inaccurate and fantastic notions about us."

Not only have the Ontario Government wasted about $4,000, through their agent, Mr. Thos. Ballantyne, M. P. P., but they have done irreparable injury to the Cananian cheese industry by bringing it into discredit in the very market we look to to sell our dairy produce. Mr. Ballantyne has acted in bad faith with the Dairymen's Association, and caused them a great deal of trouble, and his conduct has tended to bring this body into disrepute, and they should no longer allow him to have a controlling influence in their affairs. As things have turned out, both the Ontario Government and the Dairymen's Associations should see that proper steps, which are equal to the urgency of the case and the magnitude of the interests involved, be taken at once to have our cheese properly represented at the Colonial Exhibition before the close. —*London Free Press.*

Anticosti.

What the New Owners Claim for It.

Of late a company of English capitalists purchased the Island of Anticosti from the proprietors for £200,000, and issued a prospectus to the public, stating the capabilities and probabilities of the Island. Mr. J. Nosworthy received a copy of the prospectus to-day, which is produced below, with a note expressing Mr. Nosworthy's view of the Island and the proposed scheme. Mr. Nosworthy says he knows the Island well.

The Governor and Company of the Island of Anticosti, 10 Pancras Lane, London, 24th July, 1886.

Herewith I send you prospectus of this Company, and beg to call your attention to the following special features of the undertaking:

1. The property acquired by the Company will return an immediate income, and there will consequently be no waiting an indefinite time for dividends.
2. The timber on the island is estimated to produce nearly half the cost of the property.
3. The fishing rights are also of great velue.
4. The soil of the Island is capable of producing all crops grown in Canada.
5. The company do not propose to expend capital in experimental farming and other business pursuits, but will grant leases and concessions on rents and royalties, thus securing a certain income unattended by the ordinarily heavy expenses for superintendence, and without risk.
6. Arrangements of this description have already been made and others are in press.
7. The shares of the Company are unhesitatingly recommended as a medium for investment, and it is fully anticipated that they will command a considerable premium at an early date.
8. As the list of applications will only remain open for a few days, early application is desirable.

HENRY KENDRICK,
Secretary.

Anticosti, Dominion of Canada, lies at the mouth of the St. Lawrence N. lat. 49° 24, W. longitude 63° 39, an area of about 2,000 square miles, at its S. W. point is a lighthouse, the keepers of which are almost the sole inhabitants. No available harbors, the interior is marshy and mountainous. It is important only for its fisheries, and seal and bear hunting. In a word Anticosti is a barren, bleak island impossible to land even in a surf boat in a calm at summer time. This island has been noted for the many shipwrecks on its iron bound shores. The Allan Line str. North Briton, the Texas of the Dominion Line, and lastly the Dominion str. Lansdowne were lost. It will never pay a penny. Any Englishmen, it is to be hoped, will never venture there, impossible to live there through the winter, and to encourage poor dupes there by an adventurous company is a terrible crime.

Tit for Tat.

OTTAWA, August 18.—By way of retaliation, the Minister of Customs has issued a circular which makes it compulsory for every Canadian built boat which may subsequently be sold in the United States to enter in regular form through the Custom House, the same as any vessel when returning to Canada from the United States at any time. This action has been taken in view of the recent order from the Treasury Department at Washington and subsequent seizure of several Canadian boats at points in the State of Maine.

Outrage in the East Indies.

Captured by Pirates.

Intelligence of a massacre of a most revolting nature of a portion of the crew of the steamer Hok Canton has just been received in this country through a private source. It appears that the Hok Canton, under the command of Captain Hindson, was chartered by the Dutch Government to ply between Penang and several of the ports in the islands of Sumatra, the voyage usually occupying about ten days. Besides doing a general trade, the Hok Canton carried the mails between Penang and the Dutch settlement at Atcheen, where the natives and the Dutch seem to be at present engaged in active hostilities. The intelligence comes from a young man named Wm. Fulton, belonging to the Port Glasgow, who was second engineer of the steamer. A day or two before leaving Penang he took ill, and was compelled to leave the ship and enter the hospital there. A man named John Fay, belonging to Greenock, took up his place, and the news was communicated to Mr. Fulton at Penang. As the steamer was nearing her destination she was surrounded by three junks with about two hundred Atchinese on board, who were armed with guns and other weapons. Quite unknown to the captain, they boarded the steamer, and entered into conversation with some of the sailors, assuring them that if they did not take part in the fight no harm would be done to them. It soon became evident, however, that their mission was not one of peace, as on the first engineer going out of the engine room he was attacked by the Atchinese, and, unarmed, managed to fight his way to the forecastle. While attempting to ascend the ladder, however, he met with a fatal wound. When he fell upon the deck his hands were cut off, and he was afterwards scalped. The mate was standing on the bridge, and on the invaders attacking him he defended himself resolutely with a claymore, but after a short scuffle he was shot dead. On the body of the engineer there were afterwards found to be about 40 lance wounds, and the first officer had also been several times stabbed. The captain was also stabbed and fell upon the deck, and the Atchinese, supposing him to be dead, threw him overboard. His wife, who accompanied him in this ill-fated voyage, jumped overboard after him, she also being wounded. During the time the fight was going on six of the sailors lowered one of the ship's boats, and when the captain and his wife were thrown overboard they were picked up, but did not long enjoy their freedom. The second engineer, who was acting on behalf of Mr. Fulton, locked himself in his room; but the door was burst open and he was bound hand and foot with ropes and taken prisoner along with others. The Atchinese then plundered the ship, taking away all the movable things they could lay hands on. The bodies of the engineer and first officer were conveyed to Obieh, and afterwards by special train to Oratons, where they were interred, the governor of the place and the Dutch officer being present at the funeral. One of the sailors managed to ultimately effect his escape, and he states that the captain died about two hours after he landed. Three ships of war have since been despatched to the place with about 400 soldiers to seek reparation for this terrible outrage. It is further stated that the Atchinese have asked $50,000 for the release of the prisoners.

ETNA.

The present outbreak seems to be on a stupendous scale, though as yet it has done comparatively trifling damage. We hear of a flood of lava, two or three miles in breadth, moving downward with accelerated rapidity as it rolls over steeper gradients. As it comes from the crater on the summit, it has hitherto chiefly overflowed the desolate wastes of lava, ashes and *scoriæ* which have been accumulating from time immemorial as conflagration followed conflagration. But with its fiery breath it has been licking up the gardens and vineyards that girdle Nicolosi to the westward, and the inhabitants of the village have been busy saying their property like so many startled ants, uncertain from day to day as to the reach of the ruin that is overtaking them; and Nicolosi is but one of some 70 villages all built on the flanks of the mountain and more or less in continual peril. It may be asked why the people, after so many warnings, and calamities, persist in living on the thin crust flooring the fields over those subterraneous furnaces. The fact is that the friable soil formed by the decomposed lava is of marvellous fertility where there are means of irrigation, and it is very easily wrought—as in the forest region we come upon magnificent groves of the oak, the ilex, and the chestnut, the pine, the beech and the lime. So that the villagers run the risk of being occasionally ruined or swallowed up in consideration of the comfort they enjoy between times; and putting their trust in the guardianship of the Virgin and the saints, congratulate themselves on being much better off than their neighbors. Yet when you see Etna in the glow of a Sicilian sunset fancy can scarcely associate the mountain with menaces of death and devastation. Not even in the transparent air of the Libyan desert, flickering over the burning sands behind the huge pyramids of Ghizeh, are the splendors of the dying sunset more glorious. The hidden furnaces would seem mysteriously to add an intensity of sympathetic reflection to those celestial fires of orange and crimson, till the flashing lights, fading down into vivid purples, makes the barren lava beds and the broken precipices blaze in what may be prosaically described as great breadths of purple pickled cabbage. No artist has ever caught those tints, which are simply unseizable by pen or brush.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Marmora Notes.

(From our Marmora Correspondent.)

A Sunday School Convention was held in Marmora on the 17th inst. The following Ministers were present: Rev'ds. R. M. Pope, J. A. McCaines, J. C. Seymour, W. J. Young, D. W. Dewey, J. W. Andrews, W. Down, J. H. Oak, L. H. McDonald, D. Williams, R. H. Leitch, R. J. Pallis, W. C. Beer, and Rev. O. R. Lambly, Chairman. The attendance was large, and a great deal of interest was taken.

About 40 odd carriages passed through this village Wednesday, loaded with berry-pickers. We hope they will all be able to get at least a sight of a berry bush, as we feel sure that they cannot get much more. Such turn-outs as this will lead the people here to believe that berries are quite scarce in the front Townships, as most of these folks hail from the broad acres of Rawdon and Sidney.

Mitchell Brothers closed their extensive woollen factory on the 17th, as there is not water enough in the stream leading to the factory to run it. Quite a number are thrown out of employment by the shutting down.

—The Canadian Medical Association concluded its sitting at Quebec on Thursday, and meets next year in Hamilton. Dr. Graham, of Toronto, was elected President for the ensuing year.

Amusing Incident of the War.

During the war the "last man" and "last ditch" were common phrases, and, strange as it may seem, they were located at the end of the war. On Fourth of July morning 1866, fifteen months after Lee's surrender, the secretary of of war, who had planned a fishing excursion to the falls of the Potomac, received a telegram from the provost marshal at Richmond, Va., stating that a squad of Confederate soldiers were at his office ready to deliver up their arms and be amnestied. Knowing that joking of that description would subject the perpetrator to court-martial, he made a bee-line for the White House to consult President Johnson, which resulted in a telegram to the provost marshal: "Who are they and where did they come from?" The answer was direct to the point: "Sergeant Tewksbury and guard from Dismal swamp. Did not know the war was over." After a good roar of laughter the provost marshal was ordered to receive their capitulation.

Tewksbury, a Virginian, ordered a couple of Georgians to come forward, give up their shooting-irons and stick their fists to the "docyment," resolving himself as the last man and old Dismal swamp the last ditch. Tewksbury's description of how he ascertained the war was over was amusing. He and his companions had been posted on the edge of a swamp to watch the movements of Yanks from Norfolk, with orders to remain until relieved. He never was relieved and had subsisted on game and fish for three years. He met an old negro who told him that the war had been over about a year, which tickled him better than if he had been kicked by a mule, as he facetiously expressed it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

His First Decoration.

While Bismarck was serving in the Uhlan Cavalry, in 1842, his groom, who was the son of a forester on his estate, rode into the lake to give the horse a bath. Missing his footing the rider was thrown, and disappeared in the water. Bismarck was standing with a group of officers on the bridge, and saw his sinking groom. In an instant his sword and uniform were on the ground, and he leaped into the lake. He found the struggling man, and seized him. But in the blind agony of a drowning man he clung so tightly to his master that Bismarck, helpless, was obliged to dive with his burden to loosen the hold. It seemed both were lost. But, soon after, bubbles rose to the surface, followed by Bismarck, who in the depths had detached the grip of the man, and now appeared, dragging his groom with him, and swam to the shore. The inanimate form was restored to life, and the following day to duty. For this act he afterwards received the Prussian medal for "Rescue from Peril," which was his first decoration; and he proudly wore it when he had no other. Nor has he since abandoned it, for it finds its place still amid the highest orders which European monarchs have since showered upon his breast. His friends are fond of telling his answer to a much decorated diplomatist, who, seeing this lonely medal on his young colleague's coat, enquired what decoration it was. Herr von Bismarck, who at that time, had no title and had earned no courtly decoration, looked him hard in the eye and said: "I am in the habit sometimes of saving a man's life.—*North American Review.*

Why the Queen Dislikes Gladstone.

(From the St. Stephen's Gazette.)

The Queen's dislike of the G.O.M. dates from 1868, and thereby hangs a very pretty tale. The bill for the disestablishment of the Irish church, having passed through Parliament, only required the sovereign's mandate to become law. It chanced that Mr. Gladstone repaired to Windsor the day that the bill was forwarded for signature and was admitted to audience with the Queen. As is well known, Her Majesty was averse to the essential principles of the bill, and, while willing to concede reform, was strenuously opposed to the destruction of the Irish church. She expressed this much to Mr. Gladstone, and, as the premier thought, showed great reluctance to affix her signature to the bill. In his eagerness, Mr. Gladstone blurted out: "But, madam, you must sign." The Queen flushed and rejoined, with marked indignation, "Sir, do you know what I am?" "Yes, madam, the Queen of England. But does Your Majesty know what I am? I am the people of England." It is needless to say that the Queen summarily brought the audience to a close and in a few curt words dismissed her prime minister and bade him learn better manners. Since then she has scarcely made any pretence of concealing her personal antipathy to the G. O. M.

Shot at Short Range.

An Arkansas Farmer Murders His Neighbor and His Son.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 18.—A bloody tragedy occurred in the Cherokee nation Sunday evening. Lock Langley and Thomas Monroe had had trouble about stock breaking into a field. Sunday evening Monroe and his family started for church and were overtaken by Langley, who was armed with a double barrelled shot gun. Langley began cursing the Monroes, whereupon Monroe told him that if he had his gun with him he could not treat him in that manner. Langley replied, "Go and get your gun." Monroe told his eldest son to go and get it. The boy started, but had only got a short distance when Langley shot him in the back, and then turned and shot old man Monroe. Both father and son died immediately.

Nettles as Food.

The *Food Journal* says: One of the most neglected, and certainly one of the most common of our British plants, is the stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Three species are known in this country, but the one mentioned is perhaps the most common. Many country people believe in nettle tea as a useful Spring medicine, and not a few boil and eat them as a green vegetable; they were, in former times, grown in Scotland as a potherb, and if forced and blanched by earthing up in a similar manner to asparagus and sea kale, the young tops make a very good dish. In Belgium, Germany, and other parts of Continental Europe, nettles are much more generally used as food than they are with us.

Sparrows Again on Top.

Whenever the war against the English Sparrow is being waged with more relentless sentimentalism, that game little roisterer comes to the front with some achievement that endears him to the heart of every lover of fair play. Doubtless many good but mistaken people would have approved the assaults of a crowd of boys at Fall River last Wednesday upon the nests of a colony of sparrows. The trees were filled with the chattering, happy little birds until the boys began to pelt them with green apples. It was fun for the boys but rather unpleasant for the birds. They had given no occasion for the attack further than their generally alleged resemblance to the unregenerated boy. At the outset they did not enter into the spirit of the bombardment with much zest. It seemed to be altogether too one-sided an affair for their thorough enjoyment. They had no hard, sour little apples to throw, and could not have thrown them if they had had them. For some time they endured the green hail without attempting to resist or retaliate.

Bot forbearance ceases to be a virtue with a sparrow as with anything else, and they organized in defence of their nests and nestlings. The tocsin of war was sounded all along the tree-tops and with one swoop the sparrows descended upon their tormentors. So unexpected was their onslaught that many of the boys took to their heels. The more courageous stood their ground and a regular battle ensued. The boys picked up sticks and defended themselves with blows that sent many a bird to grass. The sparrows flew straight for the boys' faces and pecked at them furiously until blood flowed freely. The victory was for some time in doubt, but the boys tired first and, as the *Century* war papers would say, "began an orderly retreat which ended in a precipitous flight, leaving the enemy in possession of the field."

The narrative in the Fall River *Globe* is very defective in its account of the dead and wounded. But so stubborn was the fight we are led to conclude that the joy of the sparrows over their triumph was tempered by grief for the large number of feathered warriors returned killed killed, wounded, or missing. However, they had again demonstrated their patriotic prowess besides compelling the respect of a crowd of boys. The sparrow has come to stay.—*Chicago News.*

Irish News.

—A dreadful epidemic of typhus has broken out in Hare Islands, near Baltimore, Cork, where whole families are dying.

—Two members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were drowned near Sligo, recently, while bathing.

—The Logan, county Longford, branch of the National League, have boycotted all auctioneers who are not members of the League.

—An estate in the county of Tyrone was sold in the Land Judge's Court, for £1,600, which, not many years since, was valued at £17,000.

—The *Freeman's Journal* says there is about to be an exodus of the blind, deaf and paralytic from the Irish bench. Several resignations are expected.

—The death is announced of Mr. W. S. Baird, proprietor of the *Belfast Evening Telegraph*, a gentleman held in the very highest esteem by all classes in the North of Ireland, and particularly by members of the press.

—James Ellis French, formerly of the constabulary department, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in connection with the Dublin scandals, has been released from gaol, the term of his imprisonment having expired.

—Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar recently paid a short visit to Portrush. The Prince was received at the station of the Northern Counties Railway by Sir Owen Lanyon, with whom he lunched in the Ulster Club. Subsequently the Prince left for Dublin by the Great Northern Railway. The visit was purely private.

—A recent *Gazette* contains Orders-in-Council closing the following prisons:—Carlow, Cavan, Ennis, Longford, Monaghan, Nenagh, Roscommon, Trim, and (as a place of continement for females) Clonmel; and the bridewells at Ballymena, Coleraine, Clonakilty, Dungannon, Dungarvan, Killarney, Tuam, Lurgan and Tipperary.

—At a place near Youghal five cows have been killed by lightning. There were forty cows in the field, and two of those killed were grazing close to the fence against which they fell and were found in a standing position, their limbs having become quite rigid. Where the lightning struck the ground it was much torn up.

—Some extraordinary charges are preferred against the extra police who were drafted into Fintona, South Tyrone, during the election last week. The constables, who were stated to have been drafted from Galway, are alleged to have spent the night at three houses where they lodged in drinking, dancing, singing Fenian songs, and shouting for Home Rule, their companions being some of the lowest roughs of the town.

—At present there is to be seen in the garden of Mr. George Graham, stationmaster at Castledawson, a remarkable growth of the orange lily. It appears that on one stalk, some four feet high, no less than eighty-five lilies have come to maturity, and among these are some really splendid specimens. Such a rare development is attracting considerable attention in the district.

—A large fish, known as a "friar," and a very unusual visitor on the south coast, has been captured at Youghal, having run ashore in one of the docks, and allowed itself to be pulled ashore by an oar being placed in its mouth, which it grasped so tightly that it was with difficulty that it was removed. The fish has a most capacious mouth, which when open terrified the women and children so much that they ran away several times. The fish was about four feet long, the greater portion of which was head, which was about two feet across.

—A deplorable boating accident occurred the other Sunday at Kilcummin, on the west coast of Ireland. It is customary for a "pattern" to be held at the place on this particular Sunday in July. Hundreds of visitors assembled there to take part in the sports and festivities provided. Amongst them was a party of four—consisting of Thomas Williams, Peter Egan, James Delahanty, and Annie McLoughlin—all of whom were under the influence of liquor when they went to the boat in which they were to return home. After getting some distance from the land the boat became submerged, and the whole of her occupants drowned, one man clung to the boat for a little while, being too intoxicated to retain his hold.

Neuralgia.

A very simple relief for neuralgia is to boil a handful of lobelia in half a pint of water, till the strength is out of the herb, then strain off and add a teaspoonful of fine salt. Wring cloths out of the liquid as hot as possible, and spread them over the part affected. It acts like a charm. Change the cloths as soon as cold, till the pain is all gone; then cover the place with soft, dry covering till perspiration is over, so as to prevent taking cold.

Take two large tablespoonfuls of cologne and two teaspoonfuls of fine salt; mix them together in a small bottle; every time you have any acute affection of the facial nerves or neuralgia, simply breathe the fumes into your nose from the bottle, and you will be immediately relieved.

Prepare horse-radish by grating and mixing with vinegar, the same as for the table, and apply to the temple when the head or face is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

Engagement Rings.

In an article on engagement rings a French writer says: "Do not choose the ruby, it is too showy, loud and indiscreet. Good taste inclines toward the sapphire and diamond, of which the one does not go well together without the other. Do not choose a large sapphire surrounded by diamonds, but ask your jeweller-artist to interlace in happy combination the sapphire and the diamond. The turquoise is also a tasteful stone, but when it is constantly worn it has the immense disadvantage to change color, and to this change most women attach a sad and sentimental superstition. It should not, therefore, be chosen for the first present, which is to be worn and cherished while life lasts, which remains from the days of youth while everything else changes."

RAW SUGAR

If you want PURE SUGAR buy Raw SUGAR at

TEMPLETON'S GROCERY.

PURE

FRESH - TEAS

If you want PURE TEAS, go to

TEMPLETON'S GROCERY.

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST GOODS

—AT THE—

Least - Money

GO TO

Templeton's Grocery.

Front St. - Belleville.

Poetry.

THE RETURN.

All day the land in golden sunlight lay ;
All day a happy people to and fro
Moved through the quiet summer ways ; all day
I wandered with bowed head and footstep slow,
A stranger in the well-remembered place,
Where Time has left not one familiar face
I knew long years ago.

By marsh-lands golden with bog asphodel,
I saw the fitful plover wheel and scream ;
The soft wind swayed the foxglove's purple bel';
The iris trembled by the whispering stream ;
Gazing on these blue hills which know not change,
All the dead years seemed fallen dim and strange,
Unreal as a dream.

Unchanged as in my dreams lay the fair land ;
The laughter-loving lips, the eager feet,
The hands that struck warm welcome to my hand,
The hearts that at my coming higher beat
Have long been cold in death ; no glad surprise
Wakens for me in any living eyes
That once made life so sweet.

Slowly the day drew down the golden west ;
The purple shadows lengthened on the pain ;
Yet I unresting, though a word at rest,
When silent with my memory and my pain ;
Then, for a little space, across the years
To me, bowed down with time, and worn with tears,
My friends came back again.

By many a spot where summer could not last,
In other days, for all our joy too long,
They came about me from the shadowy past—
As last I saw them, young and gay, and strong;
And she, my heart, came fair as in the days
When at her coming all the radiant ways
Thrilled into happy song.

Ah me ! once here, on such a summer night,
In silent bliss together, she and I
Stood watching the pale lingering fringe of light
Go slowly creeping round the nothern sky.
Ah, love ! if all the weary years could give
But one sweet hour of that sweet night to live
With thee—and then to die !

The old sweet fragrance fil's the summer air
The same light lingers on the northern sera,
Still, as of old, the silent land lies fair
Beneath the silent stars ; the melody
Of moving waters still is on the shore,
And I am here again—but nevermore
Will she come back to me.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

Sunday Reading.

TABERNACLE SERMONS.

Discourse by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

THE SHEEP NOW OUTSIDE OF THE FOLD.

AT THE HAMPTONS, Aug. 15—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's text to-day was John xi. 16, "Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold."

There is no monopoly in religion. The grace of God is not a little property that we may fence off, and have all to ourselves. No, it is the Father's orchard. And everywhere there are bars that we may let down and gates that we may swing open.

Well, my friends, there are Christian men who have the Church under severe guard.

There is fruit in this orchard for the whole world, but they have a rough and unsympathetic way of accosting outsiders, as though they had no business here, though the Lord wants them all to come and take the largest and the ripest fruit on the premises. Have you an idea that because you were baptized at thirteen months of age, and because you have all your life been under hallowed influences, and therefore you have a right to one whole side of the Lord's table, spreading yourself out and taking up the entire room? I tell you no. You will have to haul in your elbows, for I shall to-day place on either side of you those whom you never expected would sit there ; for, as Christ said to the Jews long ago, so He says to you and to me :—"Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold."

1. In the first place I remark that the heavenly shepherd will find many of his sheep amid the non-churchgoers. There are some here who say :—"I stopped going to church ten or twenty years ago." My brother, is it not strange that you should be the first man I should talk to to-day? I know all your case ; I know it very well. You have been accustomed to come into religious assembly, but I have a surprising announcement to make to you. You are going to become one of the Lord's sheep. "O !" you say, "it is impossible ; you don't know how far I am from anything of the kind." I know all about it. I have wandered up and down the world, and I understand your case. I have a still more startling announcement to make in regard to you. You are not only going to become one of the Lord's sheep, but you will become one to-day. You will go from this service to talk with someone about your soul. People of God, pray for that man ! "Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold."

Yes, there are non-church-goers here who will come in. Next Sabbath they will again be in the religious service. They are this moment being swept into Christian associations. Their voice will be heard in public prayer. They will die in peace, their bed surrounded by Christian sympathies, and be carried out by devout men to be buried, and on their grave be chiseled the words, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." And on Resurrection Day you will get up with the dear children you have already turned, and with your Christian parents who have already won the palm. And all that grand and glorious history begins now. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

2. I remark again. The heavenly Shepherd is going to find a great many of His sheep among those who are positive rejectors of christianity. I do not know how you came to reject Christianity. It may have been through hearing Theodore Parker preach, or through reading Renan's "Life of Jesus," or through the infidel talk of some young man in your store. It may have been through the trickery of some professed Christian man who disgusted you with religion. I do not ask you how you became so ; but you frankly tell me that you do reject it. You do not believe that Christ is a Divine being, although you admit that He was a very good man. You do not believe that the Bible was inspired of God, although you think that there are some very fine things in it. You believe that the Scriptural description of Eden was only an allegory. There are fifty things that I believe that you do not believe.

And yet you are an accommodating man. Everybody that knows you says that of you. If I should ask you to do a kindness for me, or if anyone else should ask of you a kinkness, you would do it. Now, I have a kindness to ask of you to-day. It is something that will cost you nothing, and will give me grat delight. I want you by experiment to try the power of Christ's religion. If I should come to you, and you were very sick, and doctors had given you up and said there was no chance for you, and I should take out a little bottle and say "Here is a medicine that will cure you ; it has cured fifty people, and it will cure you," you would say : "I have no confidence in it." I would say : "Won't you take it to oblige me ?" "Well," you would say, "if it's any accommodation to you I'll take it." My friend, will you be just as accommodating in matters of religion ?

There are some of you who have found out that this world cannot satisfy your soul. You are like the man who told me after the service was over : "I have tried this world and found it an insufficient portion. Tell me of something better." You have come to that. You are sick for the need of Divine medicament. Now I come and tell you of a Physician who will cure you, who has cured hundreds and hundreds and hundreds who were sick as you are. "Oh,' you say, "I have no confidence in Him !" But will you not try Him ? Accommodate me in this matter ; just try Him. I am very certain He will cure you. You reply, "I have no special confidence in Him ; but if you ask me as a matter of accommodation, introduce Him—Christ, the Physician who has cured more blind eyes, and healed more ghastly wounds, and bound up more broken hearts than all the doctors the time of Æsculapius.

That Divine Physician is here. Are you not ready to try Him ? Will you not, as a pure matter of experiment, state your case before Him now ? Hold nothing back from Him. If you cannot pray, if you do not know how to pray any other way, say :—"Oh, Lord Jesus Christ, this is a strange thing for me to do. I know nothing about the formulas of religion. These Christian people have been talking so long about what Thou canst do for me, I am ready to do whatsoever Thou commandest me to do. I am ready to take whatsoever Thou commandest me to take. If there be any power in religion, as these people say, let me have the advantage of it."

Will you try that experiment ? I do not at this point of my discourse say that there is anything in religion ; but I simply say, try it—try it. Do not take my counsel, or the counsel of any clergyman, if you despise clergymen. Perhaps we may be talking professionally ; perhaps we may be prejudiced in the matter ; perhaps we may be hypocritical in our utterances ; perhaps our advice is not worth taking. Then take the counsel of some very respectable laymen, as John Milton, the poet ; as William Wilberforce, the statesman ; as Isaac Newton, the astronomer ; as Robert Boyle, the philosopher ; as Locke, the metaphysician. They never preached or pretended to preach; and yet putting down, one his telescope, and another his Parliamentary scroll, and another his electrician's wire, they all declare the adaptedness of Christ's religion to the wants and troubles of the world. If you will not take the recommendation of ministers of the gospel, then take the recommendation of highly respectable laymen. Oh, men, skeptical and struck through with unrest ! would you not like to have some of the peace which broods over your souls to-day ? I know all about your doubts. I have been through them all. I have gone through all the curriculum. I have doubted whether there is a God, whether Christ is God. I have doubted whether the Bible was true. I have doubted the immortality of the soul. I have doubted my own existence. I have doubted everything, and yet out of that hot desert of doubt I have come into the broad, luxuriant, sunshiny land of Gospel hope, and peace, and comfort ; so I have confidence in preaching to you and asking you to come in. However often you may have spoken against the Bible, or however much you may have caricatured religion, step ashore from that rocking and tumultuous sea. If you go away adhering to your infidelities you will not sleep one wink to-night. You do not want your children to come up with your skepticism. You cannot afford to die in that midnight darkness, can you ? If you do not believe in anything else you believe in love—a father's love, a mother's love, a wife's love, a child's love. Then let me tell you that God loves you more than them all. Oh, you must come in. You will come in. The great heart of Christ aches to have you come in, and Jesus this very moment—whether you sit or stand—looks into your eyes and says : "Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold."

3. Again I remark that the Heavenly Shepherd is going to find a great many sheep among those who have been flung into the sea of evil habit. It makes me mad to see Christian people give up a prodigal as lost. There are those who talk as though the grace of God were a chain of forty or fifty links, and after they had run out there was nothing to touch a very bad case. If they were hunting and got off the track of the deer, they would look longer among the banks and the bushes for the lost game than they have been looking for that lost soul. People tell us that if a man has delirium tremens twice, that he cannot be reclaimed ; that after a woman has fallen from her integrity she cannot be restored. The Bible has distinctly intimated that the Lord Almighty is ready to pardon four hundred and ninety times, that is seventy times seven. There are men before the throne of God who have wallowed in every kind of sin ; but, saved by the grace of Jesus and washed in His blood, they stand there radiant now. There are those who plunged in the very lowest hell of abomination, who for the tenth time have been lifted up and gnally, by the grace of God, they stand in heaven gloriously rescued by the grace promised to the chief of sinners. I want to tell you that God loves to take hold of a very bad case; when the church casts you off, and when the club room casts you off, and when society casts you off, and when business associates cast you off, and when father casts you off, and when mother casts you off, and when everybody casts you off, your first cry for help will send the Eternal God clean down into the ditch of your suffering and shame. The Good Templars cannot save you, although they are a grand institution. The Sons of Temperance cannot save you, although they are mighty for good. Signing the temperance pledge cannot save you, although I believe in it. Nothing but the grace of the Eternal God can save you and that will, if you will throw yourself on it. A man said to me:—"Unless God helps me I cannot be delivered. I have tried everything, sir; but now I have got into the habit of prayer, and when I come to a drinking saloon I pray that God will take me safely past, and I pray until I am past. He does help me." For every man given to strong drink there are scores of traps set, and no one but the everywhere present God can see that man through. Oh ! they talk about the catacombs of Naples, and the catacombs of Rome, and the catacombs of Egypt—the burial places under the city where the dust of a great multitude lie ; but I tell you New York has its catacombs, Nashville has its catacombs, and New Orleans has its catacombs, and Boston its catacombs, and Philadelphia its catacombs, and every town and city neighborhood its catacombs. They are the underground restaurants, full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness. Young man, you know it. God help you ! There is no need of going into the art gallery to see in skilful sculpture that wonderful representation of a man and his sons wound around with serpents. There are families represented in this audience that are wrapped in the martyrdom of fang and scale and venom—a living Laocoon of ghastliness and horror. What are you to do ? Do not put your trust in bromide of potassium, or in Jamaica ginger, or anything else that apothecaries can mix. Put your trust only in the Eternal God, and He will see you through. Some of you do not have temptation every day. It is a periodic temptation that comes every six weeks, or every three months, when it seems as if the powers of darkness kindle around about your tongue the fires of the pit. It is well enough at such a time, as some of you do, to seek medical counsel ; but your first and most importunate cry must be to God. If the fiends will drag you to the slaughter, make them do it on your knees. Oh, God ! now that the paroxysm of thirst is coming again upon that man, help him. Fling back into the pit of hell the fiend that assaults his soul this moment. Oh ! my heart aches to see men go on in this fearful struggle without Christ.

There are here those whose hands so tremble from dissipation that they can hardly hold a book ; and yet I have to tell you that they will yet preach the Gospel, and on communion days carry around the consecrated bread, acceptable to everybody, because of their holy life and their consecrated behavior. The Lord is going to save you. Your home has got to be rebuilt. Your physical health has got to be restored. Your worldly business has got to be reconstructed. The church of God is going to rejoice over your discipleship "Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold."

While I have hope for all prodigals, there are some people for whom I am not so hopeful. I mean those who have been church-goers all their life, who have maintained outward morality, but who, notwithstanding twenty, thirty, forty years of Christian advantages, have never yielded their heart to Christ ; they are gospel hardened ; a sermon has no more effect upon them than the shining of the moon on the city pavement. As Christ says : "The publicans and harlots will go into the kingdom of God before them." They have resisted all the importunities of divine mercy, and have gone, during these thirty years, through most powerful earthquakes of religious feeling, and they are further away from God than ever. After awhile they will lie down sick, and some day it will be told they are dead. No hope ! But I turn to outsiders with a hope that thrills through my body and soul. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold." You are not gospel hardened. You have not heard many sermons during the last few years. As you came into a religious meeting to-day everything was novel, and all the services are suggestive of your early days. How sweet the opening hymn sounded in your ears, and how blessed it is in this place ! Everything suggestive of heaven. You do not weep, but the shower is not far off. You sigh, and you have noticed that there is always a sigh in the wind before the rain falls. There are those here who would give anything if they could find relief in tears. They say : "Oh, my wasted life ! Oh, the bitter past ! Oh, the graves over which I have stumbled ! Whither shall I fly ? Alas for the future ! Everything is dark—so dark, so dark ! God help me ! God pity me !" Thank the Lord for that last utterance. You have begun to pray, and when a man begins to petition, that sets all heaven flying this way, and God steps in and beats back the hounds of temptation into the kennel, and around about the poor wounded soul puts the covert of His pardoning mercy. Hark ! I hear something fall. What is that? It is the bars of the fence around the sheepfold. The shepherd lets them down, and the hunted sheep of the mountain bound in; some of them, their fleece torn with the brambles; some of them, lame with the dogs; but bounding in. Thank God! "Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold."

HAST THOU?

Hast thou a silent harp within
The palace of thy soul ?
Bring, bring it forth, and let thy life
Along its tense strings roll ;
Set all thy lusty spirit's strength
To thunder out its song :
To cheer the warrior hearts of Right,
To chaunt the doom of Wrong.

Hast thou an idle sword supine
In golden scabbard sleep ?
Flash, flash it forth, and with its mighs
Upon the battle leap.
Oh, warrior, where the struggle groans
The thund'ring earth along :
Thy blade is feudal to the Right,
Not helot to the Wrong.

Hast thou to torch unlighted, toss'd
All carelessly apart ?
Grasp, grasp it swift, and light its flame
From the pulses of thy heart.
On with its burning banderol,
Where grope the mist-bound throng ;
Its blaze will cheer the hosts of Right,
Confound the hordes of Wrong !

ISABELLA VALANCY CRAWFORD.

Toronto, 1885.

The discovery of the instantaneous process of taking photographs has been quickly followed in the medical world by a perfect and instantaneous remedy for all acute aches and pains, as Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, etc. This valuable remedy is called Fluid Lightning, and is sold at 25 cents a bottle by D. M. Waters, corner of Front and Bridge Sts., Druggist.

One can't expect to succeed in business or in pleasure either, for that matter, unless one feels all right in health and spirits. This is the *first consideration*. Now, its a small matter when this remedy, ZO-PE-SA, is recommended so highly, even *guaranteed* to renew one's energy and spirits by invigorating the Liver and aiding Digestion, by clearing the Brain, opening the the pores of the skin, regulating the Bowels and system, to go to the drug store and get a single bottle of, ZOPESA as a trial. It is a duty every one owes to himself. Try a bottle then

To anyone suffering from any form of kidney disease, if they will only try Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure, they will not only experience a prompt alleviation of their sufferings, but a speedy cure will be the result. Ask your druggist for Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure, and be convinced.

PECTORIA ! Pectoria ! Pectoria ! the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, and al affections of the Lungs and Throat or Chest. Pectoria loosens the phlegm and breaks up the Cough. 25 cents per Bottle. Don't give up until you have tried Pectoria, all Druggists and General Store-keepers sell it.

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HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM.

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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions ; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility ; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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BILIOUSNESS,	DIZZINESS,
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JAUNDICE,	
ERYSIPELAS,	ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,
SALT RHEUM,	
HEARTBURN,	DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
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And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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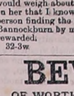
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FROM Bannockburn, on the 15th June, one dark brown mare, about 5½ hands high, would weigh about 1,200 lbs., no white marks on her that I know of, about 13 years old. Any person finding the same will please send word to Bannockburn by mail and they will be suitably rewarded.

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, *149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

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Mail "	Parisian	Thursday 1st July
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The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY AUGUST 26

A VERY SILLY ATTACK.

We have read with much amusement a furious attack which the *Globe* recently made upon Sir John A. Macdonald, the foundation for which is a letter from Sir John to the notorious "Coffin Macdonald," that was found upon his person when he fell into the clutches of the police of this city. The absurdity of the statements made by the *Globe* have been so fully exposed by the *Mail* that we copy its article entire. Our contemporary says:

The silly season is here, and it has brought with it its usual crop of silly stories. The latest, and probably the silliest, finds publicity in the Toronto *Globe*. It is to the effect that the Premier distrusts his friends and that his friends distrust him; that he has spies who watch the movements of his supporters, and that his supporters are caballing to depose him from his Premiership. Just before the silly season set in the same paper had it that Sir John was to all intents and purposes the Tory party, and that without him the party would fall to pieces. Now, it wishes to have it understood that the Tories are such fools as to desire to get rid of him, and thus to accomplish what it says must follow when he ceases to lead—their own ruin.

The story is founded upon a letter found upon the person of an individual called Coffin Macdonald on the occasion of his arrest at Belleville. The letter reads thus:

OTTAWA, Oct. 24, '85.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 21st October, in which you tell me that you can give me some information respecting a private meeting held against me at Toronto. I shall be in Ottawa next week, and will be obliged by your writing me privately your information. It is scarcely worth your while to come down here on the subject. Yours, etc.,

"JOHN. A. MACDONALD."

From this it is argued that prominent Tories have met in Toronto with a view to effecting a change of leadership and a reconstruction of the Government; that Coffin Macdonald was acquainted with the particulars of the meeting and that Sir John had employed this man as his instrument in a vile system of espionage to watch his friends and report to him. It is gratifying to find in the columns of a paper supporting Messrs Hardy and Pardee a condemnation of espionage. Had the Reform party always entertained disgust for espionage and for lying in order to carry the system into effect, Mr. Balfour, in Essex, and some other Reform supporters would not be to-day in bad odor with those of their political friends who have some regard for straightforwardness and truth. But there is no evidence of espionage in the letter. In the first place there has been no meeting of Tories, prominent or otherwise, to effect the change in leadership indicated. No one who understands the constitutional system under which this country is governed would make himself so absurd as to suggest that the members of a party should meet with a view to deposing the Premier. The Tories could not depose the Premier without running the risk of deposing themselves. The withdrawal of the Premier from the leadership of his party would mean his resignation as Premier. His resignation as Premier would mean the resignation of his Government; and the resignation of his Government would be a confession to the Governor-General that that Government had lost the confidence of the people, and would be followed by the summoning of Mr. Blake to form a Cabinet. An Opposition leader can be quietly dropped, as was Mr. Mackenzie; but such is not the case with a Premier; nor, seeing that a Premier has accomplished the end for which he was elected leader, namely, the carrying of the party into power, is it probable that his party would care to suffer the loss of his services. In other words, the Reformers could hold a meeting and reject Mr. Blake as their leader at any time; but the Tories, if they became dissatisfied with Sir John Macdonald's leadership, seeing that he is Premier, could only give expression to their disapprobation in the manner adopted recently by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Bright, with reference to Mr. Gladstone. It required no spies to teach Mr. Gladstone that his old friends had broken from him.

The facts with reference to the letter found upon Coffin Macdonald are, we believe these: Coffin Macdonald wrote to Sir John professing to have in his possession information of an attempt to assassinate the Premier. It is highly probable that he really had no such information. However, he wrote, and Sir John intimates in his reply that he would, of course, like to have the particulars. Coffin Macdonald appears to have wanted a trip to Ottawa for the purpose of imparting his alleged intelligence, but Sir John tells him that it is not worth his while to go to the Capital on the subject. This, we have reason to know, is the long and the short of the matter.

We have no doubt whatever that the *Mail's* surmise as to the object of Coffin McDonald is correct. That worthy is noted as being not only one of the most daring burglars and horse thieves in the Dominion, but he is, as well, the most expert confidence man in the country. For example, he swindled a local lawyer out of $5 by pretending that he was about to bring a lawsuit, in which the legal gentleman should represent him; he had run out of money on that day, etc. On the same day, representing himself as a market gardener, he succeeded in "borrowing" $5 from a grocery keeper on the strength of a proposal to supply the produce of his supposititious garden at less than the usual prices. And, to cap the climax, after being convicted at the last assizes here of horse stealing, he so artfully worked upon the feelings of Chief Justice Cameron by promises of reformation, that—despite his previous record—he was, to the great astonishment of all who knew him, let off with one month in gaol!

There can be no doubt that "Coffin," in his capacity as an unequalled confidence man, manufactured the story of a plot against Sir John, with the object of extracting money from the Premier. That he failed in his intent is evident, and the fact is to be set down to Sir John's credit.

Such is the man—a criminal upon whose testimony nobody would hang a dog—whom the *Globe*, on the strength of a letter which shows that he attempted to swindle the Premier and had failed—terms "Sir John's friend, confident and spy." Shame on such journalists! Their malice has no bounds, but in this instance their stupidity makes them simply amusing.

THE CONTEST IN QUEBEC.

Although the date for the Provincial elections in Quebec has not as yet been announced officially, the contest has been opened and is being pushed with vigor by leading men on both sides.

The platform of the Rouge opposition is —Riel. The Government appeal to the electors on their record and meet the Riel issue with the declaration that the matter was one with which the Provincial Government had no right to interfere.

Under these circumstances it is apparent that the contest will be a very bitter one and its result will have a great influence on the next general election for the Dominion Parliament, for should the Provincial Administration be defeated on the Riel cry, the electors of the other provinces will be aroused to the gravity of the situation and large numbers of Liberals will cast their votes for the Government who carried out the law regardless of political or other influences.

The position of the Government was fully stated at a great gathering under Conservative auspices at Ste. Therese, County of Terrebonne, on the 18th inst. Amongst the speakers were the Hon. Dr. Ross, Premier; Hon. L. O. Taillon, Attorney General; Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Lieut.-Col. A. Ouimet, M.P., Hon. Mr. Champagne, Mr. Nantel, M.P.P., and others. All the gentlemen named denounced the attempt to arouse the prejudices of the people by raising the Riel cry, and Mr. Lynch was particularly emphatic in doing so. He said—and his words will find an echo in the heart of every patriotic Canadian:

The electors should rally to the support of the great doctrines which had prevailed among their ancestors, and frown down any effort which might be made to array race against race and creed against creed. Their opponents were now preaching disloyalty and disunion among the people, and all good patriots should combine to destroy this mischievous work.

Col. Ouimet, who was at first deceived by the managers of the Rielite conspiracy, made an excellent and telling speech. He denounced the conduct of the Grits of Ontario and the Liberals of Quebec for attempting to make capital out of the Riel affair. He had regretted the execution of Riel as much as any man, and had voted against the Government in consequence. He did not do this for capital, and was opposed to all men who would seek to advance their own ends through such an issue. After watching the conduct of the Grits and Liberals, he had satisfied himself that there was no place for him in their ranks.

With the accession of such men as Col. Ouimet, Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville and others, who have of late discovered the real nature of the Rielite agitation and renounced their connection with it, there is good reason for the belief that the conspirators will be defeated by a decisive majority. The contest will, however, be watched with the keenest interest in the other provinces.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

The New York *Churchman* notes with satisfaction that the keen criticism to which the Scriptures have been for many years subjected in Germany has not been productive of harm. It is worthy of note that the number of theologicel students in the Prussian universities have been almost doubled in the last four years, there being thirteen hundred and ninety-four in 1881-82, and twenty-four hundred and fifty-three in 1885-86. What the causes may have been which, humanly speaking, have led to this encouraging increase, could hardly be enumerated here, even if sufficient information were at hand. Of one thing, however, the fact of such increase is sufficient evidence, and that is that recent German Biblical criticisms has not been so disastrous to religion as many have feared. However destructive such criticism has appeared to be, the result seems to show that it has not been really unfavorable to christianity. Indeed there are many evidences that such criticism, whatever its purpose may have been, has been at once the cause and the effect of a genuine revival of interest in Biblical learning—an interest the legitimate outcome of which is registered in the increase of theological students which is noted above. Undoubtedly the free handling of the Scriptures which has characterized contemporary Biblical study, has been profoundly distressing to many devout minds. It has seemed to such that the authority as well as the authenticity of the sacred writings has been gravely imperilled. From the dangers which have thus been threatened many really thoughtful divines have sought to escape by a refusal to enter upon a real consideration of the questions which have been raised by the newer ciriticism. The result has been that the field of controversy has been practically abandoned by most of the orthodox students of sacred learning. The Bible has, so to speak, been left to its own intrinsic strength, its own inherent power, while the hosts of acute and often unfriendly free lances have made their assaults upon it. That the result has been a complete vindication of the real authority and the real power of the Word of God over the hearts and minds of men, is as undeniable as it is reassuring. Though many theories concerning the Scriptures have been overthrown, their divine authority has been but the better established, so that it may be said that the whole movement has amounted to no more than "the removing of those things that are shaken as of the things that are made, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain." The marked increase of interest in theological study in Germany, then, is a fact of much significance, and it encourages us to dismiss our fears as to the actual results of the so-called "newer criticism" of the Bible. The simple truth is that the sacred Scriptures contain their own best credentials, and are able of themselves to withstand all attempts to discredit them or set them aside. This is the grateful conclusion to which every one must be led who considers how little has been done in their defence by those who have desired or essayed to vindicate them, and yet how completely unimpaired are their dignity and their power by all the irrevent criticism to which they have been subjected.

A WILD STATEMENT.

Mr. Lynch, one of the delegates from Quebec to the Irish National Convention in Chicago, made the statement that Canada had adopted the N. P. as a boycott on English manufactured goods. Nothing more absurd or untruthful than Mr. Lynch's statement could be imagined.

The people of Canada, in adopting a protective tariff, had no such idea as Mr. Lynch stated, otherwise they would not have adopted a tariff which bears as hardly on Irish linens, poplins, friezes and other articles of Irish manufacture as it does on the cottons of Manchester, the woollens of Bradford, the hardware of Sheffield, and other articles of English manufacture. No, the great objects of the public in enacting the N.P. were these:

1. To increase the revenue so as to make it exceed the normal expenditure.

2. To encourage home manufactures, by shutting off the slaughtering process which had been carried on in our markets by the manufacturers of the United States.

3. To promote the importation of British manufactures, in lieu of those of the United States, by so adjusting the duties as to effect that purpose.

These objects have all been accomplished, so that, instead of boycotting English goods, the people of Canada have given a strong preference to the manufactures of the United Kingdom, and justly so.

Moreover, in Ontario at least, a large majority of the sympathizers with the Irish Nationalists were and are supporters of the party which opposed the N. P.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Several events which have recently occurred are ominous of a serious diplomatic disagreement between England and Russia, notably the fortifying and closing to commerce of the part of Batoum by Russia, in defiance of the treaty of Berlin; the disagreement as to the delimitation of the Afghan frontier; the demand made by the Emir of Bokhara—a vassal of Russia—upon Afghanistan for the cession of valuable territory; and finally the deposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria through Russian influence. There can be no doubt that Russia, although checked by the interposition of Earl Beaconsfield in the Berlin conference, is making a determined effort to carry out the projects which she was then forced to abandon, and to extend her frontiers to those of Great Britain in India. The question, therefore, appears to be not whether the British and the Muscovites will meet in a deadly struggle on the Indian frontier for the possession of that vast and wealthy empire, but rather how soon will that struggle take place. That it cannot be long delayed we believe; that Britain will be fully prepared for it, come when it may, we feel assured.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

An Oswego journal, commenting upon the difference between Canadian and United States politicians, remarks that in the United States no public man runs down his country. Our trouble in Canada is, that if any word can be found that will in any way injure the Dominion there is certain to be a stalwart Reformer to utter it.—*Mail.*

A striking example of the truth of the above statement is afforded by the course of the Grit press and the Liberal authorities with regard to the fishery question. Immediately after the expiration of the arrangement which was made subsequent to the repeal of the fishery clause of the treaty of Washington, and whilst our Government were engaged in making preparations for the enforcement of our rights under the treaty of 1818, the Opposition press urged the Government to maintain our position fully, and promised to stand by them in doing so. This patriotic determination was, however, too good to last, and in a short time they renewed their old tactics, with the object of manufacturing political capital. They have, in pursuit of their object, represented that our coasts were lined with Yankee fishermen pursuing their calling with impunity, and stated that our cruisers were totally inefficient and their commanders neglectful of their duties. The best proof of the falsity of these allegations is that the catch of mackerel by the fishermen of the United States during the present year is less than one-fourth of the catch up to date in former years; that under no circumstances can it reach one-third of the take of previous years, that the price of mackerel in the United States has risen from $3.25 to $5 per bbl. within a few weeks; and that the Canadian fishermen have had a much larger catch than they had last year.

The effect of such false statements as the Grit press have given currency to can readily be imagined. Happily, however, the United States Government is properly informed on the subject, and the appointment of a commission to negotiate with the British and Canadian authorities is amongst the probabilities of the near future. However, the part which the Grits have taken in this matter will be remembered to their lasting discredit.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The Dundas *Banner*—a Grit journal—apologizes in its last issue for the blue tint of the paper on which it is printed. The apology is probably not sincere, as the *Banner* doubtless wishes, in using blue-tinted paper, to pay a delicate compliment to the Bleus of Quebec, whose favor the Grit party are at present assiduously courting.

The *Witness*, the leading Liberal newspaper of Montreal, has the following: "If Mr. Mercier and his party come back in a majority at the next elections it will not be, as his supporters know, because his policy was one of reform of legal procedure, economy of administration or progress in education, but because he appealed to the French Canadian people of this Province to unjustly condemn the Provincial Government for the execution of a French Canadian criminal."

The following item recently appeared in the Quebec correspondence of the Montreal *Witness*:

The Intercolonial Railway sheds at St. Fabien, Rimouski, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The intensity of the heat caused the rails to twist, and last night's express was unable to get past. The trouble has since been remedied. A very suspicious circumstance in the connection is the announcement that the Government intend to rebuild the burnt sheds at once, and that employment will thus be afforded to a large number of workingmen.

What is the correspondent's suspicion? Does he imagine that Sir John sent an emissary to burn the sheds, with the object of purchasing the votes of the men employed? If so, let him say so. And surely the rebuilding of the sheds promptly is neither a suspicious nor a censurable act on the part of the Government.

In response to the denial that Mr. Mercier had ever uttered a word inimical to the Protestants of Quebec Province, the Richmond *Guardian* quotes from his speech at Drummondville on the 19th of March last, when the leader of the Opposition said: "We resisted confederation for the reason that it was designed by the *suisse* party to swamp the nationality, and they have accomplished it. And now they have hung our patriotic countryman, and that party, the hangman's party, the party of the attorney-general (pointing to that gentleman) applaud the murder of our brother." "Suisse" is a term of reproach applied by French Canadians to Protestants, and it is regarded by them as the strongest form of expressing their hostility towards the minority. In that speech Mr. Mercier emphasized the term and applied it to the English minority, who he more than once hinted were simply tolerated in that province.

Mr. Blake.

Nearly a month after his letter was written Dr. Hickey has received a reply from Mr. Blake, who it seems has been absent from the country. The latter dodges the statements and insinuations he made relating to Dr. Hickey's personal honor, and he distinctly declines the challenge to meet the Dr., and make good the charges he made against him behind his back. He made these charges at a time and under circumstances which, as he well knew, rendered it absolutely impossible for a word to be said in reply. He made them, as we are informed, with all those suggestive adjuncts of tone and manner indicative of that large hearted and generous spirit of fair play towards an opponent for which he is so justly famed. But now this high minded, brave and chivalrous man refuses to toe the mark and repeat his slanders face to face with the man he slandered! The reason he gives is at a public meeting we could not compel the attendance and answers of witnesses, the production of documents "or carry on an examination," &c. Can it be that he is afraid he has lost his grip on his informer? At any rate that is the position he assumes. He could go to a locality three hundred miles from Dr. Hickey and there rattle off his story with all possible glibness. He didn't require any witnesses or documents or proofs then. All he wanted was his opportunity, and he was not ashamed to make his onslaught without witness or proofs of any kind. Now when the man whom he would like to make his victim stands up and throws his slanders back in his teeth, and demands that he meet him face to face before the people of this County, and there make good his charges, he—turns tail and runs away! As a "squealer" Mr. Edward Blake is a decided success. —*Morrisburg Courier.*

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT

Mr. Frank Hendry, writing from Seaforth, says: "I purchased one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters to purify my blood. It did purify it, and now I have excellent health." As a blood purifying tonic and system regulator the result of taking B.B.B. is always successful.

THE WATER STORY.

An Old Story Applicable.

Now it came to pass in the days of the reign of Cadiph Henry it was so that the people cried out in their distress and said: "We have long suffered and laid our distresses before other Cadiphs who have disregarded our cries, but now that the Cadiph which played with Lord Landsdowne is over the people, we know that our cries will be heeded." When the Caliph replied: "(Water) What are your wants?" Now there appeared at the gates a stranger of pleasing address who said to the Cadiph: "I will supply the wants of thy people for 7,000 shekels in gold to be paid to me annually for the service that I will render." In the same year of the reign of the Cadiph one Wellington was in charge of the shekels of the people and in the same year one Nathaniel was one of the Cadiphs' Councillors. Now Wellington and Nathaniel were not brethren at heart, no not by any manner of means, and the voice of their enmity had risen in the Councils of the people. Now Nathaniel favored the case of the stranger that lingered at the gates and lodged in the house of one Samuel, but Wellington was wrath, and swore in his displeasure that the city shekels should not be given over to the stranger that had Nathaniel for his friend. There was in the same year living in the city one John who was learned in the law, who advised that the people be called together, that the value of the service and price asked be considered.

This pleased the people so much that a number of wise men were chosen to direct what was justice to the stranger, but dissensions arose inasmuch as some would prove the quality of the water which was decided as not being justice to the stranger who guaranteed the quality for the shekels asked.

Among the wise men chosen was one Lewis, a dispenser of drugs, who conferred with his brethren in a distant city called Guelph, when behold that city was said to be supplied at a smaller cost than the price asked by the stranger, but one William, a Councillor under the Cadiph and a dealer in goods, arose in the Council of the people and questioned strongly the report of Lewis, when a dispute arose. It came to pass on the fourth day, and the third hour of the day, one John who owns a boat, departed to draw his nets, for it was the bass fishing season. Now John had with him a goodly number of men to help haul in the nets—when after toiling hard the men were athirst, then John cast a water-bottle into the bay, and drew it forth filled to the brim, and the men did taste thereof, and were satisfied that it was water, and pure. This is the only record of fisherman John and his men.

It came to pass that in the city there dwelt one Alexander and his brother James. Now Alexander was noted for the number of the shekels he was, by the wicked, said to have earned by the sale of the political birthright of himself and his brother James. It was not noted that Alexander had ever squandered any shekels for the benefit of the people, and the people were displeased when Alexander offered to supply them with water, and said: "O Alexander, why is it that after so many years spent in our midst, thou didn'st not before make an offer?" And the people smelt a mice, and went home. This is the record of Alexander and his scheme. Then the people arose in their might and declared that they would have water, and demanded that the Councillors should declare what service the city wanted, and that the stranger who was first to offer a supply should have a fair offer given for the service required.

The Price of Sugar.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

The Toronto *Globe* tells its readers that Canadians are supplied with "atrociously dear sugar."

This is about as cool as anything which has been laid before the public for many a day. Under the revenue tariff of 1877 granulated sugar was held by wholesale houses at 12½ cents a pound. The *Globe* itself tells us that at present the wholesale price in Toronto is 6¼ to 6⅝ cents. It is therefore just a little more than half the price asked in 1877. If, after the price has been lowered almost one half, sugar is still "atrociously dear," what was it when the Reformers were in power?

But we shall be told that raw sugar is cheaper now than it was in 1876. It certainly is. In 1877 all the sugar below No. 9 Dutch standard imported into Canada was valued at 4.2 cents per pound. The wholesale price, as we have said, was 12½ cents. The whole of the sugar below No. 9 imported in 1885 was valued at just below 2½ cents a pound. There has therefore been a drop in the price of raw sugar of 1.7 (one and seven-tenths) cents per pound, while the reduction in the wholesale price of refined sugar was six cents per pound. In other words, in 1877 the wholesale price of granulated sugar exceeded the declared value of raw sugar by eight cents a pound. In 1885 granulated sugar sold at 3¾ cents more than the declared value of raw sugar. The reduction in price is greater than the total price paid for raw sugar in 1877.

Let us look at it in another way: In 1877 all the sugar above No. 13 Dutch standard, cost including duty just below 7 cents a pound. The price of granulated was 5¼ cents more than the declared value with duty added of all refined sugars. In 1885, the declared value of all sugar above No. 14 [the class is raised one grade], including duty was 5½ cents, and the price of granulated was about one cent more than the declared value with duty added of all refined sugars. The change in the grading affects the comparison; but it is just to say that at present the cost of granulated sugar is not more than a cent a pound above the foreign price, with duty added.

The *Globe* goes into a comparison of Canadian prices compared with London prices. It must be borne in mind that in Canada very heavy duties are levied on sugar. These duties are less now than they were in Mr. Mackenzie's time. In 1877, the average duty collected on all the sugar imported into this country was about $2.33 per 100 pounds. In 1885, it was about $1.30 per 100 pounds. The burden of taxation, so far as sugar is concerned, has been very materially lightened, and, as has been seen, the consumer gets more than the benefit so realized. Still, a high duty is levied on sugar. If it were not paid in that form it would be paid in some other. In England such is not the case. Therefore a comparison between the Canadian and the English market is wholly unfair. The *Globe's* statements of prices in London are, however misleading. There are in that market some very cheap and very nasty sugars made of beets. But Canadians would not buy such an article and it is wholly unfair to compare these low-grade beet sugars with that used in Canada, which is almost wholly cane sugar, imported mainly from the West Indies and South America. We have no doubt that a crushed beet sugar of low grade, paying no duty, can be sold, and is sold in London at 16 shillings per hundred-weight. At the same time we read in the London *Times* of the 6th instant that fine crystallized Demarara—that is a very high grade of unrefined cane sugar, sold at 19 shillings a hundred-weight, or about 4½ cents a pound. That was not the ordinary wholesale price, but the jobbers price by the cargo.

The plain facts are that Canadians never before had such cheap sugar as they have had under the National Policy; and that, relative to its cost, sugar is now very much cheaper than it was under the revenue tariff.

A School of Learning.

Ontario Business College After Extensive Alterations.

The Ontario Business College, of Belleville, so well known throughout the Dominion, has recently undergone extensive alterations. At the instance of Messrs. Robinson and Johnson, Principals of the school, their spacious apartments have been fitted up so brightly and tastefully as to appear strange to the most familiar. The work of the grainer, paper hanger and decorator has been well done. The school room and class rooms have a bright, airy, cheerful and what is strange for a school, a homelike appearance. The College occupies the entire upper flat of a large business block on Front St., corner of Bridge St. Numerous windows on two sides of the room afford ample light and ventilation. The walls are hung with framed diplomas and specimens of hand writing. A number of these diplomas were awarded this College by the leading fairs held in Canada for the best specimen of hand writing. Prominent among the diplomas, and quite significant, is that granted to Mr. J. W. Johnson, one of the Principals, by the Institute of chartered accountants. To hold such a diploma is the pinnacle of an accountant's fame. Only four accountants in the Province hold that distinction. Mr. Johnson is one of the number. Students in this College receive practical as well as theoretical training. There is a practical business department where each student spends a portion of his time before graduating. Besides getting a good insight into the intricacies of a wholesale business, banking is also taught. To this end a bank is maintained and operated in the college. It is gratifying to note that although there is a continually increasing opposition to this college, created by the starting of other schools, the old reliable has for this year a larger average attendance than ever before. Its reputation has gone abroad, and it is well able to stand upon its merits.

The office of the college is neatly arranged. It is well carpeted and comfortably furnished, pen drawings, some of the best on this continent, decorate the walls. Shelves on one side contain the sixth edition of the Canadian Accountant, a book of national repute compiled by Messrs. S. G. Beatty and J. W. Johnson. The book has been widely circulated and heartily endorsed by accountants, but not more so than the graduates of the college, who carry with them for practical application the principles laid down in this now standard work. Mr. Johnson has also in its third edition a smaller work on joint stock book-keeping—a very popular work.

Everything about the premises denotes prosperity. It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that an institution so deserving of success is meeting with satisfactory support not only from Ontario but from the sister provinces and neighboring republic.

Epitaphs—Alas, Poor Yorick!

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR,—A trip down the bay on the "Alexandria" last week recalled to me this interesting subject. One cannot call it a subject of *vital* interest, but there is a strange fascination for the living in necropolitan literature, often unique and odd, often pathetic and beautiful, especially in the more ancient of God's acres. Just before running the Long Soult Rapids (an exhilarating experience) the "Alexandria" stops at the little village of W—— for fuel. A visit to the little cemetery on the banks of the St. Lawrence, near the wharf, shaded by old forest pines and luxuriant undergrowth, will repay those who take the delightful trip down the river. Nearly every old tombstone told its story in poetry, some laureate, some local. Time only permitted me to note the following out of the hundred and one apostrophes to the departed:

To Jemima:

She was; but words are wanting to say what!
Think what a wife should be; she was *that!*

To Merrett:

Sleep, Merrett, sleep, my cherished friend,
In thy low bed now take thy rest;
And, though we deeply feel the shock,
May we comply with Heaven's behest!

On a little child:

A bud plucked by God, to bloom in Heaven.

To Barbary Ann:

What sad *emmotions* fill my mind
As o'er this grave I bend,
Where sleeps a wife so true and kind,
My nearest earthly friend.

Over the graves of two little ones who were born on the same day and by a strangely fatal coincidence died on the same day, between one and two years old, there are no less than six verses engraved on the marble, two of which run as follows:

Oh rest lovely babes, in your cold mansion lie,
And heed not the tears that are shed,
Though the torrents of sorrow can never be dry,
For a mother weeps over your head.

Oh rest my loves, for the wild flower springs,
And o'er you the zephyr is sweeping,
And the willow bends low and the nightingale sings,
For she feels not a mother is weeping.

Critics may criticise versification as much as they please, but we common people must sympathize with the grief of the Canadian mother. Many have never found a cemetery a mournful place. There is even a "luxury in woe." The cemetery on the mountain at Montreal, from the summit of which we get a magnificent panoramic view of city and country, is a model of cared-for beauty, and shows the capability, the speaking power, of one of nature's voices—flowers. Foliage plants of rich hues arranged in picturesque letterings and figures of cross, anchor and heart, are raised on a carpet of green, and suggest immortality rather than mortality. It is a pity that the congregation of St. Thomas' Church could not be transported *en masse* to see it, to give us an opportunity of comparing it with our own weirdly, wildly, unutterably shabby something which we call our grave-yard. Let us each cry "*peccavi!*"

Allow me to add one or two more epitaphs, strikingly original. The first is almost too sweet, and is found in Ashover churchyard.

On a young Man.

"Oh, can I e'er forget the kiss
I gave you on that morn of mourning,
The last sad tender act of bliss
From innocence to God returning.
I trust you may return that kiss to me
In the bright realms of eternity!"

The second is a humorously vindictive inscription which we hope can find no echo in any Belleville school boy's bosom, even after a plucky encounter with a modern examination paper.

J. Thomas, Schoolmaster.

May he be punished as often as he
Punished us.
He was a hard old shell,
He said the Lord's prayer every morning,
May the Lord
Forgive him as often as he forgave us,
This was never.
We his scholars rear this stone
Over his ashes.

A Paris cemetery furnishes us with the following epigrammatic marital epitaph:

J'attends ma femme. 1820.	I await my wife. 1820.
Me Voila. 1830.	Here I am. 1830.

Stoical indifference must have suggested the following laconic Latin post mortem autobiography:

Non fui, fui! Non sum, non curo!
I was not, I was; I am not. I don't care a straw.

That man must have been a vegetable.

Grim facetiousness suggested the doctor's epitaph, adopted from Wren's:

Si monumentum quæris, circumspice!

The battle flags of Napoleon and the pages of history make Bonaparte's tomb a temple of fame. A simple flagstone marks the spot where one Napoleon Bonaparte Jones lies low, and on that flagstone is this touching history:

Here lies old Jones,
Who all his life collected bones,
Till death, that grim and bony spectre,
That all amassing bone collector,
Boned old Jones so neat and tidy,
That here he lies all *bona fide.*

And now from gay to grave, from lively to severe. Mr. Goldwin Smith calls his library a "Necropolis of the immortals." Do we not too often forget that our burying grounds should be to us, the living, not so much the receptacles of dust and ashes, as the depositaries of immortal memories, and that even when

"The names we loved to hear
"Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb,"

they yet speak, and influence the present, which has been well defined to be the child of the past and the parent of the future. Hamlet was only one of many who have found philosophy in a graveyard and sermons in grave stones, and of these sermons *non omnis moriar* is chief.

Yours,
W. N. PONTON.

Dates of the Fall Fairs.

Toronto, Sept. 6 to 18.
Provincial, at Guelph, Sept. 20 to 25.
Bay of Quinte District at Belleville, September 21 to 24 inclusive.
State Fair, Utica, Sept. 22 to 29.
Hamilton, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Kingston, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1.
Napanee, Oct. 5 and 6.
Picton, Oct. 6 and 7.
East Hastings, at Roslin, Wednesday Sept. 29th.
North Hastings, at West Huntingdon, Friday, Oct. 1st.
Hungerford Township, at Tweed, October 5th.
Madoc Central, at Madoc, Sept. 29th and 30th.

FLUID LIGHTNING.

All sufferers from this terrible torment, Neuralgia, can be made happy in one moment by a single application of Fluid Lightning briskly rubbed on painful parts, and without using any discusting medicine day by day with little or know result. Fluid Lightning also cures as effectually Toothache, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Headache, and only 25 cents per bottle at D. M. Waters' Drug Store, corner Front and Bridge St.

—Mr. Parnell, who has been grouse shooting in the Wicklow mountains, has started for London.

MODEL SCHOOL.

THE Model School for the County of Hastings will open at Madoc, on TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER, at 9 a. m.

Candidates must make application to either of the undersigned.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
WM. MACKINTOSH.
d&w1t

FARM TO RENT.

FOR one or three years, Lot 3, 7th con. Tyendinaga. Apply to
R. P. HAMILTON.
Belleville, August 23rd, 1886. 36wtf

Farm for Sale.

100 ACRES, being part of Lot No. 8, 3rd con. Rawdon—a first class farm, with good buildings, and well watered. Apply to
S. HELMER,
on premises.
August 19th, 1886. 36w3m

200 Acre Farm for Sale.

IN one or two parcels as preferred, composed of part of lots No. 8, 9 and 10, 2nd con. of Sidney, lying in square block, well adapted for grain and dairy purposes, about 12 acres beech and maple wood, heavy timber, balance cleared. Soil clay loam, Church, school and cheese factory all within ¾ of a mile. Two good orchards, one young and choice fruit bearing now. Buildings not excelled, large brick house, kitchen and woodhouse attached, cistern, and barn double drive floor, stables and root cellar all in good repair. Farm well watered, 2 never failing springs and creek. Situated in a good locality, 3½ miles from Trenton and 9 from Belleville. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to
M. A. KNOX,
Gosport, Ont.
or to GEO. W. HENDRICKS,
Trenton.
36w3m

In the High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

In Re ANNA MARIA BARNES, Deceased,
BETWEEN ESTELLA MAY GARRISON, Plaintiff.
AND ANNA JOHNSTON, Defendant.

PURSUANT to a partition order made in the above cause and dated the 31st day of May, A. D., 1886, there will be sold by public auction, with the approbation of Samuel Shaw Lazier, Local Master of this Court at Belleville, at his chambers, Shire Hall, on the west side of Church Street, in the said city of Belleville, on

Saturday, the 25th day September Next,

at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable farm and village property in 3 parcels as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.—Part of lots No. 5, 6 and 7 in the 3rd con. of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, better known as farm lot No. 38, containing 34 acres, as laid out on said lots 5, 6 and 7 on the west side of the river Moira, by P. V. Elmore, P. L. S., which plan was deposited in the Registry Office of the County of Hastings, on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1862, and designated west Canifton.

PARCEL No. 2.—Lot No. 9 on said plan, being on the east side of the gravelled road leading to the 4th con. of Thurlow, and containing one acre.

PARCEL No. 3.—Village lots No. 19, 27, 35, 45, 49, 50, 59, 63, 84 and 91 on said plan.

The said lots will be sold in parcels as above, by separate lots or en bloc, at the office of the said Master at the time of sale.

Parcel No. 1 lies about ½ a mile from the village of Canifton, and 3½ miles from the city of Belleville, and is good farm land. Well fenced.

Upon parcel No. 2 is erected a good frame house in good repair, a rough cast with long frame wood house attached, and a frame drive house. The lot is fenced with a good board fence, and a part of it is a good garden.

The lots composing parcel No. 3 are unimproved and unenclosed village lots.

All the above property will be sold subject to reserve bids fixed by the said Master.

The purchaser shall pay down a deposit in the proportion of $10 for every $100 of the purchase money, and the balance within one month thereafter, without interest. In all other respects the conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of this Court.

For further particulars apply to the law offices of E. Guss Porter, Esq., Messrs. Flint & Sherry and Messrs. Bell & Biggar, Belleville.

Dated at Belleville this 19th August A. D., 1886.

Signed,
S. S. LAZIER,
Local Master.
E. GUSS PORTER,
Plaintiff's solicitor.
36w4t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

CANVASSERS IN THIS COUNTY FOR THE

NEW HOME BIBLE.

A Most Comprehensive Family Bible,

Containing the Revised and Authorized Version of both the Old and New Testaments, arranged in parallel columns. It also contains a complete cyclopædia of Biblical knowledge, 350 additional features, and nearly 2,500 illustrations. The largest, cheapest and most elegantly bound family Bible ever published. The demand unparalleled, every intelligent person wanting a copy. Some agents are making from $50 to $100 weekly. Our agent McCrae sold $500 worth in two Townships during his first few weeks' work. Another agent reports 17 Bibles sold last week. Experience is not necessary. Send to the sole publishers for descriptive circular and liberal terms. Bibles in over 100 varieties. Also a line of standard subscription books and cheap photograph albums.

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5 Jordan St., Toronto,
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Hot Weather Materials

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Muslins at 8c., 10c., and 12½c.

Beautiful FRENCH LAWNS.

PINK, WHITE and CREAM MUSLINS & PIQUES.

A - LARGE - STOCK.

An Immense Shipment of

Boating Shawls

just arrived.

TERMS CASH. - ONE PRICE ONLY.

W. SMEATON.



A Summer Ramble.

LETTER NO. 2.

Aug. 19th, 1886.

As my former letter concluded with a slight description of Asbury Park, this will contain a few remarks with reference to amusements, catch-pennies, people, etc., to be met there. The inevitable organ grinder soothes your nerves with his delightful strains; however, all peddlers wandering musicians, etc., being prohibited east of the promenade, it is possible to sit, dream and gaze on the broad blue ocean with no ruthless intruder to break the current of one's thoughts. Trained birds, dogs and horses form an agreeable variety—the latter especially seeming to lack nothing but speech—the missing link which no Darwinian theory can bridge over, to equal the monarch of all—man. Crab fishing also forms a new and exciting pastime. One afternoon a party of twelve took a coach and, after driving four miles, reached Shark River, where, being supplied with boats and fishing tackle consisting of lines and hooks made of bent wire baited with meat, also small scoop nets, a few hours were delightfully spent. One requires to to be very wary in this sport, and after getting a bite draw in the line very cautiously until close enough to slide the net under and scoop in the prey. The upsetting of a boat now and then in the excitement of scooping in a crab adds considerable zest to this amusement, the river being shallow enough for one to wade from any place to shore, and salt renders this part of the sport quite spicy and free from any disagreeable consequences.

Watching men standing to the waist in water digging clams was also a novel spectacle. While seated on the piazza one morning an unusual crowd around an organ grinder attracted our attention. Going forward we found the centre of attraction to be a man standing on his head on an inverted bottle and whistling an accompaniment. "What next?" was the exclamation on all sides and we could not but style it the most laborous manner of begging yet met with. A lecture delivered in the hotel parlors one afternoon by an unconverted Hindoo explaining their religion, social customs, caste, abstaining from animal food, etc., was voted by all who heard it one of the most interesting and novel addresses to which it had ever been their good fortune to listen. Many customs, seemingly barbarous, were explained away by showing how many atrocities daily read in our newspaper columns and articles portraying the vices and crimes existing among us—a civilized people—might easily be represented by foreigners coming amongst us as an index of the whole social system. The strange yet pleasing accent of the lecturer, his dusky hue and wonderful command of our mother tongue stamped both lecture and lecturer almost ineffaceably on our minds.

Much amusement was afforded by the erroneous ideas of Canada and Canadians entertained by many whom we met. One lady addressing me said, "You're from Canada. Do you know the Thompsons up there?" "Madame," said I, with a vain effort to restrain my risible faculties, "the term 'Canada' is to us as vague as the word 'States' to you which might mean Florida, Maine, Texas, California, etc. If you tell me in what part of Canada your friends bearing that very uncommon name are located I'll try and find them out." The same person informed us she had travelled all over excepting "Canada." The Americans as a class strike one as possessed of free and easy manners and a happy faculty of adapting themselves to circumstances and surroundings. One would naturally look for many invalids and delicate persons at the seaside, but the contrary could not but strike one forcibly and every few steps one turns to gaze on some one who might, with regard to size be considered a rara avis, even by Barnum. The darkey dudes with their immaculate linen, swallow tail coats, spotless trousers and boots, beaver hats and silver headed canes lend a sombre hue to the moving throng on the promenade. Having a curiosity as to the number passing, seated on one of the benches, between the hours of seven and eight p.m., 550 were counted in the space of five minutes and this moving throng continued for about the distance of half a mile, besides the pavilion and benches being filled almost to their utmost. Meandering alone one afternoon the well known air of the "Red, White and Blue" fell upon our ears followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," "God Save the Queen" and winding up with "Yankee Doodle." "Characteristic of the two nations" was the remark casually made by one of the party and essented to by *all*. Exhibitions in ventriloquism, spiritualism, concerts, etc., filled up the days and all too soon the time allotted for this portion of our trip drew to a close. Returning to New York via Pennsylvania railroad, the route lay along the coast of New Jersey, through a succession of summer resorts and during most of the time in sight of the water. This time we were much more fortunate in the selection of a hotel and all we could complain of was the enormous cost of meals which, being exquisitely served and on the European plan, cost about the rate of ten cents a mouthful. New York is so well known by many that an attempt to describe it by one after spending a few days there would be entirely out of place. One requires to have a plan of places to be visited, their vicinity to each other and time allotted each, made out. The street cars furnish an easy means of access, and if in doubt which car to take or where to stop, the policemen will furnish the needed information to the best of their ability. Some of the leading stores, city buildings, Brooklyn bride, Greenwood cemetery, Central Park, and a number of other places were visited—in fact so much was seen in a few days as to almost confuse one, and leave an indistinct picture on the mind. An agreeable variety in sight-seeing is to be had by taking a steamer down to Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, or some other of the resorts within easy access. We were heartily glad to leave the din and bustle of this great city behind, and take refuge on one of the large and commodious day steamers up the Hudson to Albany. Starting out on Monday, 9 a.m., we hoped to find comparative quiet on board, but so great was the throng that it seemed as if half the city were off for an outing, and the boat was filled almost to its utmost capacity. Too much has not been said of the beauty of this river. The precipitous banks clothed with verdure and dotted with a succession of elegant mansions, extend for miles along both sides, until one almost tires of the grandeur of the scenery, and turns to gaze upon the motley crowd of fellow passengers with a feeling of relief. At West Point, elegant, picturesque and commanding in its lofty position, a large number disembarked, where they would have three hours to stroll through its historic grounds and then catch the steamer down the river. This fact accounted for the crowd, and from this point up there was not the necessity of clinging to one's seat. Railroads run along both shores at the base of the cliffs—the river seems many times to abruptly end, when, suddenly, a sharp turn reveals the course to be pursued. An excellent dinner is furnished on board to which ample justice is done and, of course, ample funds are an essential item. Arriving at Albany, 6 p.m., we took the train for Saratoga, the rain descending in torrents, but as the cars connected with the boat our pleasure was not in the least damped. A run of an hour and a half brought us to Saratoga with its wonderful mineral springs, palatial hotels, crowd of pleasure seekers, etc. The races being at their height, the place was thronged and a slight difficulty was experienced in getting accommodations; however, in the course of an hour we were very comfortably settled and after enjoying a very hearty repast, retired to dream of the moving panorama of the day and prepare to start afresh on the morrow. Seven-thirty a.m. found us taking a stroll in search of one of the springs to quaff before breakfast and many others were encountered bent on a similiar expedition. The taste was found to be exceedingly disagreeable, even nauseous, and would require time and a stern sense of duty to be lightly partaken of not to say relished in the least. The hotels are stupendous and may well be classed as the grandest in America. Here it was our good fortune to meet during our short stay a lady, a fellow boarder, and summer frequenter for eleven successive years, who described in glowing terms the pleasures and beauties of Saratoga and vicinity, talking at the rate of about forty knots an hour and seeming to think it her bounden duty to send us away forcibly impressed with an idea of the allurements, growth and magnitude of the place. One of her statements particularly struck us, which was, that there, when it rained, it was always during the night and the succeeding morning invariably turned out bright and pleasant. As we found this to be the case the morning of our stay on leaving the breakfast table our ears were greeted with the new and elegant phrase "Didn't I tell you so!" By the way 'elegant' is used by many with reference to all things, places, occasions and persons, often falling very ludicrously on one's ear. Few leave Saratoga without visiting Mt. McGregor, a drive of about seven miles, where the late Gen. Grant spent the last few months of his life. Here the apartments are to be seen with their numerous floral offerings as they were at the time of his death.

In this fashionable resort the breezes from the Adirondacks cool the air, the streets are beautifully lined with shade trees and numberless evidences of wealth and luxury surround one at every step. Leaving Saratoga we took the train for Lake Champlain passing through the much frequented Adirondacks with numerous hotels nestling among the hills here and there all along the route. Beautiful little lakes form an agreeable variety in the mountain scenery, and a desire and determination if possible, to spend some time in the near future in this charming locality took possession of us. The route extends from Whitehall to Fort Ticonderoga along the foot of L. Champlain, while the mountains skirting both sides form a beautiful background. At Fort Ticonderoga the train connects with the steamer and, as this is a favorite pleasure trip, the usual complement of tourists accompanied us. Here we were surprised at the lowness of the temperature, caused by the breezes from the Adirondacks, and the spacious saloons on the elegant steamer were found to be comfortably heated by several large stoves.

The air was so keen and the wind so strong that it was almost impossible to remain on deck in the bow of the steamer, but the stern was taken advantage by most of those on board. Leaving Fort Ticonderoga, the next stopping place was Crown Point, also famous in the annals of the early French and English settlements. Sailing along the picturesque shores of this lovely winding lake, one's mind naturally reverted to the daring deeds of these early settlers and the hardships encountered by them among these mountain fastnesses, while the eye rested on the ever varying succession of hills and glens well adapted to be the scenes of pillage and slaughter. Language fails me to convey an adequate description of the sail up this lovely lake named after the noble man who discovered it—fitting tribute to one so illustrious in the early history of "this Canada of ours." We were really sorry to bid adieu to this lovely scene and again take the train at Plattsburg—the terminus of the steamer—bound for Ogdensburg via Mooer's Junction. As this part of our journey began at 8 p.m., the country passed through was not duly appreciated by us and at the latter place we met with the first delay experienced anywhere throughout our trip. About fifty passengers spent an hour in or outside a station containing a ticket-office and two little waiting rooms about 25 by 12, waiting to make connection. However, as it was beautiful clear moonlight the situation might have been worse and the tedium of the delay was broken by the witty sallies of several young Frenchmen, evidently off on a good time and having it too. Many of their remarks being understood by us rendered the situation extremely ludicrous and one of the many amusing incidents met with on our trip. Ogdensburg was reached at 1.30 a.m.—the ferry awaited the train and having again reclaimed our trunks, which had been forwarded from New York nearly a week before, we crossed over to Canadian soil, much pleased with our visit to Uncle Sam's domain and thoroughly tired out. After spending the remainder of the night in one of the *luxurious* hotels to be found in Prescott, we again boarded the train for Kemptville, where we purpose spending a few days with friends, ere returning to our own pretty little city.

S. T.

Items from Bancroft.

BANCROFT POLICE COURT—BEFORE POLICE MAGISTRATE CLEAK.

On Friday, the 20th inst., John Walker, of L'Amable, on the prosecution of License Inspector Mouncey, was summoned before this court on the charge of selling liquors without a license and fined with costs included in the sum of $74.45.

THE IRONDALE, BANCROFT AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

This line has now commenced operations in earnest, and the company is advertising for men. The line through to Bancroft and L'Amable is to be completed in 1887, but according to a prospectus issued it will be partly on the condition of receiving subsidies from the municipalities interested to average $1,000 per mile; on the basis of this and the Government grant of $3,200 per mile a reliable construction company has engaged to complete the work taking the balance in securities from the railway company. As railway communication to this district is felt to be such an important necessity, the residents are almost universally disposed to render any reasonable aid, as a loan might be se cured to extend probably over 20 years, and by that time the internal development of the country, not to speak of the great mineral resources existing, which would employ thousands, the erection of blast furnaces to which they are bound, the cheapened facilities of intercourse and freight, and the sure and constant market that would be opened up for all kinds of produce, it is felt would justify the people in submitting to a tax of of three or four dollars annually for benefits that would, by the above mentioned advantages and the increased value of their property, enrich both themselves and their children after them.

Notes from Trenton.

A lawn social was held on the beautiful lawn owned by Capt. John O'Neill at which the proceeds amounted to about seventy-five dollars. This is only the sixth entertainment of the kind in this town this season.

We are informed that some gentlemen who are rusticating out at Crow Lake were noticed shooting ducks, and it cost them about ten dollars a pair—a very fair price for ducks.

—Sir Alexander Campbell has sailed for Canada greatly benefitted in health by his trip to the Old Country.

—Sir John Macdonald will return to Ottawa on Saturday.

—A number of the Chicago anarchists are said to be in Canada, and steps are to be taken for their extradition.

—The Edmonton Stage was "held up," on the 23rd near Calgary, by two masked men, who captured $400 and registered letters. No arrests have yet been made, but the police are on the track of the robbers.

Years of experience and successful trial have proved McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate the most complete and satisfactory compound for healing Old Sores, Festerings, Ulcers, Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Frost Bites or Felons, and for keeping out the cold and to cleanse or prevent proud flesh, sloughing or decay. Insist on having McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate, sold at 25c, by D. M. Waters, Druggist.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and who lesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall-st., N.Y.

ALBERT COLLEGE,

BELLEVILLE ONT.

38TH YEAR BEGINS ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1886.

DIPLOMAS are awarded in Music, Fine Arts, Commercial Science, Ornamental Pen, and Collegiate Courses.

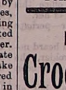
Candidates for Teachers' Certificates and Matriculants in Arts receive special attention.

Attendance Last Year, 170. Application for room should be made at once. Address,

REV. W. P. DYER, M.A., President.

84d&w1m

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.



Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.

FOR SALE BY D. M WATERS.

BELLEVILLE

Crockery - Store.

REASONS for the long continued success of this grand CENRAL ONTARIO DEPOT for

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, SILVER-WARE, CHINA, LAMP GOODS, TABLE CUTLERY

1. Our knowledge of the best markets, from *experience in buying.*
2. Our practice of going to "the fountain-head" for supplies — obtaining goods direct *from the makers.*
3. Sales for cash only,—no losses by credit to make up on good sales—consequent *low prices.*
4. One uniform price—the lowest asked at first and kept to: obviously, we can therefore afford to *mark prices low.*
5. Our large and unique collection of both fancy and staple goods—so displayed as to be most *readily seen by all.*
6. Our constantly replenished stock, showing the best goods in our various lines—including all *such novelties as are real improvements.*

F. H. Rous & Co.

Belleville, 16.8.86.

GEO. J. SHERRY.

BARRISTER, solicitor in the Supreme Court, conveyancer, notary public, &c. Branch office, over Dr. Parker's drug store, Stirling, Ont. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Head office, Front St., Belleville.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE and company funds to lend at the very lowest current rates; from 5 to 6 per cent. interest payable yearly. Will buy mortgages, charges very moderate, no delay in procuring the money. Now is the time to renew your mortgages, or to make improvements, or buy land while money can be had at such low interest.

GEO. J. SHERRY, Barrister &c.

Branch office, Stirling, Ont., head office, Belleville. 35w

BUILDING TIMBER.

I HAVE a quantity of Timber suitable for Barns, Sheds, &c., laying at Plainfield, for sale very cheap.

F. J. DRAKE, Belleville.

35w2t

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION



A successful medicine tested over 30 years in thousands of cases. Promptly cures *Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Spinal Cord, and Generative Organs* of either sex, *Emissions* and all ills caused by indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages is *guaranteed* to effect a cure when all other medicines fail. One package $1, six packages $5, by mail. Sold by druggists. *Write for Pamphlet.* EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., *Detroit, Mich.*

FOR SALE BY D. M. WATERS.

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE, west half of lot No. 2, 2d concession of Rawdon, containing 100 acres, with good frame house 26x36, cellar full size and kitchen 20x20, good drive house and stable 30x40, large barn and shed, about eighty acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, remainder well wooded, there is a never-failing spring 10 rods from the barn and a creek runs across the farm, and a never-failing well 3 rods from the house.

Situated about 3 miles from Stirling on Madoc road.

For further particulars apply on the premises to John A. Hawkins or to West Huntingdon P. O.

Rawdon, 14th Aug., 1886. 35wtf

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale the farm of the late James P. Howell, being composed of the east three quarters of the north half of lot thirty-two, first concession Township of Sophiasburgh and County of Prince Edward, containing about one hundred and twelve acres in a good locality, and a very desirable situation for any one wanting a good farm.

Terms of payment made easy. For full particulars apply to either of the undersigned at Northport post office, Prince Edward County, Ontario.

ISAIAH MILLS, S. J. COTTER, S. J. BARKER, } Executors.

33w4t

REMEMBER

The grand chance offered to Market Gardeners and others, by the

AUCTION SALE

OF

LEMOINE PARK LOTS,

across the upper railroad bridge, Belleville, to be held at the Anglo American Hotel, on SATURDAY, 4th September next. d&w1t

SHINGLE MACHINES!

Portable Saw Mills, Stationary Saw Mills,

FOUR different kinds of shingle machines, either hand feed or self-acting to choose from. The cheapest and best portable saw mill for the price in Canada, made specially to be driven by threshing engines, and can be set up and started in 4 to 5 hours. Light and heavy stationary saw mills, with either wood or iron saw frames and to cut any length. Patent shingle jointers. Patent shingle packers; improved circular wood saws, drag saws and all kinds of mill work constantly on hand, or built to order at short notice. Saw mill men should see my improved friction set works and lumber gauge. With these any mill will make perfectly true lumber.

The above machinery is all built at J. M. Walker & Co's works here, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Address,

F. J. DRAKE, Belleville, Ont.

35wtf

MORTGAGE SALE

UNDER and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made by Thomas Johns and Eliza Johns (who joins to bar her dower,) bearing date respectively the 16th day of June, 1877, and the 31st day of December, A.D. 1880, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, subject to a reserve bid, at the Court House, in the City of Belleville, at the hour of 12 o'clock, on

Saturday, the 4th Day of Sept, A D., 1886,

the following valuable property, to wit: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, being described as part lot No. 13, on the east side of Park Street, in the 2nd con. of the said Township of Thurlow, in the said County of Hastings, containing 5 acres of land more or less. Abstract of title and title deeds will be produced at the time of sale, and in the meantime may be inspected at the office of the vendor's solicitor.

Terms of sale are cash, and in other respects the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

GEO. D. DICKSON, Vendor's solicitor.

Belleville, Aug. 12 h, 1886. 35wtd

MORTGAGE SALE

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage made by the late William Charlesworth, deceased, (a widower at the time of the making of said mortgage) bearing date the 7th day of February, A. D., 188', which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, subject to a reserve bid, at the Court House, in the City of Belleville, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on

Thursday, the 9th Day of Sept. A. D., 1886,

the following valuable farm property, to wit: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Ontario, being composed of the north half of lot No. 10, in the 8th concession of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, containing by admeasurement 100 acres of land, be the same more or less. Abstract of title and title deeds will be produced at the time of sale and in the meantime may be inspected at the office of the vendor's solicitor.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. cash down, and the balance in one week thereafter, in other respects the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

GEO. D. DICKSON, Vendor's solicitor.

CANADA'S GREAT

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

AND

Agricultural Exposition, 1886

TORONTO

SEPTEMBER 6TH TO 18TH.

An immense Programme of NEW AND GREAT ATTRACTIONS is prepared for this Exhibition. *Cheap Fares and Excursions on all Ry's* Copies of Prize List and Entry Forms sent to any one on application, by post card or otherwise, to the Secretary at Toronto. Entries close Saturday August 28th.

JNO. J. WITHROW, President. H. J. HILL, Manager and Sec'y. TORONTO.

In the County Court of the Co. of Hastings.

In the Matter of Partition of the Estate of the Late Solomon Johns, Deceased.

HAWLEY vs. BULL.

PURSUANT to the order dated the 8th day of June, 1886, made herein by the Judge of this Court, and the judgment for sale sined herein on the 3rd day of July, A. D., 1886, under the partition Act, there will be sold by public auction with the approbation of Thomas Appelby Lazier, Esquire, the real representative of the lands hereinafter mentioned, at his chambers in Shire Hall, on Church street, in the city of Belleville, on

Saturday, 4th Day of Sept., 1885,

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable farm property in one or more parcels, to suit purchasers, viz.: Lots numbers 10 and 11 in the 5th concession and the west half of lot number 10 in the the 6th concession of the Township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, in Ontario, containing 500 acres of land more or less.

This valuable property known as the Johns farm is situated about a mile and a half from the Village of Marmora and about three miles from Marmora Station on the Central Ontario Railway. It lies on both sides of the main road which divides the farm into two nearly equal parts. On the East side of the road are a large frame house a story and a half high, driving house and sheds. On the West side are 2 good frame barns and a driving house and cattle shed.

There are about 250 acres cleared and fit for cultivation, about 150 acres are adapted for pasture land and about 100 acres are wooded with good hardwood.

The land is well watered and there is a good spring on the West side of the road. The fences are in a good state of repair.

The property is adapted for a stock farm.

Possession will be given on the 15th of October, 1886. The sale will be subject to a reserve bid.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser will pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of purchase money at time of sale, and the balance within one month thereafter, without interest.

In other respects the conditions of sale will be the usual conditions of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

For further information apply to George D. Dickson, Q. C., Belleville, S. J. Young, Solicitor, Trenton, W. R. Riddell, Solicitor, Cobourg or F. A. Hilton, Solicitor, Cobourg.

Dated August 1st, 1886.

T. A. LAZIER, Real Representative.

F. A. HILTON, Plaintiffs Solicitor, Cobourg Ont. 34w4t.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 15, in the 4th con. of Thurlow, 200 acres, being the valuable improved farm and homestead of the late Mrs. David Clapp, situated within five miles of the City of Belleville. There is a cheese factory on the adjoining lot. Farm well watered, and has forty acres of hardwood uncleared. Buildings in good state of repair and land well cultivated. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to

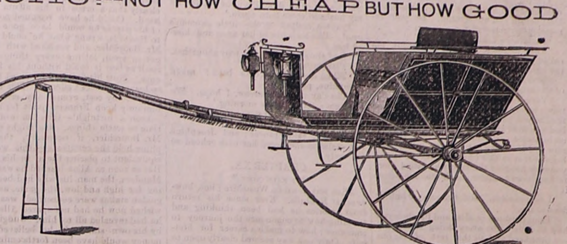
BENJAMIN GILBERT, Front of Sidney,

or to A. G. NORTHRUP, Executor of the will of Mrs. Clapp.

May 19th, 1886. 22w6m

ASHLEY CARRIAGE COMPANY.

MOTTO:—NOT HOW CHEAP BUT HOW GOOD



THE Ashley Carriage Company would respectfully call attention of intending purchasers of Carriages and Waggons to the undisputed fact we are offering the best bargains in Buggies, Phætons, Carts and Tabular axle Waggons that can be had, and would solicit an inspection of our goods. We manufacture these goods in our own works, where intending purchasers can see our goods in process of manufacture, and the material they are composed of. We also make a speciality of ordered work from the best stock that can be had for money.

A first class Top Buggy with a whole steel axle, $100; first class Buggy, top, $85; Carts ex, $75; Lumber Waggon, tubular, $75.

ASHLEY CARRIAGE CO.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, on

SATURDAY, October 2nd, 1886,

at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, by Ralph Purdy, Esq., auctioneer, at John Doreen's Hotel, in the village of Shannonville, in the County of Hastings, the following land, viz.: All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being composed of lot No. 28, in the north range, in the 4th con. in the Township of Tyendinaga, in the said County of Hastings, containing by admeasurement 80 acres, more or less.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the vendors' solicitors at the time of sale, sufficient, with the said ten per cent., to make one-third of the purchase money within one month thereafter, the balance to be secured by first mortgage over the above premises for 5 years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The above property will be sold subject to a reserve bid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

MULOCK, TILT, MILLER & CROWTHER, 99 King St. East, Toronto.

Dated 3rd of Aug., 1886. 35wtd

Wells, Water and Pumps.

AFTER drilling over 300 wells in Prince Edward County, which have given universal satisfaction, the undersigned is prepared to

DRILL WELLS

in any part of Ontario at

REASONALE RATES.

The mode of drilling and stopping all surface water, and giving nothing but

PURE WATER,

is approved of by all who have tried it. Wells can be put down in any yard without making scarcely any

DISTURBANCE OR DIRT.

Size of drill (6) six inches. Orders left with JAMES HILL, foreman with C F. Smith & Co., Belleville, or correspond with GUS. R. HINCKLY, Picton, will receive prompt attention. 24w3m

NOTICE FOR CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry Wright.

THE creditors of Henry Wright, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, who died on or about the third day of March, 1886, are on or before the first day of September, 1886, to send by post prepaid, to Elijah Sarles (the executor of said deceased,) at Stirling, or to Messrs. Clute & Williams, of the City of Belleville, the Solicitors of said Elijah Sarles, the executor aforesaid, their christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them; or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from participating in the distribution and administration of said estate. All claims due the estate are to be paid to said executors or his Solicitors aforesaid.

Dated July 28, 1886.

ELIJAH SARLES, The executor of the estate of Henry Wright, deceased. 33w4t

APOLOGY.

I REGRET exceedingly, that I am unable to carry out my promise to those who are anxiously awaiting the issue of my catalogue. The delay is not caused through any fault of mine, but is owing to my not having received the descriptions from those who wish to have their property described in it. The farmers are all so busy at present that they have not had time to attend to it. I hope, however, that it will be issued very soon.

If those who wish copies will send me their addresses I will see that they receive a copy at as early a date as possible.

J. LYONS BIGGAR, Real Estate Agent, Belleville.

FOR SALE.

128 acres being parts of Lots 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Ameliasburgh, of which 122 acres are cleared and cultivated and 6 in timber soil clay loam watered by springs, &c., has an orchard of 126 trees of which 75 are plum. Nearest market is Consecon 2½ miles. Church and School within ½ mile. The building consist of brick house 26x36 with an extension 24x18. Frame house 26x18 and extension 12x18. Two barns, one 30x50 the other 36x36 with linter 18x36.

This farm can be bought very cheap if bought at once.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the west half lot 19 and part of the east half of lot 19, in the second concession of Thurlow, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, one hundred of which is under cultivation. Situated within three miles of the city of Belleville and near a cheese factory; its location is particularly desirable. A good residence and good outbuildings on the property, which is under a high state of cultivation. Apply to

W. F. GRAHAM, On the Premises, or Belleville P. O.

November 28th, 1885 178d3t-50wtf

Farm for Sale.

A CHEAP farm for sale containing 100 acres, with reasonably good buildings and well fenced. For further particulars apply to the undersigned on lot No. 8, 4th con. of Rawdon, or to Stirling P. O.

34wtf JOSEPH DOAK.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS.

LAZIER & MEYERS HATTERS & FURRIERS BELLEVILLE, ONT.

SABINS' SHOE DRESSING!

A NEW ARTICLE.

HAVING first procured a small lot of three dozen bottles in order to satisfy ourselves as to its merits, we now unhesitatingly recommend it to our customers. It imparts a beautiful gloss, oils and softens the leather and makes it thoroughly waterproof. No other shoe dressing which we have seen contains the same amount of oil. Particularly adapted for the wet fall weather. Price 25 cents. The trade supplied in dozen lots at manufacturers prices. Five gross just received.

HAINES & LOCKETT

SALE - CONTINUED

AT

GEO. RITCHIE & CO'S.,

The cheap sale of surplus stock will be continued this week.

Many good bargains are offered.

Terms of sale, Cash.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO.

NEW CROP TEAS!

We have a complete assortment of NEW SEASON'S TEAS, our own importation. Japans 25 to 60 cts. per lb., Y. Hysons 25 to 60 cts. per lb., Gunpowder 40 to 70 cts. per lb., Black 30 to 60 cts. per lb. 6 pounds best tea siftings for $1.00. Also Oolong, Caper and India Teas.

Choice COFFEES, fresh ground, at 20 to 30 cts.

STROUD BRO'S.

ASHLEY BLOCK, FRONT ST., BELLEVILLE

Also at Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto.

MICHIGAN FARMERS 300,000 Acres Find the best markets in the world right at their doors. Blizzards and tornadoes do not devastate their crops and ruin their homes. I have for Sale. Easy payments; long time; low rate of interest. O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich.

NEW - GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

BRIGNALL & THOMPSON'S

New Silk Gloves,
New Thread Gloves,
New Oriental Laces,
New Forchon Laces,
New Black Laces,
New White Dress Muslins,
New Cream Dress Muslins,
New Black Thread Hose,
New Frillings, etc., etc.

BRIGNALL & THOMPSON.

N. B.---A large lot of Remnants on our tables, marked very cheap.

FARMERS AND THRESHERS

SHOULD USE ONLY THE CELEBRATED

PEERLESS MACHINE OIL,

And should insist on their dealers procuring it from SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., sole manufacturers. This brand is made only at QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS, TORONTO, and all first-class dealers sell it.

Selected Literature.

A CARDINAL SIN.

'Of course not. I'll let some one else enlighten you after I've gone. It won't be long before you understand. Do you remember my name?"

'Certainly—George Manders."

'Yes—to you it was. You'll hear me called by another name soon. That will be my true name."

She was perfectly mystified; no suspicion of the true facts dawned on her.

'Very well," said Manders, "never mind now; but when I write to you, come or not, as you choose. Believe every thing bad you hear about me, except that I am an impostor. It's too long a tale to tell now; I'll tell it next time we meet. And believe that in this I am anxious to serve you; for hanging the man who killed your father doesn't matter much to me—does it?"

'I suppose not,' said Frances; 'but it does to me."

'Then trust me in this, and I'll show you how to do it. I'm every thing that's bad—a drunkard and all the rest of it; but you must trust me."

Then he left hastily, and Frances sat down to think over his words. There was no reason, so far as she could see, why she should not trust him. He had even loved her once; fortunately, he appeared to have cured himself of that folly. He could not have called upon her for sentimental reasons. His tale had been fairly credible; the very hints he had acquired his knowledge seemed to confirm his words. She no doubt but that the life he had led upon his arrival in London had been a vicious one, and she had a little belief in his conventional expression of regret. His explanation of his extraordinary behavior was a trifle lame, but she wished to believe him—she wished ardently to see her father's murderers within the grasp of the law. Whatever he might have done, whatever she might hear in his disfavor, it seemed clearly in his power to bring this about. Yes, in spite of every thing, she would trust the man so far. He could have no motive in deceiving her about this particular thing. Having made up her mind, she went in search of Josephine.

Josephine was in her room, the door of which she had locked and bolted. Frances knocked at it.

"Let me in, dear,' she said.

"Who is it?" asked Josephine, cautiously.

"It is I—Frances.'

"Are you quite alone—no one with you?'

"No; I am quite alone. Open the door.'

"You give me your word there is no one with you?'

Frances wondered if her guest were losing her senses.

"Of course I'm alone if I tell you so,' she said, feeling much annoyed at the doubt expressed.

Josephine opened the door timidly; but before she admitted Frances, glanced up and down the landing. Seeing no sign of an enemy, she let her visitor enter, taking the precaution of relocking the door after her.

"What are you afraid of?' asked Frances, smiling.

"Is he gone? Oh, say he is gone!'

"Is who gone?'

It seemed impossible that Josephine should be referring to George Manders.

"The wretched man you have been talking to so long.'

Josephine spoke almost scornfully.

"Yes, he has just left. He was an old acquaintance, whom I have not seen for some years. What is the matter, Josephine?'

For Josephine had risen, and was looking her full in the face with an expression which puzzled her greatly.

"Oh!' she exclaimed, 'Frances, why did you tell me over and over again you had never seen him, never knew him! Yet, as soon as he comes, you are ready to rush into his arms.'

"Please explain yourself,' said Frances, quietly.

'I have been doing all I can to keep out of his way, and as soon as he comes here you welcome him, and call him an old friend."

'Josephine, you are losing your senses. What in the world has the gentleman who called to see me to do with you?"

'Every thing, unfortunately; being the man I despise most in the world—my husband."

'Your husband!"

'Yes, my husband, Digby Bourchier; the man you have never seen."

Frances felt incredulous.

'Josephine,' she said, 'it is impossible; you are making a mistake."

'I am sorry to say I know him too well to make a mistake. Did he not want to see me?"

'He never even mentioned your name."

'Then what did he come for?"

'He came to see me," said Frances, who was beginning to understand the mysterious words spoken by Manders just before leaving her.

'Josephine,' she asked, 'you are certain you are right?'

'I am as certain as I am his wife. It's nonsense talking like this. What did he want?'

Frances did not answer this question.

'When I knew him," she said, 'he went by the name of—; well, another name entirely. I can't understand it."

'I dare say he's gone by twenty names.'

'Yet it was your father who introduced him to you as your cousin, Digby Bourchier.'

'Yes, but papa may have been deceived. Oh, Frances, I am awfully distressed that you should know him, or have any dealings with him. Tell me all you know about him.'

Frances mused; the whole matter was growing very complicated. She could not explain her connection with Josephine's husband without telling her every thing; and she had bound herself to secrecy, for a few days at any rate. She was thinking over all she knew about Manders, and wondered whether his assertion, that the name she would find he bore was his rightful one, was true. He might be a bad man without being an impostor. He might be the hero of a romance, and have found since they parted that his birth was different to what it was always thought to be. No, she would tell Josephine nothing—she would even, although she now regretted the promise, tell Allan nothing until the week had passed by. She raised her eyes and looked gravely at Josephine, who was anxiously awaiting her reply.

"I am more perplexed and astonished than I can describe,' she said. "I have reasons for telling you no more at present, than that this man, your husband, when I knew him was in a totally different position of life. We were thrown together and knew each other intimately for a long time. By and by I will tell you his history as far as I know it, but I can't for a while say any thing more about him.'

"Of course I shall tell Allan he came,' said Josephine, with a dissatisfied air.

Frances reflected.

"I would rather you did not mention it for a few days I should be bound to give Allan the same answer I give you.'

Josephine felt the old mistrust, which she had never thoroughly conquered, arising again.

"I think Allan ought to know exactly who you old friends are,' she said, in such a way that Frances looked both pained and surprised.

'Then tell him by all means,' she said coldly.

Josephine saw she had vexed her.

'Oh, Frances!' she cried, 'don't be cross with me; I am so unhappy, and so afraid of you. You won't let him come here again, will you? If I am troubling you by staying here, I will go away to Shortlands or to Redhills; but don't let my husband come here again.'

Frances melted at the little woman's grief. She took her in her arms and kissed her.

'No,' she said, 'be quite easy about that. He shan't come here again.'

'When does Allan come back?' asked Josephine, presently.

'The day after to-morrow, I hope. We shall get a letter in the morning.'

'I wish he were here now,' said Josephine.

'So do I,' said Frances; and Josephine felt easier as she heard her wish echoed so sincerely.

CHAPTER XX.

"I WILL COME."

Allan was down in Westshire; not, however, at Redhills. Ever since his return from America he had been thinking and thinking how to commence the journey to eminence; how to make a career for himself. Only one way seemed clearly open to him, that was Parliament. Hitherto, he had resolved to wait for a few years, or until the seat held by his father was again vacant, it being understood that the member who succeeded Mr. Bourchier would not again present himself for election. Allan believed he would be invited to occupy the seat as soon as the opportunity came.

Recently his views had changed; he was now eager to get into the House for any borough, however small, which would accept him. He had plenty of confidence in himself, and determined to devote himself to politics until he held such a position that he could beg the wife he loved to renounce her task of ministering to the amusements of the people, in order to aid him in graver and more ambitious aims. Urged on by love and ambition, Allan felt sanguine as to his eventual success.

He had made his father acquainted with his wishes, and found him willing to do all in his power to gratify them. As soon as a suitable chance should occur Mr. Bourchier promised that he would furnish the sinews of war. So Allan was at present on the look-out for a borough which, as a preliminary step, would accept him as the candidate of the party he favored.

There being a rumor in the wind that the chief party wire-puller at Hunsford had his member's resignation in his pocket, ready to produce at a convenient opportunity, Allan, at the request of some of the opposition wire-pullers, had gone down to the little town. Hunsford being only some thirty-five miles from Redton, he was no stranger there; and as neither of the parties was in an overwhelming majority, it was felt that a candidate whose family was so influential in the county would be the very person to reverse the decision given by the constituency at the last election. So Allan was made welcome, and stayed there for two or three days, seeing influential people and generally preparing his way for the struggle which might any day commence.

He had heard that his father was far from well, so determined, after his business at Hunsford was over, to go across to Redhills and spend the day there. He wrote to his wife to this effect, saying he should not return till the latter end of the week. Then he felt compelled to be in town, as Mdlle. Francesca appeared on the opening night of the operatic season in one of her most celebrated characters.

He had other business also which called him back to town, and it was partly this business which took him to Redhills. When Josephine came to his house in the dead of night with the cruel red marks on her arm, he had sworn that she should be freed once and forever from the villain who had so treated her. It was with great difficulty he had been kept from visiting Digby the next day and administering a satisfactory thrashing. Josephine and Frances at last persuaded him to leave the matter to the law to settle. He had thereupon consulted his solicitor, but had as yet given him no definite instructions. Without seeing his father, he scarcely liked to take such a responsibility upon himself. Mr. Bourchier, although he was now greatly broken in health, had always been accustomed to lay down the law to Allan; and that law had always been a wise, salutary, as well as a kind one. A few days could make no difference, so nothing had been done as yet.

Frances, for some reasons, was not sorry that her husband did not intend to return immediately. She was much exercised in endeavoring to form a true opinion about George Manders. He had warned her so distinctly that she would hear strange things about him when his back was turned. He had not even tried to defend or explain away his conduct toward his wife. He tacitly admitted the truth of all the accusations brought against him; but, then, his treatment of Josephine now had nothing to do with events some years ago. He might be the worst husband in the world, but there was nothing in that to prevent his being able to obtain the information Frances was craving for. She felt that now the chance of finding out all concerning her father's death was at hand, she must take it. She thought and thought; tried to persuade herself that he was, for some reason known only to himself, deceiving her; but after looking at the matter in every possible light, could not help believing that in this at least he was speaking in good faith. Her meditations made her so absent and preoccupied during the leisure moments she had that day and the next, that Josephine could not help noticing her mood, and could only attribute it to the one and, in a way, the right cause—the visit paid by her husband. She was longing for Allan to return. She could not quite decide whether to tell him of Frances's expressive welcome to Digby, and of the prolonged interview between the two, or whether to let Frances inform him at her own pleasure. Still she wished that Allan was home.

She dared not stir out of the house for fear of meeting Digby. She could not for a moment believe that he had come solely to see Frances. In her agitation she had noticed the look of surprise on his face—a genuine look; and knew he had come for her; had most likely followed her and Mrs. Melville home. She almost wished she had not taken those papers, feeling sure that he would not make the efforts she knew he was making to gain an interview with her for her own sake. However, no one should see them or known of their existence until she had placed them in her father's hands. She would not even again examine them.

It was the morning after the ominous visit that Allan's letter, saying he should not return for a couple of days, arrived. Josephine, who could not help noting every look, every word of Frances's, fancied she betrayed little sorrow or annoyance at his prolonged absence. She blamed herself for thinking that the absence of regret meant rejoicing. Had she dared she would have telegraphed and bade him return at once. Fortunately her good sense told her that such an unwarrantable act of interference would be justly resented by Frances and most likely by Allan as well.

Josephine did not see much of her sister-in-law on the day when Allan's letter arrived. Mdlle. Francesca was fully occupied. It was Thursday, and on Saturday her re-appearance in opera was announced. She was, of course, rather anxious as to whether the fickle public would continue to be pleased with her efforts, and with her usual conscientiousness spared no trouble to insure a favorable verdict. There was little fear as to the result; all who were competent to judge, and by rehearsals privileged to judge, asserted that her voice was stronger and more enchanting than ever. Still, with all the many things she had to think about, the promised communication from George Manders was seldom out of her mind. As late as Thursday night she had heard nothing from him.

Perhaps the reason was that he had been very busy since he had left her. He saw clearly that a crisis in his affairs was at hand. Could he have regained possession of his papers he would have gone straight to Redhills, wrung what he could out of Mr. Bourchier, and vanished with his ill-gotten spoil, letting every thing arrange itself as best it could without his interference. Now his first and foremost task was to insure Frances's silence. This must be done at any cost, even at any crime. Let him only keep Frances quiet for a month—even a fortnight—then he would have time to settle things. He might even tell Mr. Bourchier, if necessary, that Josephine held the certificates—this would be equivalent to placing them in his hands. But as soon as Allan learned he was George Manders, the man his wife had been looking for high and low, the game, as far as golden stakes were concerned, was up. He wished now he had not spared Allan—that he had revealed all to him. Judging him by his own standard, he believed hush-money would have been forthcoming. Yes, he had been too clever.

However, if hard work could repair mistakes, he was doing his best that way on the Thursday. He was up at an unusually early hour and down at the little place some twenty miles out of London. He spent several hours in the quiet cottage, and although he was quite alone, and two or three blisters on his hands told that he had been working hard at some manual labor, he appeared entirely satisfied with the result of his unwonted solitude and unusual exertions. He locked up the uninhabited house, and in the afternoon went back to town.

He had just time to see his stockbroker, who by his directions had that day closed all his ventures. The last money he had extorted from Mr. Bourchier was coming rapidly to an end. A few hundred pounds only remained. Days were slipping by, and the forged bill had not been taken up. His affairs were indeed getting to a crisis!

In the evening he went back to his hotel, the Langham, and telling the cashier he should want his bill in the morning, sent a waiter for a Continental Bradshaw. He professed himself intensely stupid with respect to the mysteries of time-tables, and made inquiries of two or three officials at the hotel as to the best and quickest way of getting to Nice. Could one book a sleeping carriage from Paris? Would it be better to telegraph to have one—no, two places kept for him? His questions gave every one who heard them the idea that he started with a friend to-morrow morning with the instructions that any letters should be forwarded to Digby Bourchier, Post Restante, Nice; and in the morning having paid his bill, told the porter to call a cab to take him to Charing Cross.

Yet he did not go direct to Charing Cross. Half way down Regent Street he told the cabman to drive to Cavernsham Place, and to stop at the corner.

'Get a boy or some one to take a letter,' he said.

A messenger was found, and was instructed to take a letter to No. —, and wait for an answer. The letter was addressed to Mrs. Allan Bourchier, and was duly delivered at the right house; but the answer was so long in coming that the writer of the letter had to pay both messenger and cabman for the time they had waited for it.

But it came at last, and its purport seemed satisfactory, as the occupant of the cab laughed, paid the messenger handsomely and the told the driver to go to Charing Cross as fast as the horse could travel.

Knowing instinctively a customer who would not haggle down a fare, the hansom was sped along at a rate which almost defeated its impeder's ends, rendering him liable to being stopped for violent driving. Either it went too quickly, or the guardians of the street were not quick enough to stop its headlong career, as the occupant was able to cach the eleven o'clock train, not, as may be supposed, to Nice, but to B—, the little village, or town, I believe it is called, within such a convenient distance of London. So quickly did the cab cover the distance, that Digby Bourchier, or George Manders, whichever name we choose to call him by, had ample time to leave his luggage at the cloak-room and go down to B— perfectly unencumbered.

The answer he had waited for at the corner of Caversham Place was a very laconic one. It consisted of three words; but the words were—"I will come."

Brief as the reply was, it gave the writer a great deal of trouble to pen it. The letter which demanded the answer had reached her at breakfast time. As a rule a *prima donna* is not an early riser, but Mdlle. Francesca liked breakfast at a decent hour, unless her exertions of the previous night rendered late rising an absolute necessity. She, Mrs. Melville, and Josephine were lingering over their breakfasts when the note arrived. They were toying with a dish of early-forced strawberries, which some noble friend had sent as a welcome offering to the celebrated singer. The tips of all the ladies' fingers were pink with the juice of the delicious fruit, which they ate in the most sensible manner, taking the berry by the stalk, dipping the apex of the rosy cone in sugar, and then putting it into its legitimate receptacle. Frances read the letter, and, looking very grave, replaced it in the envelope, which lay face downward beside her plate. In a mechanical way she went on eating her strawberries.

Josephine's quick eye had caught the writing. She knew well enough whose it was. Why should this man—the worst man in the world—be writing to Frances? What could it all mean? And Frances ate her strawberries, with her eyes it seemed looking into vacancy. Mrs. Melville remarked that the servant said some one was waiting for an answer. Frances made no reply—she was thinking what to do. Josephine would have given a great deal to have known the contents of that letter from her husband.

She would not have been much enlightened had the letter been passed to her for perusal. She might, knowing what she knew of Digby's ways, have been more frightened—nothing else. It ran thus:

'I have arranged every thing. If you would know all, go to Charing Cross; take the 12.30 to B—. Take the road to the village, and walk until you meet me. You can notmiss your way. The man I spoke of is ready to see you, and will speak of every thing. If you don't come by the train I name I shall conclude you have changed your mind.

"D. B.

'P S.—Remember, I do not urge you. Even now I think you had better let the thing rest. I need not say, if you come, you must come alone.'

What answer was she to give? To a certain extent she mistrusted the man as much as even Josephine did. Yet, why in this one thing should he play her false? What had he to gain? Nothing—absolutely nothing. He did not urge her to obey his summons—he seemed quite indifferent whether she came or not. No evil could result from her going for an hour or two to a little village like B—, moreover in broad daylight. She was accountable to none but Allan, and he was away. Come what will she must learn her father's fate. And as she thought of the father who had always been so fond of her, the victim of cowardly assassins, the blood rose to her cheek, and her whole face seemed to imply that she had taken a great resolve. Then she drew the letter once more from the cover and reperused it. Who can blame Josephine, who saw the look, the flush, and the action, misinterpreting, under the circumstances, their true meaning.

Postscripts are important things. It was that careless postscript that made Frances decide to follow the instructions of the letter. It was the off-hand, I-don't-care-if-you-come way that grave her faith in the writer's integrity. With Josephine still watching her, she tore the fly-leaf from the letter, scribbled three words on it, put the paper in an envelope, and without addressing it sent it to the waiting messenger.

'You never get a moment's peace, my dear,' cried Mrs. Melville, picking out one or two of the ripest strawberries and putting them on Frances's plate.

Frances thanked her with a smile.

'I want a time-table,' she said.

The time-table was brought. She looked at it, and verified the time given in the letter. A B C time-tables are a great boon, especially to women. As Frances passed the finger down the column which told of the departure of trains for B—, the juice of the strawberries made a little rosy mark on the margin of the page. Josephine noticed this.

'Will you want the brougham this morning, ma'am?' asked the servant, who come in to clear away the breakfast things. 'The coachman is down stairs.'

'Yes; I shall want it at twelve o'clock,' said Frances.

The brougham came as ordered. 'Charing Cross,' she said, stepping into it. Josephine noticed that she was dressed in the quietest and simplest garb; that she carried a thick veil in her hand. She felt that something terrible was going to happen. Allan away—the letter coming—Frances's unmistakable preoccupation—the hastily scribbled answer—the reference to the time-table, the brougham ordered, and the departure along with no word as to returning. She grew very nervous, and as soon as Mrs. Melville was called away to housekeeping duties, flew to the time-table. Her worst fears were confirmed. On the very page which bore the name of B—was the pink strain which had been transferred from Frances's finger. And B— was the postmark and even the address of those letters which she had taken from the safe on the night when Digby, her husband, in his drunken rage had struck her. Frances had gone to B—

Ought she telegraph to Allan? She dared not; after all she could not yet bring herself to think ill of Frances. Her very knowledge of Digby's villainous character made her believe in the absurdiiy of such an idea. But yet, had she not been deceived by him? Had she not once—how long ago it seemed to be!—looked on him as the noblest, most splendid man in the world? Why should not another be deceived by his pretenses and glamour? So poor little Josephine, feeling that she could do nothing except hope for the best, and thinking that matters were getting far beyond her comprehension, sat down and cried, and longed for Allan to return.

Uneasy as she felt from the first, she grew more and more so as the afternoon went on without Frances reappearing. Dinner-time came, but brought no sign of or message from her. Mrs. Melville thought she must have been detained at the theatre, but felt no anxiety about her. After waiting an hour, the two ladies sat down to an unsatisfactory meal, one of them expecting, the other hoping that every moment would bring back the absent one.

After dinner Josephine grew thoroughly frightened; even Mrs. Melville felt nervous at such a prolonged absence on the part of Frances. Now that, in her innermost heart, Josephine dreaded the worst that could happen, she began to tell herself that her suspicions and fears were ludicrous. Frances had met or called on some friends, and had been persuaded to stay with them. Very probably she had gone to Mrs. Trenfield's. She was saying, only two days ago, that she must go down and see them. Yes, Josephine and Mrs. Melville agreed, she must have gone to the Trenfield's. But, in spite of their certainty, they sent to the stables for the coachman to learn whither he had driven Frances that morning. He had driven her to Charing Cross; she had gone somewhere by train—did not know when she should be back—had no further orders to give. That was all the coachman knew.

Josephine's heart sank. Frances would not have gone to Charing Cross if her intention had been to visit Twickenham, where the Trenfields lived. Should she telegraph to Allan? No, she must wait until to-morrow morning. If she telegraphed now Frances might be back the next moment. Mrs. Melville felt little anxiety as to her safety. She sat knitting a pair of mittens, and feeling sure that Frances upon her return presently would explain her absence in a very simple manner. But Mrs. Melville did not know certain things with which Josephine was acquainted.

The two women sat up all night. As the hours wore on Mrs. Melville began to catch somewhat of Josephine's unspoken fears. The hour for returning from any party or entertainment had long passed; besides, Frances had not left the house attired for any thing of the kind. It was much too late to think of telegraphing to any country place. Nothing could be done until morning. So, weary of watching and waiting, Mrs. Melville fell asleep on the sofa, while Josephine caught a few fitful snatches of slumber in the recesses of an easy chair.

Morning broke—Frances had not returned. Josephine awoke from the sleep to which, in spite of her uncomfortable attitude, she had at last succumbed, and aroused her companion.

"She has not come back—something must be done," she said.

"Allan must be telegraphed for at once," said Mrs. Melville, who was now as frightened as Josephine.

But they were loth to do so, and once more began suggesting reasons for Frances's absence, and tried to believe she would return by breakfast time. Then they decided to wait an hour longer—till nine o'clock; then, if they heard nothing from her, to telegraph.

Nine o'clock came, but no Frances. The coachman was once more sent for and re-examined, but he could add nothing to his previous statement. He had driven his mistress to Charing Cross, and there had been dismissed. He was positive she had no bag nor personal luggage of any description; was certain she had no intention of starting on a long journey.

'Josephine,' said Mrs. Melville, in an awed whisper, 'do you think it could be possible that any of the other singers who are so jealous of her success could have enticed her away?'

'No, I don't,' replied Josephine, who was busy writing the telegrams.

Two messages were sent—one to Allan's address at Hunsford, the other to Redhills, so that he might by no means be missed. It was fortunate that the Redhill's one was sent, as Allan, having finished his business at Hunsford, had gone across there the first thing in the morning. He had scarcely entered his father's house when the message was delivered to him. "Come back at once—you are wanted—do not delay," it ran. Being sent by Josephine, he knew that he was wanted back for Frances's sake. Something had happened to his wife, or the telegram would have been sent from her. He turned pale, but said nothing. Glancing at his watch he saw the time was ten o'clock. He had not a moment to spare. He knew the times of the trains from Brackley by heart; there was nothing he could catch from that station which would enable him to get to town before six o'clock in the evening. He must drive to Blacktown and catch the midday express—he had two hours and ten minutes to do it in—the distance of good twenty miles. Every moment was precious.

He ran across to the stables.

'Put the fastest horse in the lightest trap,' he said; 'don't waste a minute—it is life and death.'

Then he ran back to the house, and in a few hurried words told his mother what had happened. Mr. Bourchier not being down stairs, he was saved any explanation with him. In less than two minutes he was in the light dogcart, with the reins in his hands.

'No,' he said to the groom, who was ready to spring up behind; 'I don't want more weight than I can help. You come by the next train to Blacktown. I will send the horse and trap to the Railway Inn.'

He waved his hand to Mrs. Bourchier and drove off, not at a headlong pace, but in the manner of one who knows he must get every ounce he can out of his horse, and, moreover, quite understands how to do so.

Allan had driven over that road hundreds of times, but had never found Steepsides so precipitous, or the name of Littlesteep invested with such a grim sarcasm. He dared not hurry his horse up and down these and other terrible hills; but when comparatively level ground was reached, he called upon him to do his best.

He was just in time. Tossing the reins and half a crown to the first respectable-looking man he could see who was on the look-out for chance employment, he told him to lead the horse to the inn, and say Mr. Bourchier's man would come about it later on; then he entered the express a second before it started, and by three o'clock was at Caversham Place, in a state of mind the worse because he did not know what bad news he had to hear.

He rushed into the house, and was met by his sister and Mrs. Melville. He saw by their grave looks that he had been recalled on no trivial matter. Where was his wife?

'Frances?' he cried, looking about as if trying to find her. 'Where is Frances? Tell me! Is she ill? Where is she!'

'She is not ill, I am glad to say,' said Mrs. Melville.

Allan felt greatly relieved.

'Where is she? Why did you telegraph me? You frightened me to death, Josephine.'

He looked at his sister, but said nothing. Allan grew impatient.

'Will you tell me what is the matter?' he exclaimed.

'We are growing anxious about Frances,' said Melville. 'She has disappeared.'

'Disappeared? What do you mean?'

'We have not seen her since yesterday morning. We don't know where she went to; so thought it better to telegraph.'

'I don't understand you. Where did my wife go?"

'She went off by train somewhere from Charing Cros.'

'Well,' said Allan, 'what of that? She must have staid the night with some friends,'

'Oh, no,' said Mrs. Melville, confidently, and shaking her head. 'She has nothing with her no luggage of any kind. People like Frances don't stay away at friends', with only the clothes they wear on their backs.'

'She must have gone to the Trenfield's said Allan.

'We went to Mr. Trenfield's office this morning. He had seen nothing of her.'

'Have you seen the manager—perhaps he knows?'

'He called just now, but had heard nothing from her. Oh, Mr. Bourchier, she must have met with some accident, or been enticed away for some purpose?,,

"Oh, nonsense!" said Allan; but all the same he began to grow very nervous. He heard all the particulars Mrs. Melville could give, and for his own satisfaction summoned the coachman once more, and heard the little he knew. He was bound to acknowledge that Josephine had acted wisely in sending for him, and was considing the best thing to do to trace his wife. Yet he felt adverse to take any steps in that direction, thinking the situation was most likely allowable of the simplest explanation—a letter not posted—a telegram not sent, or misdirected—a message not delivered would account for every thing.

All the while Mrs. Melville had been the chief spoken. Josephine had only speaker a few words to confirm her narrative when called upon so to do. She had suggested no theory, nor volunteered any consoling supposition. Mrs. Melville had soon made him acquainted with all the facts that was to be known; she had even broached her extraordinary idea as to the form professional jealousy might take, an idea which, in spite of his anxiety, made Allan smile.

He was fairly puzzled, but not a suspicion of evil entered into his head. He sat tugging at his thick mustache, trying to settle on a course of action, hoping that every moment would bring Frances or some news of her which would make the whole affair end in a hearty laugh. Then he turned towards Josephine, who was looking at him with a tender, pitying expression in her eyes. She was summoning up her courage for the painful task before her. Although she had not breathed such a thought to Mrs. Melville, she was now convinced that wherever Frances had gone she had gone with Digby Bourchier.

'What do you think about it, Josephine?' said Allan.

He must be told. Her face grew pale.

'Allan,' she said, 'let me say a few words to you alone.'

TO BE CONTINUED.

Propagating Weeds.

One of the nuisances encountered on the farm is the growth of weeds. They are a crop that never fails, wet or dry, hot or cold. It is a constant warfare to keep them down. The soil is full of seeds. They are allowed to perfect their seeds from year to year, and these are scattered broadcast. Some grow and some remain in the soil for years, if we can believe the scientists, ready to sprout up at the first favorable condition. Seeds deeply buried by ploughing are the ones that do not sprout. So we have an everlasting accumulation. In addition to this, nearly every crop that is harvested, and more especially the hay crop, is full of matured weeds. These weeds shell out their seeds in the barn-yard, in the stall, and wherever fed, and they are mixed with the barnyard manure. This manure, in the spring, is usually drawn out and scattered over some field. In modern times the stable manure is often carted out and scattered over the field as fast as made. Here goes out an additional accumulation of weeds to fructify and overrun every uncultivated spot, and many spots that are cultivated. For even in the case of hoed crops, as corn and potatoes, the weeds have an abundant opportunity to grow and mature their seeds after the last hoeing or cultivating. Who that has had a chance for observation has not seen the ground in a potatoe or corn patch literally covered with weeds? The question is how to prevent this growth of weeds and the annual sowing of their seeds. We know of no better way than to prevent the ripening of their seeds by early and frequent cutting, when possible, through cultivation, and the better rotting of manure, so as to kill the vitality of the seeds before applying it to the soil. It is some work to properly rot manure, but we doubt if it is more than to fight the barnyard weeds. Besides, the rotting puts the manure in better condition to afford food for crops.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

—Alexander Fulds, who stole $15,000 worth of diamonds from his employer in New York, was captured on the 19th in Montreal.

A Farmer's Wife's Good Time.

[Statistics show that more farmers' wive go insane than any other class of women. Perhaps the following sketch sent us by a contributor will throw some light on the reason of it. It was a farmer who said on burying his fourth wife that he never did have any luck with wives anyhow. He and the one in the accompanying sketch were the old-fashioned kind, however. The farmers of the new time have more consideration.]

The first thing to be done in the morning she must have the breakfast ready early, so that the men can get in the field in time to do a day's work. Some time there is dinner to put up for those who work at a distance. The next work to be done is the milking and the milk to put away.

"Now," says the wife, "I have the churning to do before it gets warm and the calves and chicks musts be fed, and the bread must be baked before it sours, and there is not any wood ready to heat the stove. I do wish we could heat the stove with coal as they do in town."

While she is gathering wood she hears her sick baby cry and runs in before she gets wood enough to bake the bread. Poor baby, he is getting his teeth. He won't be sick this way another summer. The husband comes in with a lot of mill sacks and says:

"Wife, I want these mended before noon. I want to go to the mill this afternoon." And looking around he says: "Here are the breakfast dishes on the table. Wife, you are terrible slow."

"Yes, husband, I am slow, but the cows got in the garden, and it took me some time to get them out and put up the fence; but I can wash the dishes while the dinner is cooking."

The hired men came to the house before noon, having finished the work in that field. After the men rested a little, the wife says to the husband, privately: "I wish you would tell the men to cut some stove wood, and carry a tub of water to the milk cellar, so I can scrub it."

The husband says: "Can't you let the men rest a minute?"

The wife gets the dinner ready by noon, and comes to the kitchen door with the baby in her arms and says: "Dinner is ready."

The first thing the wife hears is, "This bread is not baked done."

"I can't help it," she says; "it is the best I could do with the wood I could find when my sick baby was crying."

The husband says: "What is the matter with this butter?"

The wife answers: "The milk cellar needs cleaning, and I will do it as soon as I can get time."

The husband remarks: Time, indeed! I could do what you have to do and play half the time."

Dinner over, and dishes wasoed, the up stair work and sweeping and dusting done, the wife must wash a few things for baby, and dig some potatoes, and gather some apples while baby is asleep, and must iron baby's clothes while supper is cooking.

Supper over, dishes must be washed, milk skimmed, crocks washed, milking done and put away. The husband goes to bed, the wife sits down with her back to her husband to keep the light from shining on him. He gets his first nap and says: "Wife, what are you doing up so late every night?" She says: "I have mended some clothes for the children, and I am now trying to get Mary's dress done for the last day of school. I had to hire fifty cents worth of work on it so I could get it done in time. "Fifty cents, indeed! I won't pay any such bills as that for such nonsense," replies he. "And another thing I did not tell you, I brought home goods to make the hired men pantaloons. I told them you would make theirs for them. It will save something. And I also told them you would do their washing; it will save $1 a month from each of them. And the bill for the sewing and washing you did for Bennett was $10, and the hay I got of him was $10, that makes him and me even. The wife says to herself: "This won't do. I must go to bed, for I have the week's washing to do to-morrow, or to-day, for it is after 12 o'clock."

After she had lain down a short time she heard a noise in the children's room. She hurried in, and found little John with a chill. She lit the lamp and started a fire, and was trying to get the boy warm, when the husband awoke again and said: "Wife, what is all this racket about?" I won't be able to do much work if I am bothered this way." The wife answers: "I am afraid John will die, for I can't get him warm." The husband said: "I will risk that; you are always getting excited about nothing."

Matrimonial Suggestions.

Select the girl.

Agree with the girl's father in politics and the mother in religion.

If you have a rival keep an eye on him; if he is a widower keep two eyes on him.

Don't swear to the girl that you have no bad habits. It will be enough for you to say that you never heard yourself snore in your sleep.

Don't put too much sweet stuff on paper. If you do you will hear it read in after years, when your wife has some special purpose in inflicting upon you the severest punishment known to a married man.

Go home at a reasonable hour in the evening. Don't wait till the girl has to throw her whole soul into a yawn that she can't cover with both hands. A little thing like that may cause a coolness at the very beginning of the game.

If, while wearing your new summer trousers for the first time, you sit down on some molasses candy that little Willie has left on the chair, smile sweetly, and remark that you don't mind sitting on molasses candy at all, and that "boys will be boys." Reserve your true feelings for future reference.

If on the occasion of your first call the girl upon whom you have placed your young affections looks like an iceberg and acts like a cold wave, take your leave early and stay away. Woman in her hours of freeze is uncertain, coy and hard to please.

In cold weather finish saying good-night in the house. Don't stretch it all the way to the front gate, and thus lay the foundation for future asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia and chronic catarrh, to help you to worry the girl to death after she has married you.

Don't lie about your financial position. It is very annoying to a bride who has pictured to herself a life of luxury in her ancestral halls to learn too late that you expect her to ask a bald-headed parent who has been uniformly kind to her to take you in out of the cold.

Don't be too soft. Don't say: "These little hands shall never do a stroke of work when they are mine," and "you shall have nothing to do in our home but sit all day long and chirp to the canaries," as if any sensible woman could be happy fooling away time in that sort of style; and a girl has a fine retentive memory for the soft things and silly promises of courtship, and occasionally, in after years, when she is washing the dinner dishes or patching the west end of your trousers, she will remind you of them in a cold, sarcastic tone of voice.—*Sunny South.*

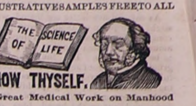
—The death of Mr. John Dougall, founder of the Montreal and New York *Witness*, took place suddenly on Thursday morning at Flushing, L. I., while he was partaking of breakfast at the home of his younger son, Mr. J. D. Dougall. Mr. Dougall was upwards of 78 years of age.

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The Science of Life is worth more to the young and middle-aged men of this generation than all the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevada combined.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

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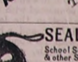


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CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE EMPTY NEST.

We found it under the apple tree,
Torn from the bough where it used to swing,
Softly rocking its babies three,
Nestled under the mother's wing.

This is a leaf, all shrivelled and dry,
That once was a canopy overhead;
Doesn't it almost make you cry
To look at the poor, little empty bed?

All the birdies have flown away;
Birds m.at fly, or they wouldn't have wings;
Don't you hope they'll come back some day?
Nests without birdies are lonesome things.

Deep in the mother's listening heart
Drops the prattle with sudden sting,
For lips may quiver and tears may start;
But birds must fly, or they wouldn't have wings.

Emily T. Miller, in Our Little Ones.

Wasps.

"Oh, Aunt Mary, just come and see what Carrie and I have found!" exclaimed Nellie Graham, rushing into the room where her aunt sat sewing.

Aunt Mary put aside her work with a smile.

"What have you found, Nellie?" she asked, as she rose to follow her little niece.

"Well, I don't know exactly what it is, auntie," answered the little girl, leading her aunt down through the garden. "It is a great big gray ball, that looks as if it was made of paper, and it is fastened on a branch of the big tree down at the end of the garden. Carrie and I were going to see if we could knock it down by throwing sticks at it, but we saw some wasps crawling over it and we were afraid to."

"It is very well that you did not throw anything at it," answered her aunt. "It is a wasps' nest, and if you had made them angry they might have stung you very badly."

They soon came to the tree, and Carrie pointed out the object of her curiosity to her aunt. It was an unusually large wasps' nest, and the insects were swarming in and out, looking quite formidable enough to deter any one from touching their fortress.

"Didn't you ever see a wasps' nest before?" asked Aunt Mary of her little niece, who was seated on the fence viewing the wasps with curiosity mingled with a little fear.

"No, ma'am," answered Carrie.

"Auntie, where do they get their nest?"

"They make it," was the answer.

The girls looked at the nest in incredulous wonder. It did not seem possible that an insect as small as the wasp could build such a large nest.

"Why, it's made of paper, isn't it?" queried Nellie, in surprise.

"They make the paper, too," said Aunt Mary, smiling at their astonishment.

"I will tell you how they make it. The wasps are furnished with broad, powerful mandibles or pincers, and with these they tear off small particles of woody fibre from gate posts, palings or the trunk of trees. This they mix into a soft pulp with their saliva, and with this pulp they construct the nest. The inside of the nest is divided into little combs or cells, and the substance that separates these cells is generally thicker and firmer than that on the outside of the nest. As the nest is enlarged, new paper is made for the purpose, the whole nest being enclosed in the last made envelope, while the inner one is removed to make place for more cells. The nests of wasps in tropical countries are sometimes very large—often six feet long—and they are inhabited by very large families of wasps."

"How much paper these big nests must take," said Carrie.

"Yes, paper-making is the principal industry of these little insects," answered her aunt. "Each one of them has his own share of work to do, and so, little by little, the great nest is built."

"What do wasps eat?" asked Nellie.

"Wasps will eat a great variety of both animal and vegetable food," answered Aunt Mary. "They will eat insects, ripe fruit, sugar, and they often invade beehives and steal the honey. There is a Brazilian species of wasps that is known to store up honey like bees."

"Aren't hornets and wasps very much alike?" asked Carrie.

"Yes," answered Aunt Mary. "The hornet is the largest species of wasp, and is found in the south of England. Now, girls, I must run back to my sewing; I will leave you here to watch the wasps if you want to, and there is one very useful lesson that I hope you will learn from them."

"What is that, Aunt Mary?" asked the children, together.

"Remember that great things are made up of little ones," answered Aunt Mary. "One little wasp alone could not have built that great nest, but by each doing a little at a time—"

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NIP.

Two years before Grover came to me, a stray black and white cat, a most peculiar-looking creature, was seen in our back yard. The children called him the calico cat, because he was marked in such a singular manner. The fur on one-half of and on the lower part of the face was white, on the other half black, and hung over one eye in a long fringe, so that the left eye seemed to be in a perpetual eclipse. He was a starved, timid creature, with large green eyes that looked as if they were made of green glass, and immense, small pupils; the children said he looked like an owl. It took me all Summer to tame him, and it was only when cold weather and hunger drove him to the door that I succeeded in catching him and getting him into the house. His domesticated him by degrees; he was affectionate to me, but would not make friends with any one else.

He was not smart or cunning; he never caught a mouse, or distinguished himself in any way. He was very large, and would always take a seat in a small spool basket; he had been hurt in the hip and always walked sideways with a limp. When he wanted food he never cried, but would pull up my dress and attract my attention. I used to rap on the floor with a stick, and when he felt the jar he would come for his milk, for poor Nip was deaf and dumb. I had him some time before I found it out; it seemed incredible but it was true. I lent him to a neighbor to catch rats, but as he had lost the sense of smell he could not find his way home and I never saw poor Nip again.

To the Girls.

"I wish some strong, bright angel stood before you just now while you read, girls, to flash before you, as no words of mine can, the power you possess to help or to hinder the cause of temperance; to make you feel your responsibility, because you are girls, in this matter. To shudder at its weight, and to never cease trying to fulfil it? Doubtless you have heard a great deal about the value of your smiles; but do you know the value of your frowns? I wish I could make you realize the value of your frown and the importance of knowing just what to frown upon. What a man must do by a blow, a woman can do by a frown. When the time comes that the young man who now shares his time in your society and the saloon, who jokes about temperance in your presence, and takes a glass socially, now and then, is made to feel that these things cannot be if you are to be his companion at party, ride, or church; that good society must tolerate these things in its members; in short that this kind of man is unfashionable and unpopular, then alcohol will tremble on his throne, and the liquor traffic will hide its cancerous face.—*Miss Cleveland.*

The Afghan Frontier Commission.

SIMLA, August 19.—Colonel Ridgeway has demarcated as far as Dukchi. If the English and Russian commissions are unable to agree on the remainder of the boundary line, Colonel Ridgeway will return to India by the middle of September.

A Wonderful Result.

A single bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup has frequently destroyed from 100 to 200 worms. It is pleasant to take—no other cathartic being required. Tape worms have also been removed by it, of 15 to 25 feet in length. It is effectual for all varieties of worms affecting both children and adults

THE OAT'S REWARD.

Miss Pussy Cat seated herself at her ease
To watch by the hole of a mouse,
And quietly whispered: "There's nobody else
So useful as I in the house.

"This sly little thief, who is hiding in here,
Has probably made up his mind
To forage all night, and to make a fine meal
Of anything choice he may find.

"He'll crumble the doughnuts and nibble the cheese;
The cookies and cake he will try;
And, likely enough, make a terrible hole
In that elegant cold chicken pie,

"Unless I prevent it; but well do I know
My motives depends upon me
To keep such a mischievous varlet away.
Ha! ha! He is coming. Now see!"

Just venturing out for a paring or crumb,
With needle-like whiskers and nose,
Poor Mousey came softly, and—there was one spring,
And then—but one wee little squeak.

"Now, surely, such bravery needs a reward;
It only is fair that I try
A few of those dainties I've guarded so well—
So faithful a servant am I!"

She lunched on the cake and the cookies and cheese,
Then, finding the chicken pie nice,
She left a hole larger than could have been made
By twenty, or more, little mice.

Sydney Dayre.

Bethlehem and Nazareth.

The Appearances of the Modern Cities—A Thrifty Population.

Bethlehem is by far the thriftiest inland town in the whole region, as well as one of the most beautifully situated, says a recent letter from Palestine. Its well built houses crowd along the crescent of the long hill and down its eastern slopes bordered all around with olive orchards and vineyards. Here as at Jerusalem I was impressed by the number of new buildings in process of erection. The new carriage road between Bethlehem and Jerusalem is as fine a road and makes as beautiful a drive as any highway in the East. It is the beginning of a road to Hebron. The work was started at both ends. It is completed to about four miles north of Hebron. It is probable that the gap between the two finished ends will remain for some years to come and it is one of the very worst roads in the country. By far the easiest and quickest way to get from Hebron to Nazareth at this season is to strike east of Beit Jibrin and then north along the eastern border of the Philistine plain to Swekeh, then across low hills to Jenin and thence to Nazareth. At this season I found the roads delightful; earlier they were muddy and impassable in many places. The reason of the thrift of Bethlehem is probably to be found in the comparatively small population, which is wholly Christian. It is the place where nearly all the fine work in olive wood and glass is done for the trade in Jerusalem. The olive work is very beautiful, and all sorts of handkerchief boxes, rulers, paper cutters, match safes, pen-holders, napkin rings, book racks and small tables can be purchased at reasonable rates. Rosaries, necklaces and bracelets are quite elegantly made, and the ivory and mother-of pearl work is tasteful. There is a growing demand for such articles, useful or ornamental, in the United States, and a representative of a large house dealing in olive wood was present at the New Orleans Exposition and established depots in various parts of the country. Everywhere I noticed the mark of industry. A steam engine used for grinding grain makes one more quite modern in its aspect. Small shops for the olive wood work are scattered all about. It was pleasant to stop and chat with the intelligent looking workmen and see their skill in turning out pretty ornaments. All travellers remark upon the beauty of the women of Bethlehem, and with good reason. They are both beautiful and modest, and the children are clever and pretty.

The great attraction at Bethlehem is, of course, the Church of the Nativity, and even those who do not care for the traditions of the spot are interested in what has been rightly considered one of the finest remains of the architecture of the fourth century. Some even claim that this is essentially the original structure of Constantine. Of all the traditions of the church—so many of which are manufactured—this is one upon which we can put the most credence. Every one must see and admire the good taste with which the church is kept. After the noisy, irreverent and almost blasphemous scenes in the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem it was a rest to see the quiet devotion that filled the grotto of the Nativity.

Nazareth is a very different place from Bethlehem. Here the population is almost wholly Christians and its prosperity depends largely upon sentiment. It reminds me much of Bethlehem, although much smaller, and the houses are much less beautiful. The view from the hill above the town, however, is one of the finest in all Palestine. To the west is the sea, and Carmel; to the south the wide plain of Esdraelon and the mountains of Ephraim as far south as Ebal and Gerezin about Nablus; to the east is the great mountain wall across the Jordan, the deep depression of the valley itself, Gilboa, Little Hermon, the dome of Tabor and the hills of the Janlau and Hauran; to the north a beautiful plain of Galilee directly below, the hills of Galilee and Naphtali and the southern spurs of the Lebanons, with old Herman rising grandly in the northeast, his summit streaked with snow and lording it over all the horizon, like a venerable sheikh—indeed the modern name is Jebel-esh-sheikh. The most notable buildings in Nazareth are the British school for girls, the house of Dr. Vartan, the English missionary physician, and the Latin monastery with the Church of the Annunciation. A number of new buildings are going up. The hospital which Dr. Vartan has started to build, of which his house is a part, is still incomplete. Thereby hangs a tale which I will publish in my next letter. The people of Nazareth seem to be industrious and intelligent. A fine road is being constructed down the steep hill to the plain of Esdraelon. The population of the town has been increased of late years by the insecurity of the plain below, and will probably diminish as the people move back to their homes.

Saving the Complexion.

Valuable Hints to Young Ladies Going Out of Town.

"It is well enough to go into the country and play tennis and croquet, go on fishing excursions and picnics, and sit in the hot sun half a day, but this shall come do with their complexion?' lamented a fashionable young lady the other day.

Some one suggested that it was fashionable to return home as brown as an Indian.

"I do not get brown,' she exclaimed; 'I turn a horrid red, and my skin begins to come off and my face gets rough and does not look at all pretty.'

For the benefit of such young ladies the following item is given by an old lady of 60, who is still considered a beauty, and who retains a complexion noted for its delicacy of coloring:

Wear a large white sun hat when outdoors in the day time, even if sitting in the shade.

The neck should never be permitted to be sun burned, and to avoid this wear thin flannel underwear with a lawn or muslin dress, and tie a silk handkerchief about the throat when out rowing.

A cheap toilet water is made out of a half pint of water, a small cup of cider vinegar and the same amount of milk. Put into a jar or bottle and apply to the face with a soft sponge. Let it remain over night or until perfectly dry, and then wash it off with warm water. It will remove tan.

A shining face may be avoided by ladies who do not use powder if it is bathed over night with warm water, and the eyes only sponged in the morning.

A pomade for the face, to remove tan and whiten the skin, is made out of an ounce of almond paste, the juice of two lemons and a little eau de cologne. It is to be applied at bed-time and left on the face until morning.

Gloves should be worn constantly to prevent the hands from tanning. The most serviceable are large ones of dogskin of a dull tan shade, and these are suitable for most country pleasures.

Rain water is best for toilet purposes and keeps the skin soft and smooth. Boiled rain water is considered as effective as a Turkish bath in removing tan.

Masks of white cloth dipped in cold warm water are worn at night by ladies who have the courge to stand their unpleasantness, and are considered most effective beautifiers of the complexion.

Dark colored veils of a heavy gauze are a protection against the sun when driving or riding.

The Military Camp.

The District Orders Which Have Been Issued—Strength of the Corps.

The undermentioned corps in this district have been detailed for annual drill in the camp at Kingston for twenty days, commencing on Tuesday, 7th of Sept., 1886:

4th regiment of cavalry, 19 officers, 168 N. C. O. and men and 25 horses.

Kingston field battery, 6 officers, 74 N. C. O. and men, and 27 horses.

Durham field battery, 6 officers, 74 N. C. O. and men, and 29 horses.

16th battalion, 26 officers, 252 N. C. O. and men.

45th battalion, 26 officers and 252 N. C. O. and men.

49th battalion, 26 officers and 252 N. C. O. and men.

The total strength of the camp will be 1,181 officers and men. The staff selected is as follows:

Lt.-Col. Villiers, D. A. G., commandant.

Captain S. Hughes, adjutant 45th, brigade major.

Lt.-Col Graveley, 40th batt, musketry instructor.

Major King, D. P., supply officer.

S. S. Toohey, brigade clerk.

Sergeant Moise, 46th, camp quartermaster-sergeant.

Sergeant McCullough, 14th, provost sergeant.

The sergeant-major has not been appointed yet.—News.

Tunneling to Ireland.

It is reported, though the information has not become public through an official source, that the project as to the proposed tunnel between Donaghadee and Portpatrick is under the consideration of the Government departments. It appears that Mr. Douglass, engineer to the Board of Irish Lights, has been engaged off the coast of Donaghadee in taking soundings with the object of reporting on the subject. He has, it is stated, been summoned further north on lighthouse inspection duty, but on his return in a few days will proceed to the Scotch coast, where similar soundings will be taken off Portpatrick. A shaft will, it is said, be sunk near Donaghadee to the depth of a thousand feet in order to ascertain the nature of the strata, and it is believed a like experiment will be tried at Portpatrick. The impression prevails that the authorities regard the work as of such great importance that a grant will shortly be applied for. The London and Northwestern Railway management is believed also to be favorably in favor of the project. —*London Telegraph.*

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. No one need suffer. Prepared for Piles only. It never fails to cure. Sold by druggists for $1.00, or mailed on receipt of price. WILLIAMS MF'G. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

IN GOOD REPUTE.

James McMurchy, writer, from Kinsale, says:—"B.B.B., as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it and speak from experience as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Liniment in the market, should always be in every family handy for use when wanted. It will really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds, and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cts a bottle.

The Fire Bells

Ring out an alarm and it is heeded. This is to notify you that base substitution is practised when the genuine Pain-cure is asked for. Dr. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails to take corns off. It makes no sore spots and gives no pain. Be sure and get "Putnam's."

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of 8 years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, "besides two Buffalo Physicians," without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly."

THE PRINCIPLE



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DISEASES TREATED—Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Catarrhal Deafness, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Also loss of Voice, Sore Throat, Enlarged Tonsils, Polypus of the Nose removed.

CONSULTATION FREE.

DEAR SIR,—I write you with feelings of the greatest pleasure for your extreme kindness to me, and as I am now about to leave Halifax for another station, express my most hearty gratification at the success which has attended your treatment in removing so many growths from my nose, which has for years proved a terrible annoyance to me as well as seriously imparing my health. For your exceeding kindness and great skill in freeing me from what other physicians had failed to accomplish, accept my warmest thanks.

Yours truly, SERGEANT QUARNO,
Royal Engineers,
Halifax, N.S., Oct. 29th, 1885.

Dr. Washington,
Throat and Lung Surgeon, International Hotel.

Head Office, 215 Yonge Street, Toronto.
Write for particulars. d&wly

OLD STAND!

New Owner! New Goods! New Prices!

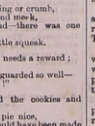
THE undersigned having purchased the grocery and liquor business now carried on by W. Y. Mikel, in the premises on Front Street, between the Hastings and Albion Hotels, has added to the stock a large assortment of choice Brandies, and Wines, which he has removed from his former wholesale store, opposite the City Hall, thus making the largest and finest stock of Liquors, Wines and Ales to be found in Belleville, consisting of the following vintages and brands: Brandy, Jas. Hennessy & Co., vintage 1872; Brandy, L. Denis Henry Mounie, 1878; Brandy, Pinet Castillion & Co., 1878; Brandy, Jules Robin and Co., 1883, and other brands. In Wines Silva and Cosen's Port; D. M. Feuerheerd, jun., and Co., Port; Peter Dumery, Sherry; all are of the choicest vintages and brands and will be sold, wholesale or retail at the lowest possible prices.

GROCERIES.

The stock in the grocery department has been completely renewed with a choice assortment of Fresh Groceries, which are having been bought for cash, will be sold at prices which customers will find satisfactorily low.

E. F. POTTS.

"BELL" ORGANS



Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

TO FARMERS,

WHO USE

SAWYER MACHINERY

They will find repairs at

A. R. Chown's,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

358 Front Street, Belleville.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE south half of lot 27, 8th con. of Thurlow, containing 100 acres, is in a good state of cultivation, is well fenced with cedar. There is a never failing spring creek running across the centre of the farm, also a never that never freezes, 4 rods from the barn. There are two frame dwelling houses, and two frame barns (one new) with shed and stable, and all necessary out buildings, two good bearing orchards &c. This farm is midway between Roslin and Madoc, on gravel road. Money to object in selling, terms to suit purchaser, title indisputable. For further particulars and terms apply on the farm, or by letter to Plainfield.

S. C. EMERSON.
Plainfield, July 3, 1886. 29wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

149 ACRES, in the eighth concession of Rawdon, being part of Lots 3 and 4. There is a good brick dwelling house, one-and-a-half-storey 36x26 ft., a good barn 30x81 ft., and also a shed 20x48 feet; two floors in the barn.

A fine well fish, about eight hundred trees.

There are three wells on the place, possession given immediately if wanted. Three miles from the Town Hall and nine from the village of Stirling. Convenient to school and church and cheese factory. Fifty acres in the fourth concession; part of lot two. There is about 35 acres of green cedar, some laying down and the rest seeded. This will be sold cheap if wanted.

PHILIP BROWN, Jr.,
Harold, P. O.,
Ontario.
Harold, June 11th, 1886. 15w3m

Valuable Farm, 120 Acres, for Sale,

IN good state of cultivation. All buildings necessary and in first class condition. Well watered, and good orchard. Terms easy, and possession given to purchaser at any time. Apply to

ROBERT BOGLE,
Real estate agent,
Belleville.
June 10th, 1886. 26w2m

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE west part of lot 18 in the 2nd con. of Hungerford, containing 55½ acres. Will be sold cheap. For terms and full particulars apply to the owner on the premises, or by letter to

J. H. WILSON,
Moneymore P. O.
Hungerford June 17, 1886. 27w4t

FARM FOR SALE.

IN the Township of Rawdon, being west half of Lot No. 8, 3rd Con., two and one-half miles from the Village of Stirling. School one-quarter mile distant. Cheese Factory 80 rods distant. Excellent orchard of choice fruit. For other particulars apply to owner, on the premises.

Z. HELMER,
June 19, '86 27w3m Stirling, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, on easy terms, lot 3, 6th con. Rawdon, containing 200 acres, good frame dwelling, drive house and barn. One hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, the balance pasture and bush. The farm is well watered with natural spring and a creek. A young orchard on the premises. A good school and cheese factory adjoining. Apply to

SIL. PATTERSON,
on the premises,
or West Huntingdon P. O.
24w3m

FOR SALE CHEAP,

LOT No. 26 in 1st concession of Sidney, containing 111 acres, known as the Holden farm. Also Lot 15, 9th Con. of Thurlow, 90 acres. Apply to

P. R. PALMER,
d1t24w6m Belleville.

FOR SALE.

THE south part of lot 20, 2nd con. of Sidney, 90 acres, good house and barn and orchard. Also the north part, 110 acres, good house, necessary outbuildings, orchard, etc., or the whole lot to suitable purchaser. Any quantity of pasture to let for quiet animals by the month.

W. S. YATES,
on the premises,
Sidney Crossing, May 25th, 1886 15d1 24w3m

FARM FOR SALE.

FIFTY acres, or 75 acres, being part of Lot No. 33, 4th Con. of Sidney, all under cultivation. Good frame dwelling. Farm well watered and fenced. Only five miles from Belleville. Terms easy. Apply to

J. W. VERMILYEA,
on the premises.
30w3m

BUFFALO —AND— FANCY ROBES, Gents' Furnishings.

LATEST STYLES SELECTED FOR

FALL - TRADE!

Agents for Woodrow's Hats

WAREHOUSE, 317 to 325 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

WELL ASSORTED STOCK IN ALL LINES.

Greene & Sons COMPANY.

MONTREAL, - QUE.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

1886.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

To the Policy-Holders of the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and the public generally.

TAKE this opportunity of informing you that hereafter my PLACE OF BUSINESS will be in the

-:- Metropolitan Block, Front Street, -:-

One door north of the Dominion Bank, where I shall be glad to welcome you. I am prepared to do all kinds of life and accident insurance, and lend money on good security. Give me a call.

S. BURROWS.
General Agent,
Ontario Mutual Life Co.

The MORRIS DOUBLE DRESSER

Easily Managed, Light Running, Durable.

Threshes Clean and Fast. Separation Unexcelled.

PERFECTLY BEARDS BARLEY. Removes all White Caps from Wheat.

CLEANS GRAIN FIT FOR MARKET.

BECAUSE

It has a SMUTTER and SECOND FANNING MILL attached.



THE MORRIS DOUBLE DRESSER.

Great Improvements in 1886 Machines. Write post card for Illustrated Pamphlet.

MORRIS & WATTS, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Also supply Threshing Engines at Maker's Prices and Terms.

W. MOORMAN, Agent, Hastings House, BELLEVILLE.

FARMERS AND THRESHERS

SHOULD USE ONLY THE CELEBRATED

PEERLESS MACHINE OIL,

And should insist on their dealers procuring it from SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., sole manufacturers. This brand is made only at QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS, TOR ? and all first-class dealers sell it.

THE SUN

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of CANADA.

The policy-holders of this Company will be pleased to hear that the business for the year just closed has been very satisfactory. The Life Applications received were for over $2,600,000 against $1,900,000 in 1884. The income increased by over $40,000, the assets by $140,000 and the Life Assurance in force by $1,100,000. In every detail (new business, amount in force, income and assets) the business was far ahead of any previous year in the Company's history, and furthermore the business of 1886 is more than $100,000 ahead of 1885 to date, which proves clearly the increasing confidence of the public.

The SUN issues an absolutely unconditional policy. It pays its claims promptly, without waiting for sixty or ninety days, and has not one contested or disputed claim on its books.

☞ Money to loan and no commission charged.

W. T. McINTYRE,
Gen. Agent, Belleville.

N.B.—Office, Board Street, opposite Post Office UP STAIRS

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, CORRECT ALL DISORDERS OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidentrl to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROAT, BROCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

And are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, an may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

☞ *Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.*

FARMERS,

For your MOWING and REAPING MACHINES you can save money by using

McCOLL'S

LARDINE - MACHINE - OIL,

TRY IT. Manufactured only by

McCOLL BROS. & CO., TORONT

And for sale by principal dealers 1843.?

Carpets! Carpets!

WE expect in a few days large importations of CARPETS for the Fall Trade. Until they arrive, we offer our

Present Stock at Reduced Prices,

We want more room for the new stock, and will make great concessions in prices to reduce or clear out lines of Carpets.

REMNANTS OF CARPETS OFFERED CHEAP.

WE STILL CONTINUE OUR REMNANT SALE of Summer stock. Our remnants are being rapidly cleared out, and no wonder for we are giving SUCH BARGAINS in them.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING the first instalments of our Fall purchases. We placed our orders early, before the late advance in the finer classes of woollen goods. We are now showing

New Prints,
New Dress Materials,
New Plushes,
&c., &c., &c.

And some VERY GOOD VALUE in cottons and stripes.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

Belleville, July, 1886

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 26.

MERE MENTION.

By ordering your pants at Hennessy's you save money.

STONE masons have begun the erection of the tower to Christ Church.

A TRENTON man lost $30 whilst sleeping at a hotel in this city on circus day.

THE directors of the Bay of Quinte Fair promise a fine track by the 21st of Sept.

YOU will not do as well anywhere for staple goods as at Hennessy's, Belleville.

MR. Alfred Clark has sold his farm, lot No. 6 2nd con. Tyendinaga, to Mrs. Irvine English.

THE name of the post office at Conroy's Farm, in this county, has been changed to Havergal.

THE harvest field claims the attention of the farmer, thus giving the merchant a chance to fish.

No. 1 Co. 49th Batt. is filling up rapidly for annual drill at Kingston. There are still a few vacancies.

WE were shown this morning by Mr. Thomas Hardy, of this city, a tomato vine which contained 17 tomatoes.

MR. H Ashley delivered one hundred cheeses at the depot last week, which were encased in paper cheese boxes.

CAPT. Hicks, of the ferry boat, who had his eyes injured recently, is no better. It is feared he will lose the sight of both eyes.

CORPORAL Hilton and Private Kimmerly are amongst the prize winners at the Ontario Rifle Association matches, now in progress at Toronto.

THOS. Bolger, porter at the Henderson House, has been presented with a $20 note by the Grand Trunk Company, through Mr. Gunn, station agent here, for extinguishing the recent fire at the freight shed.

BY ordering your suitings at Hennessy's you save money.

THE Committee of the County Council appointed to receive tenders for printing, met at the Shire Hall Monday morning. But one tender was submitted, which was not considered eligible, as it only embraced part of the work. The Committee will report at the November session.

THE will of the late Sidney Warner, Wilton, has been admitted to probate. The property is estimated at $140,000. The house and property at Wilton, with $12,000, goes to his wife; $15,000 to each of the sons, except Daman and Harvey. Daman receives $5,000, and Harvey the residue of the real and personal property.

SEE E. R. Reynolds' advertisement on 4th page $500,000 to loan at 6 per cent. yearly. No valuations, commissions or agents' fees to pay. No delay. Parties purchasing farms or paying a high rate of interest on notes or mortgages can have their mortgages paid off at once and obtain a lower rate of interest by applying immediately to MR. REYNOLDS. 17w6m

BUY your corsets, gloves, hosiery, laces, embroideries, buttons and trimmings at Hennessy's and save money.

CHEAP harvest home excursion to Kingston, Rockwood asylum and penitentiary. In order to afford the farmers of Prince Edward, and others favorable to husbandry an opportunity to enjoy a day's recreation, arrangements have been made for a grand harvest home excursion, by the parlor steamer "Hero," (C. H. Nicholson, Master,) on Friday, Aug. 27th, 1886. Arrangements will be made so that those who wish may have an opportunity to visit the public institutions and other sights abounding in the city. The "Hero" is not only the best equipped, but the swiftest boat on the bay, with officers who study the comfort of passengers. First-class meals will be furnished to those who may desire—dinner 35c.; tea, 25c. The steamer will leave Trenton at 5.30; Rednerville, 6; Belleville, 6.30; Big Island, (upper dock), 7; Northport, 7.30; Deseronto, 8; Picton, 9.30. Returning same evening. Good music in attendance. Fare for round trip, 50 cents.

Wonderful is the effect of West's World's wonder or Family Liniment in Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds and all diseases requiring external application. It stands without a rival. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by D. M. Waters, druggist.

A Chapter of Accidents.

R. Weatherspoon, employed at Sutherland's mill, recently had his ankle dislocated by having it caught in the machinery. He is doing well.

On Tuesday, Ed. Fisher, engaged in the Grand Trunk shops, had the first joint of his little finger cut off while at work.

Wednesday, J. Bennett, a carpenter, who lives to the rear of Albert College, fell from a scaffold whilst at work on Mr. R. Palmer's new house on William Street, and sprained his ankle. The scaffold broke, letting him drop 17 feet to the ground; he was badly shaken up.

Dr. Tracy attended in all three cases.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by R. Templeton.

Oddfellows' Decoration.

THE CEMETERY THRONGED WITH PEOPLE.

Business Suspended.—The Half Holiday Universally Observed.

Friday, August 20th, was observed by the I.O.O.F. of Belleville as decoration day, when the graves of deceased brethren were strewn with fresh flowers. Mayor McIninch proclaimed the afternoon of the day a half holiday. Merchants closed up at noon and gave employes the benefit of a short release from toil. Shortly after 2 o'clock the members of Mizpah Lodge No. 127 marched to the hall of Belleville Lodge No. 81. Floral offerings were distributed to the brethren, and detachments for each grave told off. The procession then formed in the street, and, headed by the Oddfellows' band, started for the boat.

At the time the procession formed the streets were pretty well deserted. The commodious steamer Quinte had taken two heavy loads to the cemetery, and was then waiting at the dock for the third. The last boat was densely packed and did not reach the cemetry until after 3 o'clock. Upon landing, the members of the order left the boat in a body and were conducted to the Oddfellows' plot, when Rev. Prof. W.P. Dyer asked the divine blessing upon the proceedings of the day. The two graves on the plot were then decorated, when the different detachments repaired to the graves allotted to their care and covered them with their silent yet beautiful memento of respect and brotherly love. Seventeen graves in all were visited, the record of the deceased being as follows:

MEMBERS BELLEVILLE LODGE.

Bro. H. C. Snider, born 1849; joined Belleville Lodge No. 81 Jan. 10, 1872, died 1881.

Samuel Robertson, born 1850: joined lodge Jan. 31st, 1872, installed recording secretary Jan. 3, 1879, died April 1883.

Geo. Ritchie, joined lodge Feb. 14, 1872, died in 1877, aged 45 years.

F. L. Bogart, joined lodge Jan. 2, 1873, died Sept. 27, 1873.

Geo. C. Davenport, born 1848. Joined lodge March 20, 1873. Died 16th Sept., 1877.

John Templeton, born 1848. Joined lodge June 25, 1874. Died Nov. 29, 1876, aged 27.

H. McGregor, born 1852. Joined lodge Dec. 21, 1876. Died Dec. 25, 1878.

J. A. Clarke, born 1852. Joined lodge Sept. 19th, 1878. Died Feb. 6, 1882.

Rev. Anselm Schuster, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, 1839. Joined Belleville Lodge by card Jany. 4th, 1881. Died June 6th, 1885.

MEMBERS OF MIZPAH LODGE.

Bro. W. A. Foster, born 1837; joined Mizpah Lodge No. 127, 12th Feb., 1875, died 30th of Sept. 1881.

W. S. Miles, born 15th April, 1851; charter member of Mizpah Lodge, 6th Feb., 1874, Rec.-Secy. for term commanding 1875, died 1st Aug. 1875.

Jas. H. Hambly, born 29th June, 1840, joined lodge, 26th Dec. 1876, died June 17th 1880.

R. P. Davy, born 1843; charter member Mizpah Lodge 6th Feb., 1874, died 17th June, 1875.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Clark, born 1843; joined lodge 27th March, 1882; died Oct. 13th 1883.

W. H. Phillips, born 1844; joined lodge 24th April, 1874; Per. Secy. for term commencing Jan., 1876; died 6th May, 1876.

Wm. Dowzer, born 1855; joined lodge 20th Aug., 1883; died 22nd May, 1885.

Peter Morgan, born 1855; joined lodge 10th March, 1876; died 17th Jan., 1884.

At the close of the ceremony the crowd dispersed, and by the time the shades of evening settled, the city of the dead was again in sole possession of the silent sleepers.

ODD LINKS.

The Quinte had to make two trips to get the crowd back to the city.

There must have been upwards of 2000 people on the grounds.

Bro. J.T. Lacy, P.G., of Otonabee Lodge, Peterborough, was in the city and participated in the decoration.

Bro. W. Brinkman, N. G. of Belleville Lodge, ably filled the office of Marshal of the day.

Bro. F. M. Clarke, P. G. of Mizpah Lodge, was acting N. G. of the day. He was well qualified for the office.

Rev. Bro. W. P. Dyer, Chaplain, is a member of Durham Lodge, No. 78, of Port Hope.

There were upwards of 80 members of the order in the procession.

The cemetery was thronged with carriages.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by R. Templeton.

Sent up for Trial.

In police court on Tuesday Chief McKinnon introduced a shop lifter as Wm. Hall alias Carruthers, alias Henderson.

The prisoner snapped out "Anything else?"

The Chief, innocently, "I am not sure."

Hall was charged with stealing a polishing iron from W. W. Chown's hardware store. He pleaded not guilty and elected to be tried by a higher court.

It was shown in evidence that Hall called at Mr. Chown's to look at some tools, after he had gone out it was noticed that a polishing iron was gone from the counter. A clerk met Hall on the street, when he took the iron from his pocket and returned it. He was sent up for trial.

An Extended Experience.

Writes a well-known chemist, permits me to say that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails. It makes no sore spots in the flesh, and consequently is painless. Don't you forget to get Putnam's Corn Extractor, now for sale by medicine dealers everywhere.

Threshing Machine Accident.

Wm. White had his hand frightfully lacerated in a threshing machine on the farm of Wilson Cross, Murray township, on Thursday. He was pitching grain into the feeder, when he fell forward on the feed board. The teeth caught his hand, chopping it up and breaking his arm. Drs. Day and Stevenson amputated the member between the elbow and shoulder.

A Barber's Scrape.

The *Globe* of Friday says: "David Holmes, a barber at Belleville, was arrested by Detective Brown at the Union Station on the strength of a post-card from Brantford, charging him with larceny at that place." About two years ago Holmes conducted a barber shop in Kyle's hotel, Front Street, but has not been located in town since that time.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by R. Templeton

A Nefarious Traffic.

The Chicago *Telegram* of a recent date devotes over five columns to exposing the existence of a traffic in young girls for immoral purposes. One of the girls, whose story is published, is from Belleville. She was enticed from Montreal whilst serving as domestic in a pivate family.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

The County Gaol.

The County gaol contains 13 men and 7 women. Many of the male prisoners are charged with serious offences. Three are accused of highway robbery, one for horse stealing, who complains that the horse ran away with him, and not he with the horse. A prisoner accused of stealing a yoke of oxen says he took the yoke, but had no idea that the oxen were attached to the yoke. Another prisoner was of a religious turn of mind and is accused of appropriating a crucifix and other articles from a church at Deseronto, which would be useful to a party with such religious proclivities.

Another prisoner seems not to be particular as to what branch of the profession he belongs, and is accused of thieving in a general way. The last serious charge is for attempting to shoot a magistrate. The prisoner having had his hearing before the magistrate whom he attempted to shoot in justice to the complainants, the magistrate could not do less than send him down for trial.

ON TRIAL.

"Coffin" McDonald's Familiar Face at the Bar of Justice.

On Trial for Burglary.—Fourteen Charges Against Him.

(Monday's Daily.)

"Coffin" McDonald was arraigned before Police Magistrate J. J. B. Flint this morning. He claimed to be a farmer by profession, and certainly had the appearance of being a respectable, well-to-do person. In all there are fourteen charges against him, all of the same character. Whilst "Coffin" has all the essential characteristics of a professional cracksman, he does not understand, at least he does not practice, the fine arts of his profession. He has confined himself to petty larcenies and confidence games of small proportions. Did he but have an ambition to climb the cracksman's ladder of fame, he would certainly soon mount to the top if his successes in past exploits may be accepted as an indication of his probabilities of success in the future. Coffin would never be taken for what he is, hence his success in duping his victims. When in Central Prison he was class leader for a number of converted convicts and gave every promise of becoming a useful member of society. The prison officials, accustomed as they are to all manner of frauds, were "taken in" and his sentence was commuted because of his exceeding good behaviour. He afterwards victimized Justice Cameron on the bench by a show of great contrition of spirit, and got a 30 days sentence for horse stealing. It was but a short time ago that he, as an honest farmer borrowed ex-Mayor Dunnet's horse with which to convey goods, home claimed to have been stolen by him at Holloway, for which offence he is now on trial. In his boyhood days "Coffin" lived near Holloway in the Turner settlement. Many a well-to-do respected resident of that neighborhood remember their early games of leap frog with this man, now a modern Jack Shepherd.

The first charge brought against him is that on July 22nd: "Alex. McDonald and Angus McDonald did feloniously break into and enter the dwelling house of Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke in the night time and did then and there feloniously steal, take and carry away from said premises, two pairs of suspenders, sixty pounds of tea, a quantity of tobacco ($12 worth,) four dollars in coppers, one box of cigars and one dozen pocket knives."

The court room was crowded. "Coffin" pleaded not guilty, but did not elect. Geo. E. Henderson, Q. C., appeared for the Crown and Messrs. W. J. Diamond and S. S. Wallbridge appeared for the prisoner.

Mrs. Clarke swore that up to the hour of 10 o'clock on the night of the 22nd the goods stolen were in her store. When she entered the shop in the morning the property was gone. The doors of the premises were securely locked the night before. She swore to the trade mark upon the suspenders, which were produced. A quantity of tea which was returned to her by the police agreed with samples she had in her possession. The other articles were recognized as being similar to those taken from her shop on the night in question.

The charges against the prisoner preferred by Miss Holden, of Belleville, Mr. Frederick, miller of Holloway, and Mr. Rose, hotel keeper at Holloway, were investigated. The parties identified portions of their property. After hearing what witnesses were present in these cases, the cases were enlarged until Thursday for further evidence.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by R. Templeton.

Fire at Ferry Point.

Gerow's New Hotel Consumed.

Edgar Gerow's new hotel, veneered with brick, at Ferry Point, was consumed by fire Thursday morning about 1 o'clock. The house was built this summer, at a cost of upwards of $800. The fire originated in a frame kitchen. At 11 o'clock Mr. Gerow closed the house, made an inspection of the premises, found all right, and retired. At the time of the fire the family had to escape from the house by a window which opened on a varandah. The goods saved will not amount to $10 in value. An adjoining building used as a cooper shop and Orange Hall was also consumed, contents saved. It was owned by Mr. Gerow. The Hotel was valued at $1000, contents $500. Cooper shop valued at $400. Insurance on Hotel $1000 in Mercantile. Contents $325 in Royal Canadian. Cooper shop insured for $150 in the Royal Canadian.

Winter has past and now comes summer, with all the terrors of cholera, bowel complaint, flux, cholera infantum etc Do not be caught unaware but secure a bottle of West's Pain King. Only 25 cents at D. M. Waters, Druggist.

A Mysterious Death.

A Trenton Man Found Dead in a Barn.

On Tuesday the remains of Geo. Hawley of Trenton were found in an unused barn on the farm of Mr. Little, on the York road. The deceased was about 40 years of age, unmarried, and although he had means of his own lived a great deal with relatives. The last that was seen of him was on the last Sunday in July when he was at church. On Tuesday Mr. Little visited the barn and found the decomposed remains of the missing man. Hawley was sometimes afflicted with aberration of the mind. He was quietly buried.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by R. Templeton.

Methodist District Meeting.

The annual financial district meeting of the Belleville Methodist district, was held in Foxboro yesterday. The Rev. John Learoyd, superintendent of the district, presided with marked ability. The representatives from Belleville were: Bridge St. Church—Rev. J. Learoyd and Mr. Wm. Johnson; Tabernacle—Rev. Joseph Young; Holloway St.—Rev. J. J. Rice and Mr. Thos. Lingham; Bleecker St.—Rev. A. Browning. The Sunday School Convention which was to be held in connection with this meeting was postponed until January next.

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says: "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurrence, to try Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds.

AT ST. MICHAEL'S.

A Cordial Welcome to Bishop Cleary.

HE IS PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS.

Laying the Corner Stone of the New Church.

Rev. Jas. Vincent Cleary, Bishop of the Kingston Diocese, arrived in Belleville on the evening train on Saturday, accompanied by Mgr. Farrelly, who has been in retreat at Kingston during the past week. About one hundred prominent members of St. Michael's were in waiting with carriages to escort their Bishop and their Pastor to the Presbytery. Arriving at the Presbytery the party were refreshed, when the Bishop donned his pontifical robes and was conducted to the church. The entrance to the building was arched with evergreens, over the arch was the motto

"WELCOME TO OUR BELOVED BISHOP."

Over a hundred children in their confirmation robes lined the central aisle on either side and strewed flowers in his pathway.

The following address beautifully illuminated and bearing the signatures of 30 members of the church, was read by Mr. Thos. O'Neil:

To the most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, Bishop of Kingston.

We, the members of St. Michael's congregation, Belleville, joyfully hail your Lordship's advent amongst us on this your second pastoral visit.

Some years ago when this diocese, widowed by the sudden demise of the late Dr. O'Brien, was by the grace of God and the wisdom of the Sovereign Pontiff entrusted to your care, we received and welcomed you as our Bishop, and in a manner befitting loyal children of the church.

No sooner had you landed on our shores from your native home, that Isle of Saints beyond the sea, than your many virtues cast an odor of sanctity around, and filled every bosom with feelings of respect, veneration and love.

The fatherly vigilance you have exercised over us, and the deep interest you have always shown in the advancement of our schools and our educational system, together with your many private visits to see us, and to assure yourself that all was flourishing in this part of your Lordship's vineyard, have endeared you to all of us, and have convinced not only ourselves, but also our beloved Pastor, that you are in truth the loving Father, the true and tried friend.

Thus it is to your untiring zeal for the good of souls, and to your noble and strenuous efforts, generously seconded by those of our Rt. Rev. Pastor, that we are indebted for your visit on this happy and auspicious occasion, to bless for us and lay the corner stone of our new edifice, being erected to the greatness, honor and glory of God, to be guarded by His Holy Angel, the great St. Michael, and which will in time to come stand as a monument of Catholic faith.

Your Lordship's favors are indeed many and great, for you have yet another gift in store for us, that of holy confirmation, whereby our children may be strengthened in the True Faith, and we cannot resist likening you to the Good Gardener, who comes richly laden with golden fruits to distribute to His grateful children.

Hence, knowing and appreciating you as we do, we tender you a heartier welcome, if such were possible, than ever before, a welcome that shall always find a ready response in our Catholic hearts, whenever your Lordship shall kindly visit us.

In conclusion, let us hope that many, many long years, rich in the service of Christ, may yet be yours, and that when this life has run its span your *good*, your *noble*, and your holy deeds of this world may have laid for you the corner stone of a heavenly mansion in which it shall be your privilege to dwell throughout the ages of eternity.

Invoking your Lordship's blessing, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves, your humble, obedient, and sincere children of the faith.

The Bishop made a fitting and touching reply. He referred to the new church and said it was his earnest desire to see the members of the church as united and compact as the stones of the wall of the church. In their unity would be their strength. In referring to his presence in the city he said he would be here until Thursday. All who wished to consult with him concerning their spiritual welfare need not hesitate to approach him. At the close of his address the altar boys formed in procession and escorted him to the Presbytery. The church was crowded but the audience remained in their seats until the Bishop had passed out, when they quietly dispersed.

THE CORNER STONE.

On Sunday morning the sky did not give promise of the fair weather that followed. The temperature could not have better suited to the purpose. The sun was out at intervals and at times it looked as though there might be rain. The promise of appearances was not fulfilled. By nine o'clock a few were gathered at the church viewing the foundation for the new building. By 10 o'clock the multitude had reached immense proportions. The space about the new building was jammed to uncomfortableness.

The stone, which was the centre of attraction, was a huge limestone block 3x3x1 ft. 10 in. It was presented by Messrs. Stuart & Quinlan to the building committee for the purpose. The face of the stone bore the following inscription in Latin, which was engraved by Coughlin Bros.:

On the 11th of the Kalends of Sept., in the year 1886. The Most Rev. Lord Jas. Vincent Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, attended by the Right Rev. James Farrelly, Prelate and Vicar-General, with others of the Clergy and a multitude of the people, blessed and laid this stone in the faith of Jesus Christ, under the guardianship of the most glorious prince, the archangel Michael.

On Saturday afternoon this ponderous stone was lifted from the place where it had been dressed and engraved, and placed on blocks over the spot where it was to have a permanent resting place, at the north-east corner of the new church.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the Bishop and his party, composed of Mgr. Farrelly, Father Kelly and Father O'Gorman, issued from the Presbytery and entered the Church, when aspergas was sung. The altar boys then conducted the party from the church to the place where the altar of the new church was to be constructed. The place was marked by a large cross near the west wall of the foundation.

The Bishop here offered prayer. They then returned to the corner stone, when Bishop Cleary conducted the services of putting it in place and blessing it.

A cavity in the stone will hold a tin box having as its contents a bottle hermetically sealed containing a parchment on which is inscribed in Latin, the date of laying the corner stone of the church, the name of the reigning Roman Pontiff and date of his pontificate, likewise of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the number of the years of her reign. A reference is also made to the approximate reinstallation of Ireland to her hereditary right of self legislation. Also the name and title of the Bishop who officiated at the ceremony and of the present Pastor of the Parish, a number of silver and lesser coins of this year's coinage, and copies of this city and Toronto papers.

When the work of placing the stone and covering it with the massive cap had been completed, the Bishop and his party made a circuit of the wall, and returned to the church. Father O'Gorman celebrated high mass and the Bishop delivered a sermon during the course of which he explained the service of laying the corner stone, giving the reason therefor.

The choir rendered admirable service. Mr. John Denys presided at the organ. A large collection was taken at the close of the service.

AN EXPLANATION.

Many persons have asked for an explanation of the form of date in the first line of the inscription. It is the ancient Roman form of dating. The xi. of the Kalends of Sept. correspond to the 22nd of Aug. The ancient Romans called the first day of every month the *Kalends* of that month. The *Nonas* of the month were the 7th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th day in the 8 other months of the year, and the day was called the *Nonas* as being the ninth day before the *Ides*. According by the *Ides* of each month, being the 9th day after the *nonas*, was the 15th of the month in March, May, July and October, and 13th day of each of the 8 other months of the year. The practical rule for discovering the correspondence of our present dates with those of ancient Roman calendar, is this: Take the number of the day of our month, say the 22nd day of Aug. from the number of days in the month, and to the difference add two and you have the exact date of the Roman *Kalends* on the same day. Thus take 22 from 31 (the number of days in our month of Aug.) The difference is 9. To this add two and the 22nd of Aug. is the XI of the *Kalends* of Sept.

Those Twin Foes to bodily comfort, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, yield when war is waged against them with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Its use also insures the removal of Kidney and Uterine maladies, and promotes unobstruction action of the bowels. The purity of its ingredients is another point in its favor. As a blood purifier it has no equal. It is also a great favorite with the ladies.

A Sudden Drop.

A Laborer Falls Eighteen feet down a Well—Two Ribs Broken.

An accident occurred at St. Michael's Church on Tuesday by which John Bowen, a laborer, was hurled 18 feet down a well, breaking two ribs, besides bruising himself. A well was dug at the south end of the church lot, to supply water for building purposes. The hole was not stoned up. To-day it was decided to deepen the well, and Bowen was set to work to draw out the water. Toward the last it was necessary for him to descend in the bucket to dip the water up with a small vessel. The bucket was raised and lowered by an old-time windlass. Bowen had not gone more than twelve feet, when one of the stakes in the windlass, which controls its action, broke. The man at the windlass lost control and the bucket, loaded with its human freight, shot like a rocket to the bottom of the 30-foot well. Bowen was brought to the top by his fellow-workmen, when Dr. Murphy reduced the fracture and sent him home. The injured man lives in Ald. Graham's terrace, on the Canifton road. He is 35 years of age, married, and has a family of 5 children. His injuries are painful, but not serious.

JUST THE THING

W. J. Guppy, druggist, of Newbury writes: "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is just the thing for Summer Sickness. I sold out my stock three times last summer. There was a good demand for it." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is infallible for Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach and Bowel Complaint.

Ordained.

Rev. J. S. Quinn was ordained into the priesthood of the Catholic Church at St. Michael's Church Tuesday morning. It was the first service of the kind ever held in the old church. Bishop Cleary began celebrating the ceremony at 7:30 a.m. and did not complete it until 9:30. The Bishop was assisted by Mgr. Farrelly and Father McDonough, Napanee, Father Brennan, Picton, Fathers Mackie and McCarthie, of Tyendinaga, Father Davis, of Madoc, Father Walsh, of Trenton, Father Hartigan, of Frankford, and Fathers O'Gorman and Kelly of Belleville.

District Orders No. 1.

The undermentioned Corps in Military District No. 3, have been detailed for annual drill in camp at Kingston for 12 days, commencing on Tuesday, 7th day of Sept., 1886, and ending 18th day of Sept., 1886:

	Officers.	N. C. O. and men	Total,	
Kingston F. Batt.	6	74	80	29 horses per Batt.
Durham Fld "	6	74	80	
4th Regt. Cavalry	19	168	187	35 horses per troop.
16th Battalion..	26	252	278	5 horses per Regt.
45th "	26	252	278	
49th "	26	252	278	

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or Diarrhœa, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking, and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no further trouble will be experienced.

A Mill Accident.

Albert Fier, of Peterborough, narrowly escaped death in Meldrum & Davidson's flouring mills on Saturday night. He had occasion to work about the gearing wheels, when his clothing caught in the cogs. His arm was lacerated, and the scalp taken from his head. His clothing gave way, else he would have been killed.

It is admitted by everyone that one of the greatest blessings conferred on mankind was the invention of West's Cough Syrup, as this remedy has cured thousands of cases of Consumption in its early stages, the proprietors have testimonials without number to this effect for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases it is incomparable. Sold by D. M. Waters, Druggist.

HOPS

Yesterday's *Bulletin* says: The close of the week finds the market just as it was at the opeing. Brewers still hold back and take only what goods they are in absolute need of (some by force of habit and others because of inability to secure at their prices goods that are in condition to store for future use,) while scarcely any business between dealers is passing. At the same time there are no evidences in any quarter of anxiety to sell, and is is rare that samples are shown except of faulty goods. On actual sales, offerings or bids nothing transpires that would warrant making any change in quotations.

New York state, crop of 1885, choice, (nominal) 28@30

A PLEASING DUTY

"I feel it my duty to say," writes John Borton of Desert, P. Q., "that Burdock Blood Bitters cured my wife of liver complaint, from which she had been a chronic sufferer. Her distressing, painful symptoms soon gave way, and I can highly recommend the medicine to all suffering as she did."

—A Russian steamer has been burned on the Volga; 200 lives were lost.

—A hunter has been fatally stabbed by unknown persons at Lablanche, Templeton township.

—A mutiny of convicts on an outward bound French transport was suppressed by a liberal use of grape.

—The Emir of Bokhara, a vassal of Russia, has made a demand on Afghanistan for a cession of territory.

IT NEVER FAILS

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will never fail you when taken to cure Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach or any form of Summer Complaint. Relief is almost instantaneous a few doses cure when other remedies fail.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, *In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and Wasting in Children,*

Is a most valuable food and medicine. It creats an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the body. It is prepared in a palatable form and prescribed universally by Physicians. Take no other.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. Templeton.

The Late Cheese Market.

CAMPBELLFORD, Aug. 18.—819 boxes boarded. No sales. The market will meet in future on Fridays.

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 19.—Cable 45s. 6d. 800 boxes boarded, 250 July. 8½ offered for July; 8⅝ for Aug. No sales.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The cheese market is unsettled. Eight and three-quarters cents will buy perfection of colored without difficulty, and some odd lots of white closed up at an eighth to a quarter cent less. The market is closing ragged; and tame, unfavorable foreign advices, and heavy receipts are depressing influences, direct consignment and speculative storing alone saving greater pressure to realize. About 40,000 boxes are now in store. The quality continues exceptionally fine, and the poorest full cream commands eight cents, or a fraction higher. Cable 43s. 6d.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., August 23.—Twenty-four hundred boxes were registered. Sales were 400 boxes at 8½c. and 800 at 8⅝c. the balance of the offering being held at 9c. At Canton 4000 boxes were offered, and only two lots of July cheese sold at 8½c. the rest holding for higher prices.

Under the stimulus of higher prices in the interior, the New York market advanced to 9c. the early part of last week. It was held at that point by sheer force until Thursday, when it began to droop; and by Saturday it had dropped back to 8¾c. for an extreme top, while 8⅝c. was all that could be made on the general run of stock. The weather was cool, and arrivals came in all right, otherwise there would have been a still further depreciation. A considerable body of stock had to be put into cold storage, which holders preferred to do rather than accept a loss; and it is now stated that the amount so held is about 40,000 boxes. Over one-third of this must have been added last week. Still, at this time last year, the accumulations were at least 10,000 boxes greater than they are now, and the price was 2c. lower. In the week corresponding to last week, the price dropped off ½c. in New York, but the change did not show itself in the transactions of the Utica board.

Judging from the advices that come to us from New York and Montreal, the parties that have been bulling the markets of late "stood from under" last week and let things take their natural course. Prices had been run up to a point where it was difficult to get shippers to operate, while by easing the market a little they were induced to take hold and fill their orders. The probability is that some stock was sold at a loss last week, but if the price can be held where it now stands, cheese bought previous to last week will make a profit. This will apply especially to such stock as was sent across the ocean when the cable stood at 41s. @ 41s.6d. The receipts at New York are gradually approaching those of last year in quantity, the difference since May 1 being only about 61,000 boxes. A week ago it was about 77,000 boxes. The receipts are very far behind those of two years ago, however, being 313,000 boxes less, or fully 25 per cent. The exports also are beginning to increase, the shipments from all points in this country and Canada having been 6,793,000lbs. last week against 6,008,889lbs. the corresponding week in 1885. But there is no doubt that the prices paid in the country for the last two weeks have brought out more than the customary shipment of stock. In this section at least the factories have matters well in hand, and on an average the stock is sold down as close to the hoop as is safe at this time of year.

Following is the usual table of quotations:

	Recpts.	Exp.	Cable.	Price.
Aug. 23, 1884....	72,794	54,570	51s.	9⅜c.
Aug. 22, 1885....	69,461	45,759	38s. 6d.	6⅝c.
Aug. 21, 1886....	84,291	47,589	43s. 6d.	8⅞c.

UTICA, Aug. 23.—The market to-day has been uncertain and somewhat difficult to detirmine. Some salesmen concluded not to sell at all, others will ship lightly, and the average of sales will probably be down to August 2 or 3. Although there is a drop of ½c. in the ruling price, the market has shown much steadiness, and there was apparently a good desire to obtain fine cheese. This was particularly the case in regard to August dates. It is taken for granted that the receipts in New York will be moderate this week. Cheese in the northern counties is sold up, and those who are in a position to know affirm that the factories are off much closer to the hoop than at this time last year.

Transactions of the day have been as follows: 2 lots, 130 boxes, at 8c.; 54 lots, 5,005 boxes, at 8¼c.; 9 lots, 808 boxes, at 8⅜c.; 10 lots, 1,206 boxes, at 8½c.; 16 lots, 1,982 boxes, at 8⅝c.; 8 lots, 733 boxes, at 8⅞c.; 150 boxes small cheese at 8⅞c.; and 9 boxes at p. t. Sales, 10,104 boxes; commissions 486; total, 10,590 boxes. Ruling price 8¼c. Transactions of corresponding day last year 12,606, ruling 6⅝c.; two years ago 9,735, ruling 9¼c.

LITTLE FALLS, Aug. 23.—After the disclosures of last week in New York everybody was prepared to see lower prices and small shipments from our market to day and the figures show that the shipments are to be the lightest of the season. Many of the choice goods remain unsold, and only small lots are sent forward from a large number of factories. Salesmen believe in higher prices for the future and are in good shape to hold the goods now on their shelves. The story of the day's doings is quickly told with the following figures:

Lots.	Boxes.	Price.
58	2,900	8¼cents
38	2,423	8⅜cents
8	500	com.
98	5,823	
Farm dairies.....	637	
Total	6,560	

—*Utica Herald.*

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Aug. 25, 1886.

A few loads of new wheat have been offered, principally fall. The quality is very fine, plump and heavy, commanding from 70c. to 75c. per Bushel. About 2000 bushel Barley have been taken, but the price is purely nominal as the Americrn market has not been tested yet, but a private letter from Oswego says that the western crop is very fine and a sample which accompanied the letter is certainly better than our sample, which is of itself better than last year being both plump and heavy most offered weighing 51 lbs to the bushel. Oswego grain merchants fear that except the Canada crop moves early that malsters will take their supply from the west. A grain merchant here has been offered 70c. at Buffalo for five cars as a sample lot.

WHEAT—70 to 75c.
BARLEY—50 to 55c.
RYE—48c.
OATS—33c. to 36c.
PEAS—50c.
BUCKWHEAT—35 to 40c.
HAMS—9c to 11c.
BUTTER—Roll 18 to 18c.
EGGS—11c. to 13c. per doz.
HIDES—Rough $6, inspected $8.00
CALF SKINS—10c. per lb.
LAMBSKINS—25 to 55c.
DEAKENS—45c.
WOOL—20c.
TALLOW—Rough, 2½c.
TALLOW—Rendered. 4c.
POTATOES—60c. to 65c. per bag.
LARD—9c to 11c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $4.50 to $5.00, per bbl.
FLOUR—Retail $5.00.
HAY—$7 to $8.50 per ton.
CHICKENS—40c to 60c per pair.
GEESE—40c to 60c.
TURKEYS—50c to $1.50.

—The traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific railway for the week ending August 21st were $204,000, an increase of $29,000 compared with the corresponding week last year.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's LITTLE Pleasant Purgative Pellets LIVER PILLS.

ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents



$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption. Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Dr. Jeffers, on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Owen Weese, of Thurlow, MR. JOHN MCLAREN, of Belleville, to MISS JENNIE WEESE.

By the Rev. Jos Young, at the residence of the bride's father in this city, Wednesday, Aug. 18th, MR. J. J. NEVENS, of Ottawa, to MISS ALICE MAUDE RANKIN.

By the Rev. W. H. Peake, on the 18th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, Mountain View, GEORGE P., son of D. H. MINAKER, Esq., merchant, Cobourg, to ANNA B., daughter of R. L. LAZIER, Esq., Shannonville.

DIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., ROBERT WILLIAM, infant son of Mr. R. Gourlay, Oak Hall, aged fifteen days.

On Sunday morning, 22dn inst., at Cheboygan, Mich, WILLIAM ELIJAH, eldest son of James Ross, Belleville, in his 34th year.

In Belleville Aug. 21st, FLORENCE, infant daughter of Walter Pillar, Campbellford, aged 3 weeks and 7 days.

On Tuesday the 25th inst., EDWIN J. DICKENS, aged 8 months and 5 days, only and beloved son of Edwin and Emma Dickens.

McGREGOR & PARK,

Of Hamilton, Ont., are the manufacturers of the greatest healing and purifying compound known for Sores, Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Salt Rheum, Frost Bites, etc. It is called McGregor & Parke's Carbolic Cerate. Be sure and get the genuine McGregor & Park's Carbolic Cerate. Sold by D. M. Waters, at 25c. box,



is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create irritation and congestion as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, &c.

Ladies and Children having the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND is especially adapted for the cure of

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BILIOUS DISORDERS.
FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.
FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.
FOR CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.
FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally well adapted to the use of the little child as to the adult. Put up in three ounce bottles and sold by all dealers in family medicines.

Price Retail, 25 Cents.

Maxwell's Harvesting Implements

GENERALLY conceded to be the best in the market, for simplicity and durability they have no equal. Particular attention is directed to the

LITTLE MAXWELL BINDER

Is the lightest, easiest handled, and only

Right Hand Cut Binder

made in Canada. The undersigned cordially invite you, before purchasing elsewhere, to inspect their

LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Comprising Reapers, Mowers, Horse Rakes, Binders, Steam Engines and Treshers, machine oil, rubber and gandy Belting, Lumber Wagon, Springs Steel Ploughs, Steel Scrapers, Steel Harrows, Cultivators, &c. An early call solicited

OFFICE—Front Street, five doors below O'Brien's hotel.

JONES & DENYES.